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T H E

Gentleman's Magazine,

A N D

Historical Chronicle.

VOLUME XLVII.

For the YEAR M.DCCLXXVII.

PRODESSE & DELECTARE



E PLURIBUS UNUM.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, *Gent.*

L O N D O N :

Printed at St. John's Gate, for D. HENRY, and sold by F. NEWBERRY,
the Corner of St. Paul's Church-Yard, Ludgate-Street.

To Mr. URBAN, on completing the XLVIIth Volume
of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

FROM scenes of ruin and of blood,
From banks of sand and isles of mud*,
Rome's *Caudine Forks* † reviv'd again
On Saratoga's fatal plain ‡,
A Chief disarm'd, a captive host,
And Britain's ancient laurels lost,
With pity, sorrow, and surprise,
The Muse indignant turns her eyes;
“O let not this,” in heavenly strains
With pious David she complains,
“In Gath be publish'd to the foe,
“Nor Askelon these tidings know || !”
Or, with a poet uninspir'd,
“This has Ulysses long desir'd,
“And each Atrides would have thought
“At any price most cheaply bought §.”
Yet to th' Almighty Prince of Peace,
Who gives the word and discords cease,
“Who snaps the spear and burns the car,
“And scatters those whose joy is war,”
Let all unite in fervent prayer,
That, still protected by his care,
Ere thro' the signs th' unweary'd sun
Again his annual course shall run,
Britain may greet the happy day,
When Concord shall resume her sway;
When War no more, that child of Hell,
Shall Science from your Work expel,
Its wonted feat; nor, o'er the main,
Shall many a reader, 'midst the slain,
With brother, husband, friend, or fire,
See all their worldly bliss expire.
Meantime, while this exhausted state
Stands tottering on the brink of fate,
Still let your pure unbiass'd page
Conduct us, with the chief or sage,
To council or the dubious field,
And to our sons instruction yield:
Or, if this empire soon must end,
May foreign states more wise attend,
And learn those shallows to avoid
Which Britain's wealth and fame destroy'd!

* Mud-Island and Red-Bank, taken by the King's troops, Nov. 16 and 22, 1777.

† The danger and disgrace of the Romans in those narrow passes may be seen in Livy, Book IX.

‡ See p. 577, &c.

|| 2 Samuel, i. 20.

§ *Hoc Ithacus velit, et magno mercentur Atridae.* VIRG. ÆN. II. 104.

P R E F A C E.

BY the encouragement of the Public, and the voluntary contributions of our Correspondents, we have been enabled to complete our Forty-seventh Volume. We desire to express our gratitude, and to request the continuance of the public favour.

For nearly half a century, the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE has been the general repertory, to which, as to a literary bank, the learned and ingenious of all nations have occasionally contributed; and from which in return they have received again their contributions, accompanied with such accumulated stores as enhanced the value of the common stock, and made the gain reciprocal. By this friendly intercourse, the contributors become acquainted—the powers, pursuits and principles, the character, genius, writings, and discoveries of each, are known to his cotemporaries.

From this consideration, added to the care taken to record the Military and Naval Transactions, the Parliamentary Proceedings, and to register every memorable occurrence, we may, we think, without boasting, be permitted to say, that an impartial and inquisitive reader can no where collect a clearer state of the learning, the policy, the manners, the temper and principles of the times, than from the volumes of this periodical work. To the notice, therefore, of the mercantile class of Gentlemen in every part of the kingdom; to Naval Officers and Mariners; in short, to every Gentleman with foreign connections, let us be permitted to recommend it as an acceptable present for their friends abroad. If we may be allowed to judge of the value that will be set upon it by others, from the estimation of those by whom it has already been received, testimonials are not wanting to encourage a general circulation.

But, notwithstanding every advantage in our favour, we cannot boast that our work is carried on without complaints. While the unhappy contest continues, which has divided the first names in the kingdom for knowledge in the laws, and reverence for the constitution, the utmost impartiality cannot escape party censure. Amidst the hoarse thunder of War, the still voice of Reason cannot be heard. Reconciliation, indeed, seems

to be the wish of all parties; but where is the party that points to the fair road that leads to accomplish it? It is not for us to prescribe: it is our province only to exhibit the measures of the *powers that be*. But were our American brethren to unite in a like dutiful address to his Majesty to that which they presented before the war began, and to follow it, as before, with an humble remonstrance to Parliament, acknowledging their allegiance to the one, and their submission to the other, and praying a cessation of hostilities till their complaints were heard; their grievances, if well founded, redressed; and their liberties recognized; Would not this be a fair opening to the wished-for port! It would be no additional humiliation to the Colonies, and perhaps might now be accepted as an overture to reconciliation.—But enough of this.

There are other complaints against us of a less serious nature; charges of partiality in the preference given to pieces of less merit, in exclusion of others of more desert. To these one general answer must suffice: All are not excluded that are delayed; all cannot be admitted; room is frequently wanting, during the busy progress of an interesting war, for subjects which, in less active times, would be received and read with pleasure; nor can we even make room for acknowledgments: there are no vacant corners in the Gentleman's Magazine; scarcely line is left unfilled up. The smallness of the letter is a just complaint from those who have been our readers for seven and forty years; and that complaint we have been at considerable expence to remedy: our next Volume will open with a new and larger type for the contributions of our Correspondents. But while the type is enlarged, care has been taken not to diminish the matter: the pages are widened throughout, and in some parts they are lengthened. We wish to remove every complaint; and should be happy, could we oblige every correspondent.

Of the curious print that accompanies this Supplement, though we have been at much pains in searching the registers of the times in which the man was shewn in several countries of Europe, we can find no other account than barely his name, his country, and his age. It would be curious to know the manner of his death: whether the living substance produced from his side perished before him, or whether they both died together. The print described by Bartholine, though worthy to be preserved, will bear no comparison with this, being much less perfect.

The Gentleman's Magazine &c.

London Gazette
Daily Advertiser
Public Advertiser
Public Ledger
Gazetteer

St James's Chron.
London Chron.
General Evening
Whitehall Even.
London Evening
Lloyd's Evening,
Monday, Wednesday, Friday.

Oxford
Cambridge
Reading
Northampton
Birmingham 2
Bath 2 papers.
Coventry 2
Bristol 3

St. JOHN's Gate.



York 2 page
Dublin 3
Newcastle 3
Leedes 2
Edinburgh
Aberdeen
Glasgow.
Ipswich
Norwich
Exeter
Gloucester
Salisbury
Liverpool
Sherborn
Worcester
Stanford
Nottingham
Chester
Manchester
Canterbury
Chelmsford

For JANUARY, 1777.

C O N T A I N I N G

More in Quantity and greater Variety than any Book of the Kind and Price.

Proceedings in the H. of C. on the Declaration of the Commissioners to the Americans	3	A new Argument against the Americans	27
Ld. Jn. C—d—h's Motion for a Committee of Revision	ib.	Public Tranquillity the great Object of the People's Concern	28
—Ld. N—th's Reasons against Revision	5	REVIEW OF BOOKS.—Hawkins's History of Music	29
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Richardson's Explanation of Pope's Sentiments, from personal Knowledge and frequent Conversation	10	—Kentish Traveller	34
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A Mistake in Ferguson's Lectures corrected	14	—Ad C. W. Bampfylde. Arm. Epistola	ib.
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With an accurate Representation of a CAVERN, near Besançon, in France, never described by any English Traveller, though one of the most wonderful Phenomena in France.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

LONDON, Printed for D. HENRY, at ST. JOHN'S GATE.

Prices of Grain.—Meteorological Diary.—Bill of Mortality.

AVERAGE PRICES OF CORN, from Jan. 6, to Jan. 11, 1777.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
London	4	8	3	0	2	3	1	11	3	0

COUNTIES INLAND.

Middlesex	5	0	0	0	2	4	2	2	3	4
Surry	4	10	3	6	2	5	2	1	3	11
Hertford	5	1	0	0	2	4	2	0	3	7
Bedford	4	11	3	4	2	3	1	10	3	2
Cambridge	4	11	2	11	2	2	1	8	2	6
Huntingdon	4	9	0	0	2	4	1	8	3	0
Northampton	5	1	2	6	2	1	1	10	3	1
Rutland	5	4	0	0	2	3	1	8	3	3
Leicester	5	1	0	0	2	3	1	10	3	3
Nottingham	5	0	2	11	2	4	1	9	3	5
Derby	5	3	0	0	2	5	2	0	3	9
Stafford	5	1	3	3	2	3	1	9	4	0
Salop	4	11	3	1	2	2	1	8	3	11
Hereford	4	11	0	0	2	4	1	11	3	9
Worcester	5	0	0	0	2	5	1	11	3	8
Warwick	5	2	0	0	2	7	2	3	4	0
Gloucester	5	2	0	0	2	4	1	10	3	4
Wilts	5	1	0	0	2	3	1	11	3	10
Berks	4	10	4	0	2	5	2	2	3	2
Oxford	5	0	0	0	2	3	2	1	2	11
Bucks	4	11	0	0	2	3	1	11	1	11

COUNTIES upon the COAST.

Essex	4	7	0	0	2	6	2	1	3
Suffolk	4	5	2	10	2	2	1	10	2
Norfolk	4	4	2	9	1	11	1	9	2
Lincoln	4	6	3	3	2	1	1	7	3
York	5	1	3	0	2	4	1	7	3
Durham	5	1	3	6	2	2	1	7	3
Northumberland	4	5	3	4	2	1	1	6	3
Cumberland	5	0	3	1	1	10	1	5	3
Westmorland	5	7	3	3	2	0	1	4	2
Lancashire	5	8	0	0	2	2	1	9	3
Cheshire	5	2	3	0	2	3	1	7	0
Monmouth	5	6	0	0	2	4	1	6	0
Somerset	5	9	3	2	2	2	1	8	2
Devon	5	11	0	0	2	3	1	4	0
Cornwall	5	7	0	0	2	2	1	5	0
Dorset	5	4	0	0	2	2	1	10	2
Hampshire	4	7	0	0	2	4	1	11	3
Sussex	4	6	0	0	2	4	2	0	3
Kent	4	9	0	0	2	6	2	4	3

WALES, from Dec. 30, to Jan. 4, 1777.

North Wales	5	1	3	11	2	1	1	4	3
South Wales	5	1	4	0	2	6	1	3	2

A Meteorological DIARY of the Weather for FEB. 1776.

Feb.	Wind.		Barom.	Therm.	Weather.	
1776.						
1	E	little	29	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	22	Intense frost, an appearance of a thaw in afternoon
2	S S E	ditto	29	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	30	heavy, a gentle thaw
3	S	fresh	29	5	36	bright day, thaw continues
4	S W	strong	29	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	40	heavy, thaw increases, exceeding moist air
5	ditto	stormy	29	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	40	several smart showers, a very bright day
6	ditto		29		41	a bright day, some little rain
7	S S W	fresh	28	9	41	a fine day, chiefly bright
8	ditto		29	4	43	an exceeding wet day
9	ditto	stormy	29	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	45	fair morning, wet afternoon.
10	ditto		28	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	46	some excessive heavy showers
11	ditto	fresh	28	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	43	heavy black clouds, and some little rain
12	W S W	ditto	29	$\frac{1}{2}$	41	smart frost in the night, very fine bright day
13	S W	ditto	29	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	42	fine bright morning, wet afternoon
14	W S W	fresh	29	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	46	ditto, ditto
15	ditto		29	7	46	ditto, ditto
16	ditto		29	5	46	fine bright day, some trifling rain
17	continually shifting		29	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	44	an exceeding wet day
18	N E	little	29	3	41	a black, wet, churlish day
19	N W	ditto	29	3	41	a heavy wet morning, bright afternoon
20	W S W	fresh	29	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	41	ditto, ditto
21	S W	strong	29	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	45	fair morning, very wet afternoon
22	ditto	stormy	29	5	45	coarse day, some heavy rains
23	N to S W	strong	29	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	43	fair morning, wet afternoon
24	W S W	fresh	29	4	44	a very wet day
25	N to S S W	ditto	29	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	43	bright morning, cloudy afternoon, with some rain
26	S S W	strong	29	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	44	bright & cloudy at intervals, some heavy showers
27	ditto		29	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	44	tempestuous night, coarse day, some heavy showers
28	ditto		29	1	44	stormy night, strong showers, hail & rainy day
29	ditto		29	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	45	clouds and sun-shine at intervals, some showers

Bill of Mortality from Dec. 24, 1776, to Jan. 28, 1777.

Christened.		Buried.			
Males	970	Males	1285	2 and 5	305
Females	890	Females	1247	5 and 10	97
Whereof have died under two years old 890		2532		10 and 20	99
				20 and 30	187
				30 and 40	197
				40 and 50	220
				50 and 60	211
				60 and 70	154
				70 and 80	138
				80 and 90	42
				90 and 100	6

Peck Loaf 2s. 1d.

Gentleman's Magazine;

For JANUARY, 1777.

DEBATES in the HOUSE of COMMONS
Continued from p. 540.



FROM the first day of meeting, no debate of a public nature happened in the House till the 6th of November, when Lord J--n C--d--s unexpectedly brought on a conversation, that was supported with much spirit for many hours.

He said, that he had seen in the public prints of the day, a most extraordinary declaration,* which, if genuine, required attention. He read it, and then proceeded to question the authenticity, from the dubious manner in which it was communicated to the public; but in order to be certain, he called upon the noble Lord in the blue ribbon (Lord N--th) or his colleague in office (Lord G. G-----ne) to satisfy the House, by either avowing it, or declaring it spurious.

[Here Lord N--th referred his Lordship to Lord G-----ne for information, as it was to his office that it was transmitted.]

Lord G--ge acknowledged the paper, and that it was a faithful copy of that issued at New York by Lord Howe.

Lord J--n C--v--s congratulated the House on this gleam of peace and conciliation, though he could not but express his astonishment at both the contents of the declaration, and the extraordinary manner it became first communicated to the public. He observed, that Parliament had been used all along by administration with the most mortifying contempt; commissioners are sent out with an intention of carrying a certain act of Parliament into execution, armed at the same time with certain Parliamentary powers for restoring

peace; these extend no farther than granting pardons, and receiving submissions; yet, wonderful to relate, the first account Parliament hear, and that through the channel of a news-paper, is, that those commissioners are authorised to answer directly for the Sovereign (and obliquely for the two other branches of the legislature), that he will concur in the revial of all acts, by which his American subjects are aggrieved.—He said, Parliament were rendered cyphers in the whole conduct of the business from its commencement; when their name is wanted, they are called on, by way of requisition, to sanction acts which render them abhorred by their fellow-subjects in every part of the empire; when the least appearance of lenient measures is to be held out, the merit is all to be attributed to the King and his ministers. It is to originate from them alone. Notwithstanding all this, he felt he said a dawn of joy break in on his mind. If ministers were serious, he should not stand upon mere punctilios; yet, he thought to give the negotiation the greater weight and efficacy, that House should, as the first proof of their disposition to peace, co-operate with administration, in so desirable a work. It would besides restore ministers to confidence, their professions were disbelieved in America; the motion, therefore, he was about to make, would be the means of removing the almost universal opinion that prevailed in America, that every ministerial promise was given with some insidious intention of treachery, deceit, imposition, or to divide them, in order the more easily to break their strength and subdue them. To remove so strong an impediment to peace and conciliation; to shew we were in earnest, and wished sincerely for both; his Lordship moved, “that this House will resolve itself into a committee, to consider of the revial of all acts of Parliaments, by which

* Verbatim the same as inserted in our Magazine for November last, p. 504.

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which his Majesty's subjects in America think themselves aggrieved."

Mr. B--ke seconded the motion. He begged to know from the noble Lord, [Lord N--th] whether the instructions to the commissioners went the *length* of the offer of revival held out in the declaration; for without intrenching on that part of the prerogative which promises a *revision* of *such* of the royal instructions as may be construed to lay an improper restraint, &c. it was, in his apprehension, pretty evident, that the latter part of the sentence on which the motion was framed, held out a promise of concurrence on the part of the crown, to revise all acts by which his Majesty's subjects in America think themselves aggrieved. This he looked upon to be *leading* Parliament, not *following* it; he should, however, suspend any decisive opinion on the passage, till the noble Lord had explained it.

Lord N--th assured the hon. Gent. that administration never meant to *relax* in pursuing the claims of this country, so long as its legislative authority was *disputed*. This declaration like every other, tended to one and the same point, the Restoration of peace to America. It invited the people of America to that restoration; and as a motive of encouragement, a revival of all acts, by which his Majesty's subjects in that country think themselves aggrieved, is held out. As to the motion made by the noble Lord, he must be obliged to dissent from it for several reasons, but before he proceeded to state those reasons, he would take the liberty to set his Lordship right, as he supposed the error he meant to allude to, led him to make the motion. The noble Lord's mistake was this; that the promise contained in the declaration was the first of the kind; than which nothing could be more erroneous. It was the great principle that pervaded the conduct of administration from the beginning. It was the language of Parliament from the outset, and why any communication of a plan already sanctioned by Parliament, or more properly speaking, originating from it, should be insisted on till some of the fruits of the measures, thus recommended, became manifest, was more, he confessed, than he could possibly perceive.--His reasons for giving a negative to the motion, would, he presumed, be obvious to every member present. America have de-

clared themselves independent; why enter into deliberation about what you are willing to concede, till we know first that they acknowledge our authority; and after they have returned to us, as subjects, till we know what would reasonably content them. Let them acknowledge the right once; let them fairly point out the constitutional abuse of it, and the grievances flowing from that abuse; and I shall be ready to go into the proposed committee: or to adopt the most efficacious and speedy measures, not only to remedy real grievances, but even to bend to their prejudices in some instances. In such a case, they would be heard with complaisance, and treated with candour; but for petitions to be repeatedly presented to this House, denying expressly the legislative authority of Great Britain, was to the last degree nugatory and absurd. His Lordship added besides, that the present motion, if agreed to, instead of producing any good consequence, might probably produce the very worst. He could not discover what service the agreeing with the motion could do, but he saw many inconveniencies, and much possible mischief it might be productive of.

Mr. F-x observed, that though the operations of war were communicated with all possible ostentation and parade, yet the negotiations for peace, in which Parliament and the nation were much more deeply interested, were kept in a state of concealment, as if ministers were *ashamed* to own, as well they might, that after all the blood and treasure which had been spent in the unhappy contest, they are *obliged* in the end to offer those very conditions which they had some years since rejected, with every mark of displeasure and disapprobation. The account from New-York, he observed, was received late on Saturday night; an extraordinary Gazette, announcing the retreat of the provincials from that city, was published early on Monday Morning; another Gazette followed it the succeeding evening; and yet a syllable of the declaration never transpired. In America, he said, all was peace, conciliation, and parental tenderness; in England, nothing but subjugation, unconditional submission, and a war of conquest. Here *taxes* are to be obtained; charters are to be modified or annihilated at pleasure. There the most moderate

Summary of Proceedings in the present Session of Parliament.

moderate measures and fascinating promises are held out, in order to insidiously trepan and deceive. What do the Commissioners promise in the King's name? to concur in the revival of all acts, &c. Does his Majesty, at any time, or upon any occasion, concur in the revival of any acts of any kind? He may concur in the repeal of an act, or in any amendment made in an act, which comes in the shape of a bill, waiting for the royal assent; but for promising to concur in the revival of a law which implies examination and amendment, in stages that he can possibly take no part, it is rank ignorance or gross deceit. Besides, if by revision is meant repeal, the Parliament that now is thinks so differently, that the promise made in his Majesty's name could not possibly be fulfilled; and he finished with observing, that the commissioners, especially Lord Howe, were known to be friends to conciliation; and for that reason, were not sent out till so late in the season, that government knew the Americans must have declared for independency, *before* they arrived. He declared it, as his firm opinion, that there could be *no* peace in America, without a complete relinquishing on our part of the claim of taxation; that the Congress might well call the propositions of the court of Great Britain insidious, *if* the House of Commons refused to support the declaration of the commissioners. That the expressions in the declaration were complained of as not being clear; but that whenever an expression was represented as not clear, the act accompanying it must be taken as its commentary. If then, the declaration in question is not clear, how must America understand it, when by the vote of this House, this day, should the noble Lord's motion be negatived, the Americans will then plainly perceive, that the Commons of Great Britain were determined to render his Majesty's gracious dispositions ineffective.

Mr. W-- --b--ne did not doubt but the noble Lord who made the motion, wished for nothing so much as to accelerate the means of peace; but he opposed it because in his opinion it would effectually mar the whole design. It is at present, he said, in the hands of the commissioners in the regular course of business; but this motion tends at once to take it out of their hands, and to

raise jealousies in the Americans, of the powers of those commissioners, because, by giving them the present proposed sanction, it would point out that they were not *before* armed with Parliamentary powers, adequate to the professed objects of their commission. On the other hand, it may be productive of evil, as it compels us to give the proposition a negative, which is far from being the disposition of the House, when America shall acknowledge the supreme legislative right of this country, and by such acknowledgement, lay a just constitutional claim to our favour and protection. The Colonies are in a state of declared independency: could you consistently with common prudence, revise acts by way of obliging those, whose principle object is not such revision, but to render themselves free from all connection with you as their superiors? It has been observed, that the King has answered too much for the legislature [of this kingdom in the expressions of the proclamation in question.] It appears to me different; his Majesty there speaks as the sense of his people by assuring them, that the legislative power is ready and willing to hear their grievances, and revise any of their acts which may prove grievances whenever they shall think fit and return to their duty. To think the words of the proclamation mean any thing else, is to torture them strangely. Relative to these grievances, what are they which we can enter into a revision of? taxation and charters:—And would you enter upon the question of taxation by way of reconciliation?—Impossible!—till the point of independency is settled as a preliminary. Restore their charter of K. William, will they be satisfied? No. They are as unwilling to submit to terms of those charters, as to the Boston acts—they openly declare this. Hence, therefore, I may fairly and reasonably assert, that till the spirit of independency is subdued, it is idle to come to any resolutions or revisions, as means of conciliation. Take the sword out of the hand of the governing part of America, and that country will return to its obedience with as much rapidity as it revolted. Can gentlemen imagine that the Americans are so free under their present government, as to have any reason to wish for a continuance of it? The very contrary is the fact; the Congress does not govern America.

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America—it tyrannizes over it; deduction hangs over the man who ventures to write, or express a sentiment in opposition to their opinions. This horrid tyranny is what we may rationally hope to see so far dissolved, from the difference of the troops on both sides, as to enable the oppressed tyrannized Americans, safely to avow their real opinions, and to return without danger to their duty.—As to a point much insisted on,—the design in administration of keeping the proclamation secret. It were folly in the minister to make that a secret, which was posted upon the walls of New York; I think this is a reason sufficient why it was not inserted in the Gazette.—He concluded with remarking that it was a very extraordinary way of bringing in a debate, after it was so generally understood that no business of any consequence was to come on in the House before the recess.

Mr. B--ke. The learned gentleman thinks it absurd to reason at present with the Americans. It was well said, on another occasion, that your speech demands an army!—and I may say, that the learned gentleman demands blood; reasoning he says is vain;—the sword must convince America, and clear up their clouded apprehensions. But has he told you why commissioners were not sent sooner to America?—If the measure was right, and necessary in order for conciliation, as the King declared in his speech at the opening of that session, why was it not executed at a time, in which it could be effectual; instead of being *purposely deferred* to one, when it could not possibly answer any end but that of adding hypocrisy to treachery, and insult and mockery to cruelty and oppression. By this delay you drove them into the declaration of independency; not as a matter of choice, but necessity;—and now they have declared it, you bring it as an argument to prove, that there can be no other reasoning used with them, but the sword; what is this but declaring, that you were originally determined not to *prevent* but to *punish* rebellion; not to use conciliation, but an army; not to *convince*, but to *destroy*!

Then, Sir, what an insult to all America, was it to send as commissioners, none but the commanders of the fleet and army to negotiate peace. Did it not show how much you were deter-

mined, that the only arguments you meant to use were your broad swords and broad-sides. Let me assert, Sir, that the doctrines to be laid down in America, would not have been too trivial an occasion, even for the reasoning abilities of the learned gentleman himself.—But, Sir, you may think to carry these doctrines into execution, and be mistaken too;—the battle is not yet fought; but if it was fought, and the wreath of victory adorned your brow, still is not that continent conquered; witness the behaviour of one miserable woman, who, with her single arm, did that which an army of men could not do—arrested your progress in the moment of your success. This miserable being was found in a cellar, with her visage besmeared and smutted over, with every mark of rage, despair, resolution, and the most *exalted heroism*, buried in combustibles; in order to fire New-York, and perish in its *ashes*;—she was brought forth, and knowing that she would be condemned to die, upon being asked her purpose, said, *to fire the city*!—In order to bring things to this unhappy situation: did not you pave the way, by a succession of acts of tyranny;—for this, you shut up their ports;—cut off their fishery;—annihilated their charters;—and governed them by an army. Sir, the recollection of these things, being the evident causes of what we have seen, is more than what *ought* to be *endured*. This it is, that *has burnt* the noble city of New-York;—that has planted the bayonet in the bosoms of my principals;—in the bosom of the city, where alone your wretched government once boasted the only friends she could number in America.—If this was not the only succession of events you determined, and therefore looked for, why was America left without any power in it, to give security to the persons and property of those who were and wished to be loyal;—this was essential to government; you did not, and therefore might be well said to have abdicated the government.

Gods! Sir, shall we be told that you cannot annalize grievances?—that you can have no communication with rebels, because they have declared for independency!—Shall we be told this, when the tyrant, Philip II. of Spain, did it after the same circumstance in the Netherlands.—By edict he allowed their

their ships to enter their ports, and suffered them to depart in peace;—he treated with them;—made them propositions;—and positively declared that he would redress all their grievances.—And James II. when he was sailing from France, at the head of a formidable force, assisted like you by foreign troops, and having a great party in the kingdom, still offered specific terms;—while his exceptions of pardon were few, among the rest my honourable friend's ancestor, Sir Stephen Fox:—but you will offer none;—you simply tell them to lay down their arms, and then you will do just as you please. Could the most cruel conqueror say less?

In this situation, Sir, shocking to say, are we called upon by another proclamation to go to the altar of the Almighty, with war and vengeance in our hearts, instead of the peace of our blessed Saviour;—he said, “My peace I give thee;”—but we are on this fast, to have war only in our hearts and mouths; war against our brethren.—Till our churches are purified from this abominable service, I shall consider them, not as the temples of the Almighty, but the synagogues of Satan. An act not more *infamous*, respecting its political purposes, than *blasphemous* and *profane* as a pretended act of national devotion, when the people are called upon, in the most solemn and awful manner, to repair to church, to partake of a sacrament, and at the foot of the altar, to commit sacrilege, to perjure themselves publicly by charging their American brethren with the horrid crime of rebellion, with propagating “*specious falsehoods*,” when either the charge must be *notoriously false*, or those who make it, not knowing it to be true, call Almighty God to witness to, not a *specious*, but a most *audacious* and *blasphemous* falsehood.

Mr. R—se intimated, that there was *one* point, as a grand preliminary, which must be the *basis* of every conciliatory step on either side; that was a clear unequivocal acknowledgement of the legislative supremacy of the British Parliament. If that was *not* to be obtained, but by the force of arms, he confessed, that he would be better pleased to see Britain *dying* of the wounds she might receive in this unnatural conflict given by her rebellious ungrateful children, than consent to *one* conde-

scending step that might tend to tarnish her former glories.

Mr. B--g observed, that administration had all along acted upon system, and however mistaken they might be as to some of the effects of their measures, they never lost sight of the great object they had in contemplation from the beginning; that was, to compel America to consent to unconditional submission, which was, in other words, to consent to be slaves; or, in the event of their refusal and consequent resistance, to endeavour to *subdue* or to *extirpate* them.—This he contended was the great pervading principle which governed the American system, and such was the intention of those to whom carrying it into execution was committed. The declaration imports *one* thing, the obvious contents *another*; so that whatever the declaration promises, can be of no avail, but to *mislead* America by false lights. Our aim is unconditional submission; every concession beyond that Ministers can explain away or disavow.—He should not have to very particularly adverted to those circumstances, he said, if it had not called to his recollection the *fate* of a near relation, who fell a sacrifice to the same treacherous motives of self acquittal.

Lord G--ge G--r--ne rose to give his reasons for not publishing the declaration in the London Gazette. He said, the declaration did not arrive with the other dispatches, but was left at Plymouth with other matters; that when it did arrive, he did not think it of importance enough to make a part of the London Gazette; as it was already pasted against the walls of New York, and many copies of it sent all over America. That as it was only a preliminary, he conceived it altogether unusual, as he remembered the conversations between Lord Chatham (when Mr. Pitt) and Monsieur de Buffly, previous to the finishing the treaty of peace with France, were never published. He declared himself averse to the present motion, as it would deprive General and Lord Howe of the honour of making peace with America, an honour which he flattered himself the gentlemen on the opposite side of the House wished them to have. And as to the proclamation for a fast, he bid the gentlemen recollect the American declaration for independency, and

and then ask, if the rebels had not published "specious falsehoods?" He bid them read their several other publications, and he doubted not they would all agree with him, that the assertion was most true; but he observed, he could easily account for his not seeing the matter in the same light as the honourable gentleman opposite him; he was neither so accomplished an orator, nor so excellent a divine!

(To be continued.)

Description of an unfrequented Cave near Besançon, in France.

THE cavern represented in the plate has never yet been described by any English traveller. It is about half a league from the Abbey of God's Grace, near Besançon, and situated in a very narrow valley. The extent from the entrance to the extremity, which is terminated by a rock, is 364 feet; its greatest width is 135; and its height about 40 feet. What is most remarkable, is the cold that is felt herein. M. De Cossigny of Besançon, who visited this cavern in the months of August and October, in comparing his observations on the different degrees of heat in it, with those of another gentleman who had formerly examined it, says, that his thermometer stood at half a degree below the freezing point, whilst that of the other gentleman in the same month of August, was nine degrees below it; he therefore cannot conceive how the above mentioned gentleman could find upon the floor, which is generally an entire sheet of ice, a small quantity of rain water which had fallen some days before, and was not then frozen, as he never thought that an inch or two of water upon a vast piece of ice could be so long in freezing, especially as the same gentleman proves by his own observations, that the cold air which every where prevails in the cavern, even when it is most temperate, is more than sufficient to freeze the water that falls there, and consequently to preserve the ice already formed. Whereas it was no ways astonishing that he himself should find, in so mild a season as that when he was there, a little clear water here and there above the ice, on the floor in other parts of the cavern. And it was doubtless owing to the same mildness of the season that he neither saw icicles hanging from the roof, nor lying on the ground. On the contrary, he was often incommoded in taking the profile and dimen-

sions of the cavern, by the drops, which fell in abundance upon his paper from different parts of the roof. He adds, that in the month of August, the vapours and exhalations were much greater than in October, which he thinks, was owing to the rain that falls in much greater abundance in July and August than in the two succeeding months, and soaking through a considerable coat of earth that covers the cavern, imbibes in its passage many nitrous particles, which, being suspended by the density of the air in the cavern, become more visible. He also remarks, that he found it much colder in August than in October, and, that tho' he was well wrapt up in a thick great coat, and his hands covered with a pair of warm gloves, he was scarcely able to stay long enough, nor was his fingers capable to hold the pen, to take the dimensions of it; yet in October he staid an hour and an half there, and felt very little cold, though without a great coat. The most remarkable thing he met with in this cavern, was a vein of fine brown clay which was very soft and moist, and adhered to his fingers like paste, while every thing around it was frozen. Of this clay he took two lumps with him to Besançon, with which he made the following experiments. He put a piece of it into a still from which he obtained nothing but common water, which made him think it was no more than common earth divested of its active principle. Some he put in a crucible and calcined it, which became red, and having afterwards put it in a still it yielded a very clear water; he next reduced it to powder to make a lye of it which did not yield the least particle of salt. Lastly, he calcined it a second time in order to make another lye and had nothing from it but simple water.

REFERENCES to the PLATE.

- A A wall built in 1736.
- B Pieces of ice found August 7, and melted in October following.
- C Several pyramids of ice.
- D Pieces of rock forming a kind of raised work.
- E A sheet of ice.
- F A piece of ice which reached from the top to the bottom of the cavern August the 7th, and melted in October.
- G A wall tumbled down, which covers the mouth of a cave, where, they say, the country people conceal their goods.
- H A sheet of ice which covers all the bottom of the cavern.
- I A part of the cavern covered with earth.

PLAN and PROFILE of a
most remarkable Cavern,
5 Leagues from Besancon.



Mr. URBAN,

THE following particulars relative to two of Mr. Pope's principal poems, are extracted from a posthumous work, lately published, of Mr. Jonathan Richardson, who was an intimate friend of Mr. Pope's; and notwithstanding the uncouth style and language in which they are delivered, will, I think, be acceptable to many of your readers, some of whom perhaps may have it in their power to confirm Mr. Richardson's facts and observations, which I hope they will do in some future Magazine: what I am able to do of this sort shall follow this extract.

“ INSTEAD of investigating the poet's own reflections, (says Hurd on Horace's Art of Poetry,) the method which common sense and common criticism would prescribe, the world hath been nauseated with insipid lectures on Aristotle and Phalareus, whose solid sense hath (in their remarks on Horace) been so attenuated and subtilised by the delicate operation of French critique, as hath even gone someway towards bringing the art itself into disrepute.” [Hurd's introd. Ep. ad Pisones.

“ This is the very thing which Warburton and this imitator of him are doing. They have introduced a new kind of criticism, in which they discover views and purposes the authors never had, and they themselves never believed they had, nay, that they do not desire you should believe they have, but consider them as the refinements of their own delicate conceptions, only taking hints from these authors, to shew how much higher they themselves would have carried the same ideas, which those had struck out indeed, but did not know how to make the most use of.

“ Bently began this in Milton, and, like what is said of some of the great writers among the ancients, both began and perfected the art. Warburton's discovering “ the regularity” of Pope's *Essay on Criticism*, and “ the whole scheme” of his *Essay on Man*, I happen to know to be mere absurd refinement in creating conformities, and that from Pope himself, though he thought fit to adopt them afterwards.

“ By this method of overlooking the plain and simple meaning, which presents itself at first sight, (as that of good authors always does, and is the

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end of writing, and of words themselves, only that there is no credit to be gained in discovering what any one else could discover,) with proper talents, a good deal of imagination, and more vanity, it might clearly be shewn, that Pope's *Art of Criticism* is, indeed, an *Essay on Man*, and his *Essay on Man* was really designed by the deep author, for *An Art of Criticism*. I know that these would not be more false than the assertion and sophistry in proving “ the regularity” of his art of criticism, since he, when often speaking of it, (before he so much as knew Warburton) spoke of it always as an “ irregular collection of thoughts, thrown together as they offered themselves, as Horace's Art of Poetry was,” he said, and written in imitation of that irregularity, which he even admired, and said was beautiful.

“ As for his *Essay on Man*, as I was witness to the whole conduct of it in writing*, and actually have his original MSS. for it, from the first scratches of the four books, to the several finished copies, (of his own neat and elegant writing these last,) all which, with the MS. of his *Essay on Criticism*, and several of his other works, he gave me himself, for the pains I took in collating the whole with the printed editions, at his request, on my having proposed to him the making an edition of his works in the manner of Boileau's. As to this noblest of his works, I know that he never dreamt of the scheme he afterwards adopted, perhaps for good reasons; for he had taken terror about the clergy, and Warburton himself †, at the general

* These were sold last winter by auction, at Baker's, in Covent-garden, and bought by Dr. Chauncy.

† It is confidently said, that Warburton's intention at first was to write against the essay; but that some friend who then knew more of the world; and of mankind, than himself, advised him rather to undertake the defence of it against Croufaz and other criticks, who thought they had discovered much fatalism and paganism in it. Accordingly he undertook the defence of the poem, and was complimented on it by Mr. Pope in these strange words, “ You have made my system as clear as I ought to have done, and could not.” (P's Lett. to W. April 11, 1739.) Perhaps it may be found that the high station to which the commentator afterwards arrived, was not the fruit nor reward of his boasted victories and triumphs over Tindal, Collins, Dis-

alarm of its fatalism and deistical tendency, of which however we talked with him (my father and I) frequently at Twickenham, without his appearing to understand it otherwise, or ever thinking to alter those passages, which we suggested as what might seem the most exceptionable."

So far Mr. Richardson, and in order to confirm and illustrate what he has advanced, I will beg leave to add what has occurred in the course of my reading; and I will begin, as he has done, with a quotation from the Commentary on Horace's Art of Poetry.

It appeared then to the writer of these sheets, that it might be of use, if in the opportunities of his leisure he employed some pains in clearing the sense, and ascertaining the scope and purpose of this admired epistle; I chuse therefore to rest on the single authority of a great author, who hath not disdained to comment a like piece of a late critical poet, what was indeed the amusement of his pen, because it must be owned the labor of inferior writers; yet on these unequal terms it can be no discredit, to have aimed at some resemblance of one of the least of those merits, which shed their united honors on the name of the illusive friend and commentator of Mr. Pope.

It will soon appear, that this writer knew well enough what sort of a man he had to deal with; he knew that this laboured high-flown compliment would probably be little enough to atone for the high presumption of directly opposing a hardy assertion of the commentator of the Essay on Criticism, as it is to be found in the edition of the Commentary, printed in 4to, 1743. When this poem first appeared, Mr. Addison recommended it to the public notice in the 253d number of the Spectator, in which he writes thus: *The observations follow one another like those in Horace's Art of Poetry, without that methodical regularity which would have been requisite in a prose writer.* Mr. Pope, in a letter to Mr. Addison, dated Oct. 10, 1714, thanking him for the high honour he had done his Essay, makes no exception to this passage, but to another only, of his *admitting some strokes of*

senters, Jews, Mahometans, and Pagans, but over the dull German critick on the Essay on Man, which introduced him to Mr. Pope, who introduced him to Mr. A—n, who introduced him to his niece and to Mr. P—t, who introduced him to a b—k.

ill nature into his Essay; yet it was absolutely necessary that Mr. Warburton, 30 years afterwards, should clear away this rubbish, before he could erect the fabrick he meditated. Accordingly, in the edition before mentioned, he thus attacks Mr. Addison's comparative view of the *Art of Criticism* and the *Art of Poetry*.

Nothing can be more unlike in this respect than these two poems, the Essay on Criticism having, as we shall shew, all the regularity that method can demand, and the Art of Poetry all the looseness and inconnection that a familiar conversation would indulge; neither (were it otherwise) would this excellent author's observations excuse our poet, who, writing in the formal way of a discourse, was obliged to observe the method of such compositions, whilst Horace, in an easy epistle, needed no apology for the want of it, for it is the nature of the composition that makes method proper or unnecessary.

Now if the commentator on the *Ars Poetica*, after daring to shew the false grounds of the above hardy assertions, had not softened all by the compliment before mentioned, probably the commentator on the *Art of Criticism* would not have yielded up the point so readily as he did, in the subsequent editions of the Commentary, in which the following paragraph appears substituted in the room of that just now quoted, *I do not see how method can hurt any one grace of Poetry, or what prerogative there is in verse to dispense with regularity.* The remark (i. e. Addison's) is false in every part of it. Mr. Pope's *Essay on Criticism*, the reader will soon see, is a very regular piece, and a very learned critic has lately shewn, that HORACE had the same attention to METHOD in his Art of Poetry.

Thus, like the man in the fable, the sunshine of flattery made him part with that cloak, which perhaps the rough storm of unqualified opposition would only have made him wrap himself closer in; and to shew that he would not be behind hand in compliment, he goes out of his way to return the friendly scratch, for thus he writes in a note on the 631st line of the Essay:

The poet by this manner of asking after this character (of the true critic), and telling us, after he had described it, that such ones were critics, does not encourage us to search for it in modern writers; and indeed the discovery of him

him, if it could be made, would be but an invidious business. I will venture no farther than to name the piece of criticism in which these marks may be found. It is entitled, 2 Hor. Flac. Ars Poetica, with an English commentary and notes.

I will trouble you, Mr. Urban, with no more at present on this subject; I have much to say relative to the commentary on the Essay on Man, on occasion of which Dr. Middleton thus expressed himself in a letter to the author †. What Bentley very fairly replied to a friend who objected to the boldness of his emendations of Horace, Milton, &c. *if the poet did not write so, he ought to have done it*, is, I suspect, the esoterick doctrine held up by the critics and commentators of the Warburtonian school, to whose writings in general may be applied what Cardinal Fleury said to M. Silhouette, a French translator of the Alliance between Church and State: *The author is a very ingenious man, MAIS UN PEU RAFFINEUR ET VISIONNAIRE, but to the refined and visionary.*

MENTOR.

Mr. URBAN,

CERTAIN strictures on Philander's *Defence of the American Congress*, having appeared in your last Magazine, he hopes you will now give him an opportunity to defend himself.

Persons of deep discernment, Mr. Urban, make discoveries which escape the vulgar. Accordingly, this gentleman has discovered that I am angry, and that I am grave. Now, both these circumstances had escaped me, I confess. However, as I did always entertain a most sincere affection for the cause of truth and humanity, and hope to do so still; if, in such a cause, I should express even a greater degree of warmth than before, generous minds

Cambridge, January, 1740.

‡ "I thank you for the present of your vindication of Mr. Pope—You have convinced the orthodoxy of his principles, but, like the old commentators on his Homer, will be thought, perhaps, in some places to have provided a meaning for him that he himself never dreamt of.

"However, if you did not find him a philosopher, you will make him one, for he will be wise enough to take the benefit of your reading, and make his future essays more clear and consistent.—Dr. Middleton's works, 419.

will forgive me. I am not angry. I have no reason. The gentleman, indeed, has given himself some very pretty airs, but they are very innocent. And though his pen does really discharge, with much fluency, an abundance of mighty words, it is, nevertheless, a very harmless pen; as, to all whom it may concern, I do here testify. The gentleman himself is I fancy, a little angry; and he has some reason: for, it must be owned, it is a little *provoking* when the argument runs against him.

But he has made another discovery, and a very curious one, viz. that it is exceedingly *jocular* to charge ignorance, and nonsense, and blunders, upon persons more knowing than ourselves; not only upon the Congress, but upon such men as Hooker, Sidney, Puffendorf, and Locke*, who taught the same doctrine concerning the natural equality of mankind as the Declaration teaches. Now Philander is of opinion that such jocularity is an insolent jocularity; on which account he is certainly a very ill-mannered fellow, and, without doubt his opponent is a very mannerly gentleman.

Philander's logic, it seems, is no better than his manners. But don't you think, Mr. Urban, it is with a grace peculiar to himself that this gentleman censures the logic of another man, after exhibiting such an excellent argument of his own as—*Liberty* is alienated, therefore the *right* to liberty is alienated too?

As a proof of my bad logic, he alleges, that 'I accuse a man of endeavouring to destroy our natural rights of life, liberty, and happiness---of asserting that we have no such rights ---merely because he has diverted himself with some blundering expressions of our enemies on this subject.' He adds, 'The Englishman has said nothing that I know of against men's natural rights, &c.' But as the Englishman verily did say, 'to call *life* a RIGHT, is to betray a total ignorance of the meaning of words? ---if it were not *unmanly*, one might take notice that either he, or his friend, not well knowing what he said, has committed something a little like a blunder.---It will not be denied, however, that the Englishman, as he styled

* The charge, I acknowledge, against these great writers is no more than an indirect one.

himself,

himself, aimed to shew that there are no *unalienable rights* belonging to mankind. But I affirm there cannot be any *natural rights* which are not also *unalienable*. By natural rights must be meant rights that belong to a man in consequence of his nature. And if so, then it is plain that, unless you can take away his nature, you cannot take away his natural rights. Therefore they are unalienable; and therefore I am not a false accuser. But a man may *pervert* his own nature, and so may alienate his own rights. And our ingenious gentleman himself has used language very similar to this, notwithstanding he thinks it so monstrous an assertion, that human laws cannot take away the right to Liberty, though they may take away Liberty itself. I repeat it; they cannot. The rights of man, or any other being, are founded in eternal rectitude. They are not of a *fictitious* nature. They do not depend upon human laws for their existence. Laws may declare them; laws may preserve to a man what these rights authorise him to possess; laws may punish the invader of such possessions; but *the rights themselves* no laws can either create or destroy. Have we not heard of *righteous* laws, and of such as are *unrighteous*? A righteous law is a law conformable to rights previously existing. An unrighteous or oppressive law is one inimical to such rights. Suppose a man has, by his honest and laborious diligence, acquired a fortune, has he not a right to enjoy it? And suppose any law shall determine that he has no right, will this law take the right away? Will it indeed? It should seem, upon this gentleman's principles it will.

And here I can but stop to commend the gentleman's uncommon sagacity; which, not content with a superficial view, goes to the very bottom of things: hence his accurate and admirable knowledge of human nature, and of the rights thereto appertaining. As therefore, he is so happily qualified, if at present he be not a *legislator*, it is greatly to be desired that he should become one as soon as possible; especially as he likewise appears to think so justly on the subject of government, apprehending, that when we are treating of the rights of men living under government, it is idle for us to take the state of nature into the account. I cannot, however, sufficiently lament my misfortune, in perceiving myself to differ

so widely from him, as that, I fear, I must for ever remain unqualified to be a legislator. My idea is, that seeing all government grew out of a state of nature, it must needs have a relation to that state. Moreover, before I read any treatise on the subject, I fancied I saw plainly that every government must be founded either in the *consent* of the governed, or in *force*. Now, when it is owned that all *rightful government* is founded in the consent of the people, it is, at the same time granted, that the people have a natural right to liberty, otherwise their consent would not be requisite. But if *rightful government* (shockingly as it sounds) may be founded in *force*, then it is clear that the people have no such natural right: which seems to be the opinion of our gentleman, who thinks (with much humanity) it is most likely that some were formed to *rule*, and others to *obey*: that is---one *rational agent* has a right to treat another as his ox or his ass. And, possibly, some may judge the man ought to be reckoned an *ass* who submits to be so treated.

Give me leave, here, as I have not yet done it, to say a word in support of my position, That divine laws have nothing to do with the question concerning the natural right of mankind to liberty. And I shall only say, that the Deity, being rightfully possessed of an absolute dominion over his creatures, may take away their liberty whenever he sees fit: and when any part of mankind shall be able to prove that they are rightfully possessed of such an absolute dominion over the rest of their species,---then, undoubtedly, such a part of mankind may take away the liberty of the rest:---but not till then. I would not, however, be misunderstood. I am not pleading for licentiousness. Every wicked man has so far forfeited his rights, as that human laws may justly assign him an adequate punishment.

Before I take my leave of this gentleman, I must observe that he has invested me with a dignity to which, at present, I have no pretensions. He has supposed me to be married, in order that he may suppose the case of a terrible indignity intended for me, to which married men only are liable. How this came about is a little mysterious. I hope the gentleman himself has not met with such an unlucky disaster.

And now, Mr. Urban, I have entirely

tirely done with him: though I shall not wonder to hear of him again; for I cannot help thinking he bears a very strong resemblance to the ingenious schoolmaster in the deserted village, of whom we are told, among his other qualifications,

“In arguing, too, the parson own’d his skill,

“For, tho’ confuted, he could argue still.”

High Wycomb,

PHILANDER.

Jan. 20, 1777.

Mr URBAN,

IN page 473 of your last volume, you have inserted in the Catalogue of New Publications “an account of the Life of Bishop Berkeley;” upon which I shall now beg leave to communicate to you a few strictures, as they may not perhaps be unacceptable to the ingenious author of it. His candour will excuse me for desiring him in a future edition to alter the word “if,” in p. 15. l. 5. into “though;” as at present a suspicion might arise in the minds of persons inclined to imagine ill, that there was something criminal in the correspondence between Cadenus and Vanessa. That such a suspicion, however, would be totally groundless, Dr. Delany incontrovertibly proves in his anonymous “Observations upon Lord Orrery’s Remarks on the Life and Writings of Swift;” where, at p. 123, he says, that Dr. Berkeley perused these Letters carefully, and “found upon examination (as he frequently assured me), that they contained nothing which would either do honour to her character, or bring the least reflection upon Cadenus—not the least hint of a criminal commerce between them in the Letters of either.” Dr. Hawkesworth has added further evidence upon this head in his admirable Life of Swift. In Bishop Berkeley’s Life, p. 16. l. 3. the Letter I. is omitted, which should refer to a note in p. 66. greatly to the honour of Dr. Swift. In p. 26. Bishop Hoadly is described as no friend to Bishop Berkeley. A proof of this is to be met with in your Magazine for 1774, p. 174, where the celebrated *moderation* of the former is, as your correspondent *Vindex* justly observes in p. 512 of the same volume, wonderfully transmuted into vilifying acrimony.

In p. 35, notes, l. 14, we should read “Cookham;” and in l. ult. for “rector,” read “vicar.” In p. 60, l. 4. for 3000, we should read “300.”

In p. 41. we are informed of a mis-

take in the dates in the Epitaph on his Lordship, which might easily be corrected on the Marble in Christ Church Cathedral, Oxford. This mistake has naturally occasioned the ingenious Mr. Duncombe, in p. 2 of the second volume of the valuable Correspondence of Mr. Hughes, [See Gent. Mag. 1774, p. 83,] to represent his Lordship as having died in the 73d year of his age; whereas his Biographer proves, that he died in his 70th year. Had our entertaining Biographer attended to Mr. Duncombe’s publication, he would probably have referred to Pope’s Letter to Berkeley, and the notes upon it; from whence we should have known Bishop Atterbury’s high esteem of him, expressed in these terms: “So much understanding, so much knowledge, so much innocence, and such humility, I did not think had been the portion of any but angels, till I saw this gentleman.”

In p. 3. the Biographer speaks of “the airy visions of romances, to the reading of which he was much addicted.” But he makes no mention of his having *written* any romance, tho’ “The Adventures of Signor Gaudenzio di Lucca,” have been generally attributed to him. The edition now before me is the *second*, printed at London in 1748, octavo.

ACADEMICUS.

P. S. The foregoing observations were drawn up previously to the publication of your Magazine for December, in p. 569 of which your Reviewer has treated the Biographer very cavalierly, and has unfairly deprived him of one of the qualifications to which he lays claim, “an entire freedom from prejudice.” Notwithstanding this contemptuous treatment of our author, to whom I declare myself an absolute stranger, I shall depend upon your well known impartiality, for the admission of these strictures into your next Magazine; hoping with your Reviewer, that “the Bishop’s family will transmit to posterity his true portrait;” if our Biographer, who speaks of his “particular acquaintance with his Lordship’s family and friends,” has not already done so.

ERRATA in the Gent. Mag. for 1776
Page 540, col. 2, l. 32. read “from.”

l. 42. read “560.”

554, col. 1. l. 14. read “Paulet.”

561, col. 1. l. 14. read “538.”

575, col. 2. l. 34. read “450.”

576, col. 1. l. 30 read “Pearce.”

580, col. 1. l. 59. read “Ashbury.”

A Mistake in Ferguson's Lectures on the Inclined Plane, corrected.

THE posthumous fame of Mr. Ferguson has suffered much from his affectation of poverty and distress, while he was secretly possessed of thousands. His seeming humility was as much put on. Many mistakes may be found in his lectures on physical subjects, to which he was in no wise adequate; some of these were pointed out to him privately, that the sale of his works might not be hindered, and the errors amended in a future edition; but he always received these private intimations with ill humour, and rejected such friendly corrections with disdain. The instance we mean now to produce is in his lectures on select subjects, page 67, ed. 1760. or p. 61, ed. 1770. He there supposes AC a plane parallel to the horizon; BC another plane inclined to the former; F a cylinder placed upon the inclined plane, and sustained by the weight I , by means of a line passing over a pulley H , and drawing the cylinder in the direction FH parallel to the inclined plane. In this case the weight I will be to the weight of the cylinder F , as AB , the perpendicular height of the plane, is to BC the length of the plane. So far is right, what follows is wrong. Let now the whole machine ABC move upon an horizontal plane by means of friction wheels. Let the cylinder be laid upon the lower part of the inclined plane, and let a line be extended from the cylinder about six feet, parallel to the inclined plane, and in that direction be fixed to an hook in the wall. Let one end of a line be tied to the machine at C , and passing (in an horizontal direction) over a pulley G let the other end be tied to a weight K , equal to the former weight I ; then the same weight which before would just draw the cylinder up the plane, will now just draw the plane under the cylinder, and when the machine has been drawn its whole length (ed. 1760) *the whole length BC* , ed. 1770, the cylinder will be raised to B , the perpendicular height of the inclined plane above the horizontal plane.

Now whether we follow the edition of 1760, or that of 1770, the whole of this is false. To begin with the latter part. The line is fixed to an hook in the wall, at the distance of six feet or more, that it may always (as to sense) be parallel to the inclined plane, and in sustaining the cylinder may act in

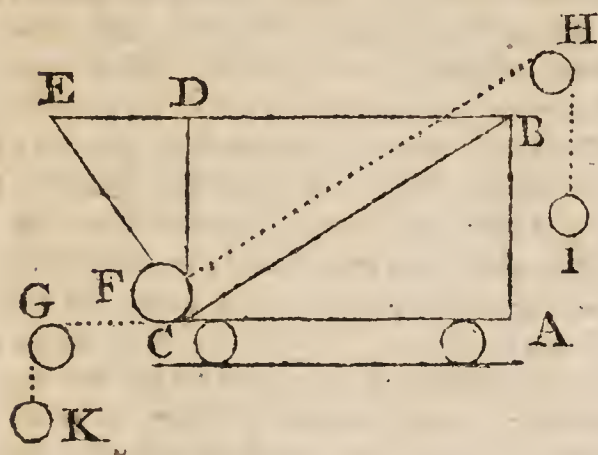
the same direction when the plane is drawn under the cylinder, as when the cylinder is drawn up the plane. The consequence of this will be, that when the plane is drawn under the cylinder, the cylinder will rise, not in a line perpendicular to the horizon, but in the line CE perpendicular to the inclined plane. Through B draw BE parallel to the horizon, and meeting the perpendicular CE in E , and when by drawing the whole machine horizontally in the direction AC , the cylinder is raised up the inclined plane to B , the point B will arrive at E , the machine will be drawn through a space equal to BE , and just so much will the weight K descend; therefore the weight of the cylinder will be to the weight K when they thus balance as BE to BA , or drawing CD parallel to AB , as BE to CD : but when the inclined plane was fixed, and the cylinder drawn up it, the equilibrium was, when the weight of the cylinder was to the weight I , as BC to AB , or as BE to CE ; therefore as CE is always greater than CD , so it will always require a greater weight to draw the cylinder up the inclined plane, when the plane is fixed, than to draw the plane (in an horizontal direction) under the cylinder, when the cylinder is fixed.

Mr. Ferguson was apprized of this mistake in the edition of 1760; was shewn how to estimate the space through which the machine must be really drawn before the cylinder can be raised to the top. In trying this experimentally he could not be mistaken, though he might perhaps in the proportion of the weights when they balance, his apparatus being but roughly made: but he was too opinionated to be taught; and therefore only altered the original blunder of 1760 into another in the edition of 1770, as far from the truth as the former.

We shall only add, that if the absolute weight of the cylinder be represented by $BC \times BC$, the weight I that sustains the cylinder upon the inclined plane will be represented by $AB \times BC$; the weight K that sustains the plane against the cylinder as before will be represented by $AB \times AC$, and (the weight of the cylinder being given) will be greatest when AB and AC are equal. Lastly, the pressure of the machine upon the horizontal plane (as far as it arises from the resting of the cylinder upon the inclined plane)

plane) will be represented by $AC \times AC$, from whence the proportions of any two of these forces to each other may be easily found.

W. L.



Letter to Lord B—n, inserted by Desire.

MY LORD,

I MUST confess to your Lordship, that some military anecdotes, I have accidentally heard, affect me very sensibly, as an Englishman. I am informed, my Lord, that, in case of an augmentation, two Scotch Lieutenant Colonels have obtained private assurances of being allowed to raise two new Scotch corps, upon the same footing that General F—r's Scotch corps was lately raised. I am also told, my Lord, that proposals have been made by officers fully as unexceptionable in every respect, except that it is probable, they may not have been so powerfully recommended to your Lordship's favour, for raising corps in England, &c. and that, too, upon terms much more advantageous to government; but that such proposals have been rejected. Why, my Lord, if I may presume to ask, is this very distinguishing preference given to the Scotch? Is it because they contribute a larger proportion towards the payment of the army, and the other exigencies of the state, than the English, &c. do? Or is it because they have shewn more implicit obedience and submission to the established laws of their country, or more inviolate attachment and fidelity to their lawful Sovereign, when brought to the test in time of civil commotions, and dangerous insurrections? for instance, in the course of the different unnatural rebellions that have been treacherously stirred up, and traitorously carried on, since the present Royal family have been called to the Throne, for the avowed purposes of destroying the right of succession in the illustrious House of Hanover, and, consequently, of overturning the Bri-

tish, or rather the English, Constitution, &c.

With respect to the gentlemen, individually, who have obtained such assurances, I have no doubt but their private characters are most irreproachable, and I will suppose they are very capable, understanding, and experienced officers, and that they, with great justice, originally attained the rank they already enjoy, by their very distinguished services, which may be reasonably concluded from your Lordship being their patron, as your Lordship, it is well known to the army, professes yourself to be a friend to deserving officers, &c.

Were it possible, however, at any time, to happen, my Lord, that the descendant of a Scotchman, who had been highly instrumental in promoting and conducting a rebellion, which, exclusive of other evil consequences, cost England a great many lives, and several millions of money to suppress, or, that the dependant of a Scotchman, who has done still more real injury to England, by dis-uniting the people, &c. should have military rewards conferred upon them, which had been solicited, in vain, by English competitors, who had, perhaps, fully as good pretensions, at least, from their services, &c. I say, my Lord, were it possible that so very mortifying a distinction should, at any time, be made, every Englishman, who possesses the least spark of sensibility, must surely feel upon such an occasion.

How far the Scotch may have vanity and ambition enough to extend their interested views, I shall not pretend to say; but if you will take the trouble, my Lord, of casting your eye over the list of the army, your Lordship will be convinced of the very great disproportion there is already of Scotch officers in the service. In process of time, nay in the course of a few years, should any more Scotch corps be raised, the British army, or rather the English army, since the army is, in reality, paid by England, must infallibly be composed, in a great measure at least, of Scotch officers; for, exclusive of the great numbers of Scotch that are brought into the army through parliamentary interest, and, it is universally allowed, I believe, none are better skilled in the art of exerting it, in its full force, than the Scotch M—rs, I consider every Scotch corps as a kind of nursery, as it were, from whence officers will, occasionally, be transplanted

planted into English regiments, and will, of course, be replaced from Scotland, &c.

Permit me to observe, my Lord, it has been artfully insinuated, and, I am sorry to say, with some degree of success, that the Scotch are a more warlike people than the English. I can take upon me, from the most undoubted information, without derogating from the merit of the Scotch, to deny the fact. Upon what service have the Scotch proved themselves more active, or better able to undergo the hardships and fatigues of war, than the English; or in what action have they behaved themselves with a superior degree of spirit and resolution? But I imagine, my Lord, I can explain by what means a notion, so ill-founded, has been inculcated; the accounts usually circulated in time of war, &c. respecting the behaviour of the Scotch, have not, I believe, generally speaking, been given by authority, but have, most probably, been fabricated by some pedantic Scotch garreteers or other, (for I will not suppose a gentleman to be capable of propagating falsehoods,) who, from motives of nationality, take every occasion of puffing off their own countrymen in the newspapers, &c. and it is well known, whatever appears in a newspaper, makes an impression on the minds of the generality of readers; whereas the English disdain such imposing artifices, and leave the actions of their countrymen to speak for themselves.

I have the honour to be,

With the most perfect consideration,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient

And most humble servant,

AN ENGLISHMAN.

Loyal by Principle.

P. S. I could wish to make myself rightly understood. I regard the British army, my Lord, as the bulwark of the British constitution; therefore, what people can be so worthy to be entrusted, principally, with the defence and preservation of the inestimable blessings the British subjects constitutionally enjoy, as that people, who have the greatest property to lose, and who, consequently, contribute most largely towards defraying the requisite civil and military expences of government, &c. I respect the Scotch as a brave, sensible, enterprising people, though it must be allowed some of them inherit a little too much left-handed wisdom, called cun-

ning, and are a little too much disposed to insinuate themselves by flattery, servility, and dissimulation, into lucrative employments; or rather, they seem to shew too strong a propensity to engross not only all places of emolument in their own country, which they think they have an exclusive right to, but also in England, which, by the same parity of reasoning, they can have no shadow of right to at all. I am persuaded no possible objection can be made to the army being composed of a due proportion of Scotch officers; but at the same time, I most sincerely hope never to see the day when it shall become a system to introduce a majority of Scotch officers into the British, or rather, as I observed before, the English army, and consequently to employ the Scotch to be the guardians of English liberty and property.

MR. URBAN,

THOUGH the "gross mistake" alluded to in the following Extract from page 60 of "An Appeal to the Public in behalf of the Church of England in America," may have been corrected in consequence of it, yet I cannot but think it may be so truly beneficial in its tendency even at this time, that I trust to your candor and impartiality for inserting it in your next Magazine. I never met with the "Appeal" till lately, though it was printed in 1767 at New York, and re-printed at London in 1769. From this latter edition, "corrected by the author," who approves himself to be a clear, judicious, and candid writer, the subsequent passage is taken. The "Appeal defended," printed at New York in 1769, is also an unanswerable vindication of the proposed *American* Episcopate, and written by the same author, "Thomas Bradbury Chandler, D. D. Rector of St. John's Church, in Elizabeth Town, New Jersey, and Missionary from the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in foreign parts."

HUMANUS.

"It has been given out, from year to year, by the publishers of the *Court Kalendar*, that the annual expence of this Society for the propagation of the Gospel is about one thousand five hundred pounds. It is astonishing that so gross a mistake should be once made; more so, that it should continue to be so often repeated; and most of all, that it should be adopted by some writers, from whose accuracy better things might be expected: especially as the Society

Society never fails to publish yearly an exact account of their expences, and even to express the particulars. This misrepresentation may possibly have been owing to no unfriendly intention; but yet, as it may be supposed to circulate widely, it must naturally have a bad effect upon the Society, by preventing benefactions. For some who bestow nothing, on the supposition that the Society's annual expence is but 1500*l.* would, in all probability, give liberally, if they knew it amounted to near 5,000*l.* which is really the case.

The Society were incorporated in 1701. In ten years time their expences arose to 1846*l.* 10*s.* 1*d.* per annum; a sum considerably larger than the above mentioned Compilers have assigned even for the present year. Their expences have been gradually increasing from their first institution to the present time. In 1740 their expences were 3440*l.* and in 1765 they expended 4780*l.* 5*s.* 3*d.* Of which sum 4144*l.* 5*s.* 3*d.* were paid in salaries to Missionaries, Catechists, &c. and the remainder was laid out in books, gratuities to Missionaries, and in defraying other incidental charges.

An extraordinary Instance of the Vicissitude of Fortune; exemplified in a genuine Story of Real Life.

THERE is no station of life that cannot be rendered comfortable without the adventitious assistance of fortune; for even the lowest gradation of poverty may put on the smile of content, when honesty directs the heart, and industry employs the hand. It is an infallible mark of an exalted spirit, when the man who has been accustomed to an uninterrupted series of prosperity, can shew that he has fortitude sufficient to support the load of adversity in a reverse of fortune; and it is equally worthy of our regard when we perceive a serenity of mind in the humble cot, where poverty will hardly afford nourishment for the body. But Providence, all-gracious in its dispensations, can mortify the insolence of pride, and the ostentation of wealth, by giving the sure bloom of health, and the brisk eye of cheerfulness, to the mean cottager, whose little habitation has never seen the face of luxury; nor been disturbed with the parade of the physician.

GENTS. MAG. Jan. 1777.

I have seen many different scenes of rural felicity, and have been highly pleased to find it frequently where it could be least expected; but the following account, which is absolutely true, will appear very singular, and was communicated to me as I was enjoying the company of some friends in a rural excursion, when we had leisure to reflect on the vanity of greatness, and the undisguised appearance of nature.

In the village of Redburn, in Hertfordshire, is the little tenement of Mary Lofty, who is about eighty-four years of age, and obtains a livelihood in a manner so very extraordinary, as to make her the general conversation of the neighbouring people. She was the daughter of a country schoolmaster, who had received an academical education, and was intended for a clergyman, but his parents dying, and his patron deserting him, an honest country farmer, who was a freeholder in the parish, took him under his protection, and had interest enough with one of the knights of the shire to get him appointed a supernumerary officer in the excise, where his good behaviour soon promoted him to the station of an established officer in a country district. He continued in several removes as an exciseman till he was near sixty years of age, and was highly respected by the publicans and tradesmen whom his office obliged him to visit; for though he was punctual in his duty, he was never impertinent in the execution of it. He was caressed by the lord of the manor, and much esteemed by the vicar as a man of learning, and an agreeable companion, which gave so much jealousy to a young imperious supervisor, that he took every opportunity of mortifying him, by watching his conduct, and officiously reporting him to the board. Being ill of the rheumatism, and unable to set out upon his rounds so early as usual, his supervisor took occasion to charge him with wilful neglect. This offence lost him his employment, nor could he tell how to make any provision for his daughter, till the honest vicar advised him to open a little school for the education of the neighbouring children. He took this advice, formed a school, and procured a tolerable livelihood, with great credit and esteem, till he was turned of seventy, and then died, leaving

leaving his daughter in the twenty-second year of her age.

The daughter had been tenderly bred up by her father, who took care to cultivate her mind according to those principles which he thought necessary to render her virtuous and amiable. She was for some time inconsolable for the loss of so good a parent; but her agreeable person, well-known œconomy, and irreproachable character, had for some time made an impression on a neighbouring farmer, whose name was Lofty, and who held a considerable farm in his hands, whereby he obtained a very decent competency; and as he had paid his addresses to this young woman before the death of her father, she consented to marry him a few months afterwards.

His industry and her frugality were conspicuous to all the parish; the plough and the dairy were constantly employed; plenty was seen at their table, content always surrounded their hearth, and inviolate love crowned their nuptial bed with two fine daughters, who were carefully educated by the mother, and tenderly cherished by the father. Their matrimonial felicity had subsisted near twenty years, when farmer Lofty was unhappily thrown from his horse as he was returning home from Hempstead-market, whereby he got a contusion, of which he languished for some time, under the care of an unskilful apothecary, and then died, to the inexpressible grief of his family.

The loss of so good a husband renewed the grief of Mrs. Lofty for her father. She was now without parent or husband, yet she was herself a parent, and she found some relief from the affection of her children, the eldest of whom was now about nineteen, and the youngest sixteen years of age. She bred her daughters up with as much reputation as she had herself been bred by her father, whose memory, with that of her husband, still made her greatly regarded by all her neighbours; but though her œconomy at home was very extraordinary, she was incapable of inspecting the conduct of her servants abroad, and lost so much money by carrying on the farm, that she found herself obliged to quit it in less than four years after her husband's decease.

With the mortification of having diminished the little portion that had

been left her children by their father, Mrs. Lofty was thrown into the utmost anxiety to know how to make them a decent provision. She might have been married again to a farmer who had been the friend of her husband, and well knew the value of her as a wife, but she retained so great a regard for the memory of Mr. Lofty, and preserved so much affection for his children, that she could not be prevailed upon to trust them and herself to the controul and management of another husband. However, the farmer continued her very worthy friend, and married his nephew to her eldest daughter, with whom she lived very happily for several years, and then died without issue. The younger daughter was also well married to a substantial mealman, who took Mrs. Lofty to his home, and decently provided for her till he died. His death was soon followed by that of his wife, and they likewise left no children behind them; but their effects came into the hands of one of his relations, who took out administration to him, and nothing was left for Mrs. Lofty but a prospect of misery.

In this calamity she relied on providence, and soon became contented with her humble situation. She took a little cottage, had a matted bed, a small table, and two old chairs. The lark was her clock to summon her to rise; and the nightingale was the sweet monitor of her repose. She employed herself in weeding a nobleman's garden in spring; she went to hay-making in summer; in autumn she gleaned up the refuse of the harvest; and in winter she was constantly turning her spinning-wheel. Her labour blessed her with health, and temperance gave her content: she had the highest reverence for religion, and the remembrance of her Redeemer's sufferings made her never repine at her own. Her poverty, honesty, and industry, caused her to be much regarded by the parishioners, who gave her the place of what is called a searcher of dead bodies, to see that the deceased are buried in woollen, pursuant to act of parliament; and in this office she got fourpence upon every death; tho', as the parish is far from being numerous, such accidents seldom happened; and when she was turned of seventy the parish allowed a charity of sixpence a week.

A long

A long fit of sickness confined her to her bed; but she was not suffered to perish for want of assistance by her neighbours. She recovered, but was much enfeebled: yet her honest and generous temper put her upon a strange kind of industry, rather than make herself entirely dependent on the beneficence of her neighbours, or throwing herself wholly on the bounty of the parish. The village of Redburn is a great thoroughfare to London; it forms one street, and has four or five inns, where the waggons generally set up. Manure is very scarce in this county, which abounds chiefly in arable lands, and the farmers are always ready to purchase any that is offered them. Mrs. Lofty, in her infirm state and advanced age, conceived the thought that she might gather up the horse-dung that fell in the street, and sell it to the farmers. Accordingly she began this uncommon employment; but for some time had only an old wrapper to put the dung in which she gathered; and she was so assiduous, that she watched every horse or carriage that passed through the town, being always up at three o'clock in the morning, nor would she ever go to bed till the last waggon came in. By these means she collected some little quantities of dung, and then got a few spare pence, with which she purchased an old box, and slung it with a strap round her body, whereby she had an opportunity of getting more manure together, and with more conveniency than in her wrapper. Her indefatigable diligence in watching the carriages, and the peculiarity of such an employment, made her be taken notice of by her neighbours, who readily entered into a subscription to purchase the well-respected old woman a wheelbarrow.

Here is an uncommon scene of industry, and a melancholy idea of adversity. She, who was once the happy mistress of a plentiful farm, at eighty-four years of age, when nature requires the cherishing hand of time, was reduced to the pitiful condition of what has been related. Blush affluence! that such merit should have been suffered to languish under such adversity; for where can the cherub Charity so properly extend her hand as in the relief of so much undeserved and such deplorable distress?

An Extract from the Life of the late Bishop of ROCHESTER, written by himself.

DR. Pearce was the son of a Distiller in High Holborn. He married Miss Adams, the daughter of a Distiller in the same neighbourhood, with a considerable fortune, who lived with him fifty-two years in the highest degree of connubial happiness*. He had had his education in Westminster School, where he was distinguished by his merit, and elected one of the King's Scholars. In 1710, when he was twenty years old, he was elected to Trinity College, Cambridge. In 1716 he published his edition of *Cicero de Oratore*, and, at the desire of a friend, luckily dedicated it to Lord Chief Justice Parker, (afterwards Earl of Macclesfield,) to whom he was a stranger. This incident laid the foundation of his future fortune: For Lord Parker soon recommended him to Dr. Bentley, Master of Trinity, to be made one of the Fellows; and the Doctor consented to it on this condition, that his Lordship would promise to *unmake* him again as soon as it lay in his power to give him a living. In 1717, Mr. Pearce was ordained at the age of *twenty-seven*; having taken time enough, as he thought, to attain a sufficient knowledge of the Sacred Office. In 1718 Lord Parker was appointed Chancellor, and invited Mr. Pearce to live with him in his house, as Chaplain. In 1719 he was instituted into the rectory of Stapleford Abbots, in Essex; and in 1720 into that of St. Bartholomew, behind the Royal Exchange, worth 400*l.* per ann. In 1723 the Lord Chancellor presented him to St. Martin's in the Fields. His Majesty, who was then at Hano-

* The 50th year of their union they celebrated as a year of jubilee, on which occasion they invited all their friends, and were complimented by a friend in the following stanzas:

No more let Calumny complain
That Hymen binds in cruel chains,
And makes his subjects slaves:
Supported by the Good and Wise,
Her keenest slander he defies,
Her utmost malice braves.

To-day—he triumphs o'er his foes,
And to the world a pair he shows,
'Tho' long his subjects—free:
Who happy in his bands appear,
And joyful call the Fiftieth Year
A Year of Jubilee.

ver, was applied to in favour of Dr. Claget, who was there along with him; and the Doctor actually killed hands upon the occasion; but the Chancellor, upon the King's return, disputed the point, and was permitted to present Mr. Pearce. In 1724 the degree of Doctor in Divinity was conferred on him by Archbishop Wake. The same year he dedicated to his patron, the Earl of Macclesfield, his edition of *Longinus on the Sublime*, with a new Latin version and notes. Longinus, whose name had been long known only to men of abstruse erudition, till he was introduced, by his translator Boileau, among the witty and the elegant, had now, for about half a century, enjoyed great popularity, quoted by every Poet and every Critic, and deciding upon faults and beauties of style with authority contested only by *Huetius* and *Le Clerc*. But it was the opinion of Dr. Pearce, that something was wanting, which general admiration had not yet supplied.

The work was originally published by Robertellus and Manutius, who each used his own MSS. without the knowledge of the other's undertaking. The texts of the two editions did not always agree, and to which the preference was due had not yet been decided. It had been four times translated into Latin; of the three former editions, that of Gabriel de Petra was considered as the best, and had accordingly been adopted by Tanaquillus Faber, and, I think, by our Langbane, in their editions. After Boileau's translation, it was again translated into Latin by Tollius, but with such paraphrastical luxuriance, as seemed intended rather to display his own copiousness of diction, than to explain the original. Dr. Pearce undertook to adjust the readings, and, what was of far greater difficulty, to write a new Latin version, which should approach as near as is possible to the Greek, without violating its purity. To play round the text of an Author, and to recede and approach as convenience may dictate, is no very arduous work, but to attend it without deviation, and measure step by step, requires at once vigour and caution. By what method he proceeded in this work, may be known from his preface and his notes. Some of his first thoughts were retracted in the subsequent editions;

but Dr. Pearce has generally pleased the Public, though he found it difficult to please himself.

In 1725, the Earl resigned the Great Seal, which resignation was soon followed with an impeachment by the House of Commons sent up to the Lords. The ground of this impeachment, according to Dr. Pearce, was as follows: In the *South Sea year*, the money of the Suitors in Chancery was, by ancient custom, ordered by the Lord Chancellor to be paid to the Master in Chancery, in Court. Mr. Dormer, one of the Masters, had trafficked with the Suitors money in 'Change-alley, and, dying soon after, his accounts were found to be deficient 60,000l. This raised a violent commotion against Lord Macclesfield, especially among some who had personal resentments. The late King was then Prince of Wales, had lived separately from his father, as he had been ordered to do, and the education of his children had been detained from him, upon an opinion then given by ten of the twelve Judges, called together, at his Majesty's command, by Lord Macclesfield, upon this question; *Whether the education of the grand-children did belong to their grand-father, as Sovereign, or to the Prince of Wales as Father?* The answer of the Judges being not pleasing to the Prince, he bore it with resentment; and when the House of Commons took the affair of the Suitors money into consideration, all the Members who paid their court at Leicester house joined in the outcry, and came into the impeachment. Lord Macclesfield was tried by the House of Lords, was declared guilty, and received a severe judgment. He was fined 30,000l. (though he had before paid 10,000l. into Chancery,) upon an unrepealed ancient Statute, and directed to be confined in the Tower till the money should be paid; which was soon done. The King, fully sensible of the hardship of the sentence, and that it had been incurred chiefly on his account, informed Lord Macclesfield that he intended to repay the sum out of his privy purse, as fast as he could spare the money. Within twelve months his Lordship received 16000l. and the next year a message from Sir Robert Walpole informed him, that he might send for 20000l. more; but the King's death happening before his Lordship sent for the latter

latter sum, the former was all he ever received from the intended bounty of his gracious Master.

Lord Macclesfield lived to the year 1732, and then died of a suppression of urine. Upon his asking if his Physician was gone, and being told that he was, he replied, *And I am going too, but I will close my eye lids myself*, which he did, and in a few moments expired. Dr. Pearce was also fortunate in being in the good graces of Lady Sundon; upon whose recommendation of him to the Queen, he was designed for a Deanry, and was frequently honoured with her Majesty's conversation in the Drawing-room. After several disappointments, the Deanry of Winchester becoming vacant, Dr. Pearce was appointed Dean in 1739*. His friends now began to think of him for the episcopal dignity, but Mr. Dean's language rather declined it. However, after several difficulties had been started and removed, he consented to accept the Bishoprick of Bangor, and promised Lord Hardwicke to "do it with a good grace." He accordingly made proper acknowledgements of the Royal Goodness, and was consecrated, Feb. 12, 1748. Upon the declining state of health of Dr. Wilcocks, Bishop of Rochester, the Bishop of Bangor was several times applied to by Archbishop Herring to accept of Rochester, and the Deanry of Westminster, in exchange for Bangor, but the Bishop then first signified his desire to obtain leave to resign, and retire to a private life. His Lordship, however, up-

* As soon as it was known that the Doctor was to be Dean of Winchester, his friend Mr. Pulteney came to congratulate him on the occasion, and among other things which he then said, one was, "Dr. Pearce, though you may think that others, besides Sir Robert, have contributed to get you this dignity, yet you may depend upon it that he is all in all, and that you owe it entirely to his good will towards you; and therefore as I am now so engaged in opposition to him, it may happen that some who are of our party, may, if there should be any opposition for Members of Parliament at Winchester, prevail upon me to desire you to act there in assistance of some friend of ours, and Sir Robert, at the same time, may ask your assistance in the election, for a friend of his own, against one whom we recommend: I tell you, therefore, before-hand, that if you comply with my request, rather than Sir Robert's, to whom you are so very much obliged, I shall have the worse opinion of you."

on being pressed, suffered himself to be prevailed upon:—"My Lord, (said he to the Duke of Newcastle,) your Grace offers these dignities to me in so generous and friendly a manner, that I promise you to accept them." Upon the death of Bishop Wilcocks he was accordingly promoted to the See of Rochester, and Deanry of Westminster, in 1756. Bishop Sherlock died in 1761, and Lord Bath offered his interest for getting the Bishop of Rochester appointed to succeed him in the Diocese of London, but the Bishop told his Lordship, that he had determined never to be Bishop of London, or Archbishop of Canterbury.

In the year 1763, his Lordship being seventy-three years old, and finding himself less fit for the business of his stations as Bishop and Dean, informed his friend, Lord Bath, of his intention to resign *both*, and live in a retired manner upon his private fortune. Lord Bath undertook to acquaint his Majesty, who named a day and hour, when the Bishop was admitted alone into the Closet. He told the King, that he wished to have some interval between the fatigues of business and eternity, and desired his Majesty to consult proper persons about the propriety and legality of his resignation. In about two months the King informed him, that Lord Mansfield saw no objection, and that Lord Northington, who had been doubtful, on farther consideration, thought that the request might be complied with. Unfortunately for the Bishop, Lord Bath applied for Bishop Newton to succeed. This alarmed the Ministry, who thought that no dignities should be obtained but through their hands. They, therefore, opposed the resignation, and his Majesty was informed that the Bishops disliked the design. His Majesty sent to him again, and at a third audience told him, that he must think no more of resigning. The Bishop replied, "Sir, I am all duty and submission," and then retired.

In 1768 he obtained leave to resign the Deanry; in 1773 he lost his Lady, and after some months of lingering decay, he died at Little Ealing, June 29, 1774. Being asked one day how he could live with so little nutriment? *I live*, said he, *upon the recollection of an innocent and well spent life, which is my only sustenance.*

Brief Account of the Suit of ELIZABETH, late Duchess of KINGSTON, and the Rt. Hon. AUGUSTUS JOHN, Earl of BRISTOL, in the Consistory Court at Doctor's-Commons; on Friday Jan. 24, respecting a Sentence of the said Court, pronounced in the Year 1768, in a Suit of Jactitation.

IT is already well known, (see vol. xlv. p. 333.) that a private marriage took place in the year 1743, between his Lordship (then the Hon. Augustus John Hervey) and the Lady in question; that after the marriage, the parties had very little intercourse; and that after the year 1748 or 49, they never after co-habited, at least, lived together, either publicly or privately. It is equally notorious, that a connexion of a tender nature having for some years existed between the Lady and the late Evelyn Duke of Kingston, his Grace having resolved to marry her, to wipe away or remove the suspicions created by the above-mentioned connection, which was not then known to have any real foundation, she thought, or was advised to institute a Suit of Jactitation against her imputed husband, in the Ecclesiastical Court, by way of complaint, alledging that he pretended to be married to the Complainant; denying any such marriage, and calling on him to prove the matter so alledged. The effect of this Suit was, that the then Mr. Hervey, failing in the proof of the supposed marriage, the Court proceeded to judgment, and gave sentence, that the parties, as far as appeared to the Court, were not married; but that the said Elizabeth Chudleigh was, and is a spinster, and is free to marry again, especially in respect to the said Augustus John Hervey. The consequence of this sentence was, that the Lady looking upon herself at least legally entitled to marry, was in the following March, 1769, married to the late Evelyn Duke of Kingston. So matters rested till after his Grace's decease, when his near relations, controverting the legality of the marriage, the Lady, on a criminal process, was tried by her Peers, when the marriage between her and Mr. Hervey being proved to their Lordships satisfaction, the second marriage became of course null and void, her first husband being still alive.

Lord Bristol thus circumstanced, in a few weeks after the late decision

of the House of Peers in full Parliament, gave directions to his Proctor, to give notice to his wife, Elizabeth Countess of Bristol, to appear in the Consistory Court of London, to shew cause why the sentence of the said Court, passed in 1768, enjoining him perpetual silence as to the premises, should not be revoked, or set aside. The Lady being out of the kingdom, the Affidavits stated that she was served with a citation, or notice, at her house in Calais, on the 26th of June, 1776; that in consequence of her non-appearance, either in person or by Attorney, a Decree, or Edict, was issued by the Court, which was afterwards, according to usage, posted on one of the pillars of the Royal Exchange, informing her, that the Court would proceed, in case of non-appearance, or cause shewn to the contrary, to receive proofs why the said sentence of the Court, passed in 1768, declaring the said Elizabeth Chudleigh a spinster, should be set aside or revoked. Besides this, there was a short account given of the substance of the several allegations, answers, replies, and rejoinders, made by Council, since the commencement of the citation now mentioned. On the part of the Lady, the only material Affidavit was that of one Williams, her servant at Knightsbridge, who deposed, that Kingston House is still in the Lady's possession; that she keeps servants there, and among others keeps him; that she continues to pay parish taxes and all other parish dues, within the parish of St. Margaret, Westminster; and that all letters, messages, &c. are received at that house, and are from thence transmitted to her in the usual manner.

Doctor Calvert arose on behalf of the Lady, to shew cause why the sentence in 1768 should not be set aside, and that her Protest, then delivered into Court, and read, containing the general reason of his Client against revoking said sentence, should be deemed a bar to all further proceedings in their present form. The Doctor maintained the validity of the original sentence on several grounds. Besides this, he impeached the legality of the whole proceedings of Lord Bristol on the ground of informality. He contended, though the sentence were final in no other respect, it was final in point of proceeding; no new Suit could be instituted on a matter already

already determined; if the determination of the House of Peers was to lead that Court, the matter must be taken up *de novo*; it was *res adjudicata* in every sense, but particularly in the latter it was impossible; therefore to bring the matter before the Court in this form, there should have been an original citation: The parties were out of the Court as much as if they had never been before in; and it is an indispensable requisite in all proceedings in the Ecclesiastical Court, that the matter itself, and the means of bringing it under the cognizance of the Court, be both original. He quoted a great number of Spanish and Italian Canonists and Civilians in support of this doctrine, and affirmed with great confidence, though the merits were clearly with the Noble Lord who was one of the parties in this cause, (which he contended strongly were not,) yet this informality vitiated all the proceedings, and could not be cured otherwise than beginning *de novo*.

The other argument chiefly insisted on by the Doctor was, although the proceedings had hitherto been perfectly regular, yet no precedent in practice, no rule of law, nor professional doctrine whatever could be adduced, which would be sufficient to authorize the Decree against the Lady. It was never known that a sentence of that Court had been set aside without appeal. The time for appealing, three years, was long since elapsed; eight years had intervened; consequently it was now impossible for the Court to grant a review, or rehearing, howsoever well inclined. The Doctor spoke upwards of an hour and an half, and delivered himself well, but his argument turned on the two points of informality in the mode of proceeding, and want of precedent, in revoking a sentence once given, and acquiesced in after a certain stated period.

He was followed on the same side by Doctor Wynne. He went over a great deal of the same ground with his learned leader, and illustrated several of his brother's arguments with remarkable ingenuity and ability. As to the point of informality, he called to the aid of the Spanish and Italian Canonists and Civilians, several German ones; and as to the conclusiveness of the sentence, he resorted to many weighty and plausible

arguments. To the conclusiveness he dwelt particularly on two cases reported by Theeble and Moore, the 28th and 41st of Elizabeth, one of a man, and the other of a woman, who had been divorced *a vinculo*, for their native inability, but who afterwards marrying had children. Here the question came to be, Shall the second marriage be deemed good, though the sentence of the Ecclesiastical Court should be founded in error? It was decided in both cases that it should, because the sentence of the Ecclesiastical Court should be held sacred, final, and conclusive. In answer to the general doctrines laid down by the antient Canonists, which he foresaw would be quoted against him, he observed, that among the Romanists, or Papists, marriage was deemed a Sacrament; the privileges derived to the Clergy on this account were numerous and lucrative; they claimed every thing of this kind as not cognizable by the Civil Magistrate; it was therefore no wonder that they laid down the rules that were most likely to answer their own ends, and advance their own importance. Protestantism was of another complexion; it looked for other support, and was founded in other principles; he therefore maintained his great principle, that a sentence of the Ecclesiastical Court was conclusive on this ground. Innocent the IXth, Pope of Rome, whose opinion is cited in the 4th Decretal, in his Pontifical character decided, that a person divorced for inability, who might afterwards prove a father or a mother on a second marriage, the latter marriage would be null and void; whereas by the two decisions in the reign of Elizabeth alluded to, it was determined that the issue of such a second marriage was deemed legitimate; whence he drew this deduction; that the opinions of Canonists in Popish times and Popish countries, however respectable, ought not to weigh against the established modes of decision adopted in our Courts of Law.

Dr. Marriott replied on the other side very ably and fully; but as he chiefly rested his arguments on the authority of the decision in the House of Peers, respecting the validity of the Lady's marriage, and to general assertions that the matter between the parties was still *sub judice*, we shall pass over them.

Dr. Harris, on the same side, to shew cause why the Decree should be complied with, answered the arguments of his Antagonists in a very clear and distinct manner. He argued the main point in issue very ably. He insisted that it was an indisputable maxim in the Canon Law, that a suit or cause relative to marriage was never finally decided or determined, because, in matters of conscience and religion, no true or real satisfaction could be obtained, till both were clearly satisfied and obeyed. As to the matter of informality, he insisted the people could not be otherwise. The great stress of the argument on the other side, he observed, was, that the Lady had a house at Knightbridge, and that, according to the customary mode of process, the notice was not left at her house there, but at Calais, where she had only a temporary residence. This, in his opinion, was the most puerile subterfuge imaginable. He said, if service meant any thing, it meant a notice the Lady had; it was therefore absurd to raise an objection on that head.

On the whole, the Council having finished, Dr. Bettsworth, in a clear, candid manner, took a review of the arguments on both sides. He observed, in the first place, that he looked upon the suit of Jactitation to be still *substantially* before the Court. The case, he said, was shortly this: Mr. Hervey, in the year 1768, was supposed to brag, or *declare*, that Elizabeth Chudleigh was his wife. This offending the Lady, she brought him to the proof. He would not, nor could not prove it. The Court declared, *as far as appeared to them*, the allegation to be false; on which Mr. Hervey, one of the present parties, was enjoined silence, and there the matter rested. Since then, the first judicature in the kingdom, (perhaps upon earth) having declared the validity of such marriage, it would not, he said, now be decent to controvert it. What then was to be done? the first judicature in the kingdom had decided that the marriage was legal; in consequence of that decision the present Lord Bristol was bound in several respects. It did not appear whether it was in his Lordship's power to give the information at the time of the passing of the sentence, that has since come out; whether or no in his opinion, it was proper that the whole

proceedings should be enquired into and the matter fully revived; and, on the whole, he took it to be a clear incontrovertible principle in the Canon Law, that marriages, however decided, are always open to revision and future enquiry. To strengthen what he offered on this point, he alluded to a passage in Burnet's History of the Reformation, where the Pope, after declaring the marriage of Henry VIII. with the Queen Catharine of Arragon, to be valid, the Pope adds, as a general proposition, that matters of this kind are always open to future examination and enquiry, and accordingly discharged the Rule; by which decision the Lady will be obliged to shew cause why the sentence shall not be revoked, and Lord Bristol let in to prove the marriage.

MR. URBAN,

YOU may recollect, that not long ago, Rebusses were the fashionable evening amusements of almost all companies. At present another species of composition, not unsimilar to the former, exercises the ingenuity of the Ladies. It is called CHARARD, and just imported from France. To give your fair Readers some idea of it, They are to think of a word with two syllables; they are then in three lines to express it. The *first line* must be an enigmatical description of the first syllable; the *second* of the last syllable; and the *third* of the whole word. For example:

CHARARDS.

My first is nearly the same with an
useful Quadruped,

My second the Excess of a dangerous
Passion,

My third an admirable Quality in
every Man. *Cou-rage.*

My first is another name for the Fa-
culty of Perception,

My second an Instance wherein the
Comparative Degree diminishes the
Positive,

My third expresses the Character of a
stupid Fellow. *Sense-less.*

My First is a great Traveller,

My Second is born in the Morning
and dies at night,

My Third is held in Veneration by all
good Christians. *Sun-day.*

My First is a Man's Feeder,

My Second the Name of a Quantity
of Money,

My Third what Women study to be.
Hand-some.

Arts made use of by the American Leaders to spirit the People to take up Arms against the Mother Country, from a Sermon preached before the University of Oxford, by Myles Cooper, LL.D. President of King's College, New-York, and Fellow of Queen's, Oxford.*

The Text was from Psalm vii. 9.

“IN order to engage the Americans in general to promote their designs, its conductors pretended, that a regular system was formed, “by a corrupt and abandoned Administration,” for oppressing and enslaving the colonies, of which every exercise of authority over them, however expedient or *usual*, was alledged as a convincing proof; that such acts were invasions of their natural rights, of their chartered privileges, and even of that unalienable liberty wherewith Christ had made them free; that every motive of prudence, policy, and religion, required them to forego all considerations of *present* ease and convenience, in a manful and timely assertion of those essential rights, before the chains which were forged should be rivetted on them; and, lastly, in order to lessen the horrors of the proposed enterprize, they affirmed, and pretended to prove, by accounts from hence, that but little danger attended it, as the appearance of firmness and unanimity on their part, would soon compel the ministry to recede from their claims, and to comply with every demand of the colonies, rather than contest the matter by force, for which they were not, and could not, be provided; and the people were not persuaded to take arms, without the strongest assurances that they would have no occasion to use them.

“If it be right in a sovereign state to attempt the forcible suppression of a wicked and unprovoked rebellion, after all persuasive methods have failed, then this war is just and necessary. If it be right in a Prince to afford protection to his loyal and best subjects, against the tyranny and oppression of his worst and most disloyal, then the war is just, necessary, and laudable; for even in these revolted provinces there are still thousands and ten thousands of his Majesty's subjects, of inflexible loyalty, who could be induced by no menaces or persecutions to bow the knee to the *Baal of Independency*, or to swerve at all from the duties of alle-

giance. In this number are included a large proportion of the men of property, the greater part of the members of the Church of England, and, in several of the colonies, all its Clergy without exception, to say nothing of others. These, from the beginning, have been the objects of republican rage, and fanatic malignity; the common portion of all having been the most bitter and ignominious invectives, to be treated as the off-scouring of the earth; to be insulted by the very lowest of the people, and plundered of their property without any means of present redress, though, it is to be hoped, not without a prospect of future retribution.

“Those who *distinguished* themselves in opposing the popular measures, met with proportionably severer treatment. Were this a proper time and place for the narrative, I could unfold such scenes of persecution and cruelty, as would excite the indignation and horror of every soul in this assembly. I could give a catalogue of persons, who, for the above-mentioned offence *only*, have been harrassed by committees, dragged about by the populace, and driven through the streets with circumstances of indignity too shocking to be related. I could tell of many, who, on account of their loyalty, have been reduced from affluence to extreme poverty; of many who have been torn from their families, and forced into banishment, leaving their wives and children at the mercy of their persecutors. Of others that have been bound and fettered like the worst of malefactors, and then consigned to endless imprisonment, where they are, at this time, groaning under the utmost vexations and distress, and perhaps *perishing* for want of necessaries. Of others who have been glad to seek refuge in the wilderness for many weeks together, without food, and without shelter, where they were still followed and hunted, like so many beasts of prey, by their inhuman tormentors.

“And lastly, I could mention the conflagration of a fair and flourishing city, unfortunately doomed to more than barbarian fury, for its known attachment to the constitution of this country, ‘above its fellows,’ (which the King's troops disdained to injure, and even took pains to spare, though *then* in possession of the most ungenerous enemy,) by a set of desperate incendiaries, instigated, most probably, by still greater incendiaries, at a distance, with-

* This Gentleman was driven from America, and narrowly escaped with Life.
GENT. MAG. Jan. 1777.

without any prospect of advantage to themselves, and for the sole purpose, it should seem, of doing injury to others. In which dreadful calamity, had it not been for the spirit and humanity of the British forces, not only the loss of immense property, above what was actually destroyed, must inevitably have ensued; but, in many instances, old and young would have perished together in one common devastation; the sick and infirm would have been consumed upon their “beds of languishing,” and the sucking infant have dropt breathless into the flames from the breast of its distracted mother. But I would avoid raising any passions which might interfere with the solemn devotions of this day, and therefore hasten my return to the point from which I have wandered.

“One important object of this war, as hath been intimated, and which proves it to be a *just* one, is to protect those loyalists, who have been thus persecuted for adhering to their allegiance, and to restore them to their legal rights, and, till now, undoubted possessions. For these purposes the sword is unsheathed, and the battle set in array. It is with a view that such monstrous “wickedness of the wicked may come to an end,” (to use the language of my text,) and that “the just may be established;” or, in the words of the Royal Proclamation, that the King’s “loyal subjects within his colonies and provinces in North America, may be delivered from the violence, injustice, and tyranny of those daring rebels, who have assumed to themselves the exercise of arbitrary power.” Never was there a more worthy object of military exertion; never was the power of any nation better employed.

“Having made the necessary preparations for this important and unavoidable contest, we are now to put our trust in Almighty God for success; and to implore his blessings on our fleets and armies; to humble ourselves before him, under a sense of our sins; and to form sincere resolutions of becoming more *worthy* of the blessings we implore. If throughout the nation there is a due compliance with this pious call of our Sovereign, we have great reason to hope that our prayers will be regarded; that all those heavy judgments, which our manifold sins and provocations have most justly deserved, will be averted; and that God

will restore to us the “blessings of peace,” in every part of this extensive empire. The many important advantages already gained, by the bravery of our troops, under the skilful conduct of their respective commanders, may *then* be considered as so many earnest of greater favours, and as introductory to the complete and speedy re-establishment of good order, harmony, and government, in a miserably distracted country.

“On the whole, it is of the utmost consequence to us, that our present fasting be not “like that of the hypocrites,” but that it be performed “in godly sincerity;” that we fast not “to be seen of men,” much less “for strife and debate, and to smite with the fist of wickedness;” but in order to “put away the evil of our doings,” that *so* “iniquity may not be our ruin.” If, on this occasion, we truly “turn to the Lord our God,” we shall find that he is “gracious and merciful, slow to anger, and of great kindness.” For such is his goodness, that in consequence of the repentance and reformation of sinful nations, “he repenteth him of the evil” with which he may have threatened them. “Be merciful (therefore) unto us, O God, be merciful unto us, for our soul trusteth in thee, and under the shadow of thy wings shall be our refuge, until this *tyranny* be overpast.”

“And, for the future, let us be particularly guarded against those licentious principles of the times, which in their natural tendency are subversive of government; which have more immediately contributed to bring on the calamity we now deplore; and which, more than once, have brought this nation to the very brink of destruction.

“When mens principles are wrong, their practices will seldom be right. When they suppose those powers to be derived solely from the people which are “ordained of God,” * and their heads are filled with ideas of original compacts which never existed, and which are always explained so as to answer their present occasions, no wonder that they confound the duties of rulers and subjects, and are perpetually prompted to dictate where it is their business to obey. When once they

* Some very severe animadversions have appeared in the papers against the doctrine here advanced, which is said to have cost one King his head, and another his crown.

conceive the governed to be superior to the governors, and that they may set up their pretended natural rights in opposition to the positive law of the state, they will naturally proceed to “despise dominion, and speak evil of dignities,” and to open a door for anarchy, “confusion, and every evil work.”

“To conclude; if we wish for national prosperity and happiness, it concerns us, in the first place, to “fear God,” that we may obtain the protection and blessing of his good providence; and then, by a natural progression, we shall “honour the King,” by obeying and endeavouring to support his *lawful authority*. The health of a state requires a regular and due subordination of its members to the governing power; and its strength arises from their performing, each of them, the proper functions assigned to them in the political body, without obstructing one another in their respective offices.

“Let every man, then, be contented with his station, and faithfully discharge its respective duties. Let every *private* view be abandoned, as soon as it is found to interfere with the interest and honour of the public; and let it be the earnest endeavour of one and all to promote internal peace, harmony, and *unanimity*, which are things essentially requisite to public prosperity and national happiness. Were it not for our divisions at home, our colonies abroad would never have *dared* to insult us; and were the subjects of this kingdom *happily united*, and ready to exert themselves in one proper line of direction for the common defence, it would, under Providence, be invincible, and no combination of foreign powers could make us daunted or dismayed.”

A new Argument, extracted from a Country Curate's Sermon on the Fast day, entitled American Resistance indefensible.

“**I**N every well-constituted political body there must somewhere reside a power competent to the purposes of government. The right of raising and applying the public revenues is a part of that power, and, in order to its due execution, must be vested in the sovereignty, or first authority of the state. In a wide-extended empire, this appears more eminently necessary; as without such a superintending and directing sovereignty, to apportion and

appropriate the public supplies, infinite division and confusion must ensue, amongst its several parts, from contrariety of sentiment, and opposition of interest. It is not, however, necessary that the supreme authority should always exercise this right; it may delegate its power, or suspend the execution of it, in whatever manner shall be judged expedient, and conducive to general good; but the right remains inherent in the supremacy; or, wherever it is otherwise, the political fabric is so far destitute of simplicity, beauty, and strength.

“The argument we frequently hear urged, and with much shew of triumph; that our legislators will be under the strongest temptations to abuse their power, because, in proportion as they grant the property of *America*, they will save their own, if admitted to be at all conclusive, would prove too much; it would prove, that great numbers in this island must be perpetually oppressed: for a variety of cases might be instanced, in which a majority of those who impose the public burthens, might relieve themselves in the same degree in which they loaded particular parts of the community, or persons of a particular description. It is true, that finally, and upon the whole, the public, and all who compose it, must suffer from the distresses of individuals, and this will hold equally good respecting *America*. If the advantages accruing to these kingdoms from the Colonies, be as considerable as they are represented to be, it never can be for our true and lasting good, that they should be other than great and flourishing. Our own interest, therefore, is their security: we may add, too, that, even if we could suppose our rulers destitute of all virtue, and all regard to general good, yet a sense of decency, and a respect to public opinion, must restrain them from any considerable exertions of oppressive power; and as no part of the property of the people can be taken from them, but by laws which receive the assent of the Sovereign, who has no interest distinct from the general interest of all his subjects, the apprehensions of the Colonists on this head, if we suppose them real, must be groundless.

“But have the *Americans* no rights? Nothing can be more absurd than this question. They have every right which is consistent with general safety and general good. Whenever they

are aggrieved, they have a right to redress, provided they solicit for it in a legal and constitutional manner. This is no less true, with relation to laws that affect their commerce, than to such as have respect to internal taxation; and, indeed, it is evident, that if the parent state cannot justly interpose its authority in the latter instance, neither can it in the former; if the supreme power cannot tax the Colonists consistently with a due regard to their natural rights and constitutional freedom, consistently with such a regard it cannot confine their trade. At the same time I think it more than probable, that, if that unhappy and deluded people would return to a sense of their duty, the legislature would pay attention, even to their groundless apprehensions; would be content, in contemplation of their rising greatness and opulence, and with a view to prevent all future jealousy and misunderstanding, to enter into some solemn and inviolable *Compact** with them, and to receive from them some such equitable and certain proportion of the public supplies, settled by the united wisdom and policy of both countries, as the exigencies of affairs, and a due regard to the abilities of every part of the community, might render expedient."

Public Tranquility shewn to be the Object of every Individual's Concern, in a Sermon preached at Newbery, on the Day of the public Fast. By the Rev. Thomas Penrose, Curate of Newbery.

"Seek Peace and ensue it."

Ps. xxxiv. v. 14.

THE preacher, contrary to the practice of many of his brethren, instead of inflaming the minds of his hearers against his revolted brethren, takes occasion to contrast the blessings of peace to the horrors of war! Peace, says he, is to a kingdom what health is to the body; and therefore to be sought for and preserved by every possible method. Peace is the parent of plenty and security; it is the friend to industry, the patron of science, the promoter of every thing that is good and laudable. Commerce, that inexhaustible fountain of wealth and prosperity, in times of peace, runs with a richer and an ampler stream; manufactures flourish in a continual progress towards perfection; and the honest la-

bourer that supplies them is certain of employment, and assured of reward.

Peace may, with the greatest justice, be said to be the best contributor to national glory. For however loud the advocates for martial achievements may plead in their cause, there can be no dispute but that the soft, the humane lustre of peace is more diffusively amiable than the glaring horrors of war.

Can any one allege, that it is not nobler to invent and improve those acts which are conducive to the good of mankind; to point out to the eye of enquiry the truths of philosophy; and to rouse and encourage the soul to acts of humanity, by exhibiting the beauty of benevolence, and by urging men to the imitation of God and Christ, their common Creator and Redeemer? Can any one venture to declare that such employments are not more glorious than the study of destruction?—or that it is not more meritorious to save men's lives and to make them happy, than to destroy them? As no one can hesitate on which side of the question to give his voice, it is evident that peace must ever be considered as the greatest earthly blessing.

But in contrast to this scene let me draw the outline of war. Here all is gloomy and wretched,—horrors and misery start up to affright and confound; ruin and desolation deform every fair prospect; and poverty and decay crowd in to render the view still more dreadful. Paradoxical as it may seem to some, yet nothing is more true, than that those who are engaged in the active part of war, feel the fewest of its miseries; the reciprocal power of annoyance swallows up the apprehension of hostile force; and the assurance of deathless fame cheers the dying warrior amidst the last struggles of nature.—But what balm, except peace, can heal the wounds of a bleeding country, when her commerce stagnates for want of a proper channel; when industry in vain solicits employment; when public credit withers away under the malignant blast; and when the loss of subjects and treasure continually prey upon her vitals? Yet all these are the consequences of war in a greater or a less degree, in proportion as God is pleased to dispense the visitation;—and under this infliction may our country be now said to labour; with the additional aggravating circumstance, at which humanity cannot but let fall a tear, that the *British* sword is now stained with *British* blood.

* See Gov. Pownall's speech to the House of Commons, Feb. 20, 1775, in Vol. XLV.

I. *A General History of the Science and Practice of Music.* By Sir John Hawkins. In five Volumes 4to. 6l. 6s. Payne.

OF the design of this most curious, expensive, and elaborate work, (the produce of sixteen years labour,) take the following account in the author's own words :

“ The end proposed in this undertaking is the investigation of the principles, and a deduction of the progress of a science which, though intimately connected with civil life, has scarce ever been so well understood by the generality, as to be thought a fit subject, not to say of criticism, but of sober discussion : instead of exercising the powers of reason, it has in general engaged only that faculty of the mind, which we call Taste ; and which alone, without some principle to direct and controul it, must ever be deemed a capricious arbiter. Another end of this work is the settling music upon somewhat like a footing of equality with those, which, for other reasons than that, like music, they contribute to the delight of mankind, are termed the sister arts ; to reprobate the vulgar notion that its ultimate end is merely to excite mirth ; and, above all, to demonstrate that its principles are founded in certain general and universal laws, into which all that we discover in the material world, of harmony, symmetry, proportion, and order, seems to be resolvable.

“ The method pursued for these purposes will be found to consist in an explanation of fundamental doctrines, and a narration of important events and historical facts, in a chronological series, with such occasional remarks and evidences as might serve to illustrate the one and authenticate the other. With these are intermixed a variety of musical compositions, tending as well to exemplify that diversity of styles which is common both to music and speech, or written language, as to manifest the gradual improvements in the art of combining musical sounds. To speak alone of the treatises for the purpose, the author may with no less propriety than truth assert, that the selection of them was an exercise of deep skill, the result of much erudition, and the effect of great labour, as having been for a great part of his life the employment of that excellent theorist in the science, Dr. Pepusch. These have been accumulating and increasing for a series of years past. . . . A cor-

respondence with learned foreigners, and such communications from abroad as suit with the liberal sentiments and disposition of the present age, together with a great variety of oral intelligence respecting persons and facts yet remembered, have contributed in some degree to the melioration of the work, and to justify the title it bears of *A General History*. . . .

“ For the insertion of biographical memoirs and characters of eminent musicians, it may be given as a reason, that, having benefited mankind by their studies, it is but just that their memories should live. . . . Besides which it may be observed, that in various instances the lives of the professors of arts are in some sort a history of the arts themselves.”

In his Preliminary Discourse our author gives an account of the several “ attempts that have been made at different periods to trace the rise and progress of music in a course of historical narration,” from Johannes Albertus Bannius, in 1637, to Dr. Charles Burney, in the present year 1776, the title of whose work he only mentions. He then proceeds to those “ who have made collections for the like purpose, but were defeated in their intention of benefiting the science by their labours,” viz. Anthony Wood, Dr. Aldrich, Nicola Francesco Haym, Ashmole, Dr. Hooke, and Sir William Petty. The author adds, as a pre-requisite to the understanding his subject, several judicious observations on taste, and the motives that influence it, together with the reasons or causes of the erroneous opinion that many have entertained of the nature and end of music, and a free examination of those musical entertainments, and that kind of musical performances, which are now most favoured by the public. His opinion of these, to which we most heartily subscribe, may be collected from the following note :---“ Of the instrumental music of the present day, notwithstanding the learning and abilities of many composers, the characteristics [of it] are noise without harmony, exemplified in the frittering of passages into notes requiring such an instantaneous utterance, that thereby two of them are frequently heard in the time when it would take moderately to count four ; and of this cast are the symphonies, periodical overtures, quartettos, quintettos, and the rest of the trash daily obtruded on the world.

“ Of

“Of solos for the violin, an elegant species of composition, as is evident in those most excellent ones of Corelli and Geminiani, and in many of those of Le Clair, Carbonelli, Festing, and Tartini, few have of late been published, that will bear twice hearing; in general the sole end of them is to display the powers of execution in prejudice to those talents which are an artist's greatest praise.

“The lessons for the harpsichord of Mr. Handel, abounding with fugues of the finest contexture, and the most pathetic airs, are an inexhaustible fund of delight; those of the present time have no other tendency than to degrade an instrument invented for the elegant recreation of the youthful of the other sex, and to render it, what at best it now appears to be, and may as truly as emphatically be termed, *a tinkling cymbal*.”---And again:

“It affords but small satisfaction to a lover of the art to reflect that the world is in possession of such instrumental compositions as those of Corelli, Bononcini, Geminiani, and Handel, when not one principal performer in ten has any relish of their excellencies, or can be prevailed on to execute them but with such a degree of unfeeling rapidity, as to destroy their effect, and utterly to defeat the intention of the author. In such kind of performance, wherein not the least regard is paid to harmony or expression, we seek in vain for that most excellent attribute of music, its power to move the passions, without which this divine science must be considered in no better a view than as the means of recreation to a gaping crowd, insensible of its charms, and ignorant of its worth.”

In the prosecution of his work, Sir John begins with the system of the ancient Greeks, and traces the invention of such instruments as are distinguished by the simplicity of their construction, and whose forms and properties at this distance of time are most easily to be conceived of, which are most clearly reduced to two, the lyre and the pipe. The invention of the lyre is generally ascribed to Mercury in the year of the world 2000; and of its various forms, improvements, &c. particular descriptions are given, together with delineations from ancient statues. The pipe is said to have been formed of the shank-bone of a crane, and the invention of it is ascribed to Apollo, Pan, Orpheus, Linus, and many others.---

As to the system, into whose origin our author makes a particular enquiry, called The Heptachord Synnemmenon of the Greeks, and also the additions to it, and the improvements made by Pythagoras, in particular his wonderful discovery of the proportions of musical sounds, we have not room to discuss them, or if we had, few of our readers would understand them. For the same reasons we cannot venture to wade into the depths of ancient harmonics, genera, modes, &c. which fill most part of the first volume, and can only mention the histories (that follow) of Pythagoras, the Father of Music, and his discoveries; of Aristoxenus, Euclid the geometrician, Vitruvius the architect, and the hydraulic organ described by him; of Nicomachus, Plutarch, Aristides Quintilianus, Alypius, Manuel Bryennius, Bacchius Senior, Gaudentius, Claudius Ptolemeus, Censorinus, and their respective writings on the subject of music. These are succeeded by an account of the principal instruments in use among the ancient Greeks and Romans, illustrated by plates. In like manner, the Hebrew instruments are also drawn and described; and the question whether the ancients had the knowledge of music in symphony or consonance, is discussed, and determined in the negative. The author then relates the several subsequent improvements in music, to which the Romans contributed little. The introduction of music into the service of the church, our author fixes at about the middle of the fourth century, and soon after St. Ambrose instituted the four ecclesiastical modes or tones. The harmonic writers next mentioned are, St. Augustine, Macrobius, Capella; and their works, and those before enumerated, contain the whole ancient system of music. But of all the Latin writers on this subject the most considerable is Boetius. His treatise *De Musica*, for many ages considered as the grand repository of harmonical science, is here abridged. The history of him and his writings, the last among the Latins that have any pretence to purity, is followed by that of Cassiodorus. Of the succeeding improvements of music, chiefly practical, none are greater than those made by Pope Gregory the Great. The first was the invention of that kind of notation by the Roman letters still in use. But his most celebrated improvement was the increasing the number of tones from

from four to eight, and the institution of what is called *the Gregorian chant*, or plain song. The zeal of Charlemagne to restore the service of the church to its original purity, and to introduce this chant into his dominions, has introduced a sketch of his endowments into this history. The next musical writers are, Amalarius Fortunatus, and Isidore Bishop of Seville. That noble instrument the organ was introduced into churches by Pope Vitalianus, about the middle of the *seventh* century*. Choral music was brought into Britain by the singers who attended Austin the Monk, and first used here in the cathedral of Canterbury. At the beginning of the fourteenth century, John de Muris, a Doctor of the Sorbonne, and an Englishman, invented characters to signify the different lengths of sounds, and in short instituted a system of metrical music. Our author then controverts and refutes the position of music in consonance, and the practice of descant in singing†, being invented by Guido Aretinus, and accounts for the mistake. As harmonic writers, we are next introduced to our Venerable Bede, Notker a monk, Rabenus a Moor, Archbp. of Mentz, Walafridus Strabo, and Britan, both monks, and our own King Alfred, as a practical musician. Next follow Hucbald, Aurelianus, Odo, Abbot of Cluni, Pope Sylvester II. Berno, Abbot of Richenou, and Guido Aretinus (above mentioned), a Benedictine monk, who flourished about the year 1070, the reformer of the staff and of the musical scale, by which a boy could be taught in a few months what no man could before attain in several years. These improvements are here explained at large, and the few circumstances that can be col-

* Vol. I. p. 398. But in a subsequent page (464) this Pope is supposed to have introduced it in the *ninth* century, 828, though in the former page he is said to have been advanced to the pontificate so early as A. C. 663. Again, p. 464 the organ is said to have been “invented probably about the middle of the *eighth* century; for that in 797 the Emperor Constantine Copronymus sent one as a curious and valuable present to Pepin King of France.” Yet this present is said, p. 399, to have been made in 766 or 757. These small inaccuracies are easily corrected,

† “Descant was, probably, the invention of Bede, about 673; and this, surely, pre-supposes music in consonance.”

lected of Guido added, particularly his invitation to Rome by Pope John XX. and his Holiness's learning to sing by his new method‡. The method of notation invented by Guido is, indeed, an universal character, and must render his fame coeval with the love of music. This brings us to the end of the first volume. The others shall be discussed in their order. But we cannot dismiss the subject without enlivening it by a few anecdotes, from the latter volumes, of some modern musicians, merely to shew, that not only proficient in the art, but every curious reader, will find this work a museum of interesting history and amusing particulars.

“THOMAS BRITTON, the musical small-coal-man, was a singular person, who distinguished himself in the last and in the beginning of the present century for his love of music and general knowledge, his industry, good sense, and humility.”----[See a farther account of this extraordinary man in Vol. XLIII. p. 437, which agrees with that in this work.]

“Mrs. BARBIER gave the first specimen of her skill in the opera of *Almahide*, represented in 1711. Her extreme sensibility, noticed by Mr. Hughes, in the *Spectator*, No. 231, contributed not a little to her success. She sung in his opera of *Calypso*, in 1712, and continued to charm the public in various operas till the year 1717, when the solicitation of a lover prevailed upon her to quit the protection of her parents, for the sake of enjoying his company. This occasioned some happy verses, entitled *The Hue and Cry*, written by Mr. John Hughes, author of the *Siege of Damascus* [which the reader may also see in our Vol. XLIII. p. 195].

“After this elopement Mrs. Barbier returned to the stage, and sung in Mr. Rich's pantomimes; on the revival of the operas of *Camilla* and *Thomyris* in 1720, she sung in both of them. Sir John Hawkins says “her last performance was in *Perieus* and *Andromeda*, in the year 1729 §:” but in this

‡ We cannot here help observing, that this interview, admirably drawn by Cipriani, and engraved by Grignion, is the subject of the frontispiece to this volume.

§ Lord Corke, who knew her well, says, “She loved change so well, that she loved

he is misinformed. Mrs. Barbier sung in an entertainment of Mr. Rich's about the year 1730 and 1731. A favourite young singer, one Miss Chambers*, banished her from the stage a long time." To the above we beg leave to add, that, after Mrs. B. had been terribly hissed and exploded, she complained to Rich that her ill treatment was owing to a party of Miss Chambers's friends. Rich, who loved an ill-natured sarcasm, and mistook rudeness for wit, replied, "Yes, Madam, you are in the right; Miss Chambers has a very great party indeed, for I think *you were hissed by the whole audience.*"

"Mrs. Barbier, we have heard, made an unsuccessful attempt to return to the stage about the year 1744 or 1745, at Covent-garden theatre. Mr. Cross, who was then prompter of that theatre, complained greatly of her haughty airs and lofty behaviour: she was always a princess, and being used to adoration when she was young, beautiful, and successful, she knew not how, in her advanced years, to drop her pretensions to royalty, and thus subjected herself not only to censure, but ridicule.

"Queen MARY, consort of William III. having a mind one afternoon to be entertained with music, sent to Mr. Gostling†, then a gentleman of the chapel, to Mr. Purcell, and to Mrs. Arabella Hunt, who had a very fine voice, and an admirable hand on the lute, with a request to attend her. They obeyed her commands. Mr. Gostling and Mrs. Hunt sung several compositions of Purcell, who accompanied them on the harpsichord. At length the Queen, beginning to grow tired, asked Mrs. Hunt if she could not sing the old ballad of "Cold and

loved to change her sex:" on which Sir John observes, "There is an affectation of wit in this puerile sentiment that renders it totally unintelligible." To us, however, it appears quite plain, that the lady was so fond of change as to be fond of changing her dress and (seemingly) her sex, by acting mens parts, particularly Telemachus, Turnus, and Orontes, the two last of which are mentioned by his Lordship.

* This lady afterwards married the Master of the Hummums.

† One of the Priests of the Royal Chapel, and Subdean of St. Paul's, father of the ingenious author of the *Walk round Canterbury*.

Raw?" Mrs. Hunt answered Yes, and sung it to her lute. Purcell was all the while sitting at his harpsichord unemployed, and not a little nettled at the Queen's preferring a vulgar ballad to his music: but seeing her Majesty delighted with this tune, he determined she should hear it upon another occasion; and accordingly, in her next birth-day song, he composed an air, the bass whereof is, note for note, the tune to *Cold and Raw*.

"Purcell's wellknown anthem, "They that go down to the sea in ships, and occupy business in great waters; these men see the works of the Lord, and his wonders in the deep"---was occasioned by a singular incident very little known. Charles the Second had given orders for building a yacht, which, as soon as it was finished, he named the Fubbs, in honour of the Duchess of Portsmouth, who, we may suppose, was in her person rather full and plump. The painters and sculptors apply this epithet to children, and say, for instance, of the boys of Fiammengo, that they are fubby. Soon after the vessel was launched, the King made a party to sail in the yacht down the river, and round the Kentish coast; and, to keep up the mirth and good-humour of the company, Mr. Gostling, above mentioned, was requested to be of the number‡. They had got as low as the North Foreland, when a violent storm arose, in which the King and the Duke of York were necessitated, in order to preserve the vessel, to hand the sails and work like common seamen. By good providence, however, they escaped to land||; but the distress they had been in made an impression

‡ This is a small mistake. Mr. G. was of the King's private music, two or three of which band attended by order in the Fubbs, that the King might have a song at his meals when he should please to command it. To which we may add, that the King, traversing the ship, was surprized one day at discovering Mr. G. conning his lesson very sedately in the middle of the coil of cable, while the rest of the band were sea-sick.

|| This was probably in the year 1683, when the King and the Duke landed at Bartholomew-gate (thence named King's-gate), in the isle of Thanet, as appears by the following Latin distich on a Gothick arch there, built by Lord Holland:
Olim porta fui patroni Bartholomæi,
Nunc regis jussu Regia porta vocor.
Hic excenderunt Car. II. R.
Et Ja. Dux Ebor. 30 Jun. 1683.

on the mind of Mr. Gostling which was never effaced. Struck with a just sense of the deliverance, and the horror of the scene he had lately viewed, he selected from the Psalms those passages which declare the wonders and terrors of the deep, and gave them to Purcell to compose as an anthem.

“Another anthem of Purcell, “Blessed are they that fear the Lord,” was composed on a no less extraordinary occasion. Upon the supposed pregnancy of King James the Second’s Queen, in 1687, a proclamation was issued for a thanksgiving to be observed in London, and twelve miles round, on the 15th of January, and throughout England on the 29th, for joy of this event, and Purcell was commanded to compose an anthem, and he did it accordingly.

“Though the unsettled affairs in the times in which he lived obliged almost every man to attach himself to one or other of the contending parties, Purcell might have availed himself of that exemption which men of his peaceable profession have always a right to insist upon; but he seemed not disposed to claim it. In James the Second’s time, he sung down the Whigs, and in that of William, the Tories. He possessed a kind of transitory allegiance, and could as easily celebrate the praises of William as James. There is a tradition that his death was occasioned by a cold which he caught through the inclemency of the air, waiting for admittance into his own house. It is said, he used to keep late hours, and that his wife had given orders to his servants not to let him in after midnight. If this be true, it reflects but little honour on Madam Purcell; for so she is styled in the advertisement of his works; and but ill agrees with those expressions for her dear lamented husband, which she makes use of in her dedication of his Orpheus Britannicus to Lady Howard.

2. *The Origin of Printing, in two Essays; 1. The Substance of Dr. Middleton’s Dissertation on the Origin of Printing in England: 2. Mr. Meerman’s Account of the Invention of the Art at Harleim, and its Progress to Mentz; with occasional Remarks, and an Appendix. The second Edition, with Improvements, 8vo. 3s. sewed. Bowyer and Nichols.*

HAVING overlooked these curious Essays at their first publication in 1774,
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we think ourselves obliged to supply that omission now, especially as we owe them to the two learned printers above-mentioned.

The first part contains Dr. Middleton’s Essay, with occasional remarks on some mistakes of that learned and ingenious writer. The principal is, his supposing (with our historians) that Caxton introduced printing into England, and disputing the authenticity of a book printed at Oxford by Corbellis in 1468: on the contrary, our Editors seem to have proved by authentic documents, that the Oxford press was prior to Caxton’s; and think that those who have called Mr. Caxton “the first Printer in England,” and Leland in particular, meant that he was the first who practised the art with *fusile types*, and consequently “first brought it to perfection,” which is not inconsistent with Corbellis’s having printed earlier at Oxford with *separate cut types in wood*, the only method he had learned at Harleim. The speaking of Caxton in *this* sense of the word is not irreconcilable with the story of Corbellis.

In the appendix our Editors acknowledge the assistance of two valuable friends, and at the same time lament the loss of one of them, the Rev. Mr. Cæsar De Missy, of whose character we beg leave to add some striking particulars, translated from an advertisement prefixed to his fables. “the amiable effusions of friendship enlivened by conjugal veneration.” “In the midst of his studies he was stopped, not surprized, by death. For several years he had accustomed himself to consider every new day as another day added by the Divine Goodness to a life which had already attained the usual boundaries*; this, without the evenness of his temper, or his natural cheerfulness, being in the least abated, supported him in the troubles and embarrassments which he found in his journey, by a rational conviction of the great truths which he preached to the last; with a zeal which arose from that conviction, he had, properly speaking, no other desire, no other object, in all his actions, even in his amusements, than the propagation of those truths. Filled with the sincerest benevolence, the most cordial charity for mankind, he saw that nothing but christianity well un-

* Mr. De Missy died Aug. 10, 1775, aged 72 years, and ten weeks.

derstood could make mankind happy, and his own happiness consisted in diffusing the knowledge of it. "Go, and do thou likewise."

3. *The Kentish Traveller's Companion, in a descriptive View of the Towns, Villages, remarkable Buildings, and Antiquities, situate on or near the Road from London to Margate, Dover, and Canterbury; illustrated with a correct Map of the Road on a Scale of one Mile to an Inch. Small 8vo. 2s. 6d. Simmons, Canterbury, and Fisher, Rochester.*

THIS agreeable piece, stamped in the same mould with the late "history of Rochester," and equally weighty in metal, and sterling in value, more than answers what the legend promises, as it abounds with amusement and information for the scholar, the historian, and the antiquary, as well as for the traveller. Instead of chapters, it is divided into eight stages, the 1st ending at Dartford, the 2d at Rochester, the 3d at Sittingbourn, the 4th at Canterbury, the 5th at Margate, the 6th at Sandwich, the 7th at Dover, and the 8th at Canterbury. The map, which seems an exact survey, is not crowded, yet exhibits all the roads, high and cross, and every village and gentleman's seat for a mile at least on each side. The author's reflections in particular on passing over Gad's Hill, are such as must have occurred to every one who has tasted Falstaff's sack with Shakespeare and with Quin; and all such must with him also be mortified at missing the old sign of the Fat Knight and his Companions on the one side, and King Henry V. (a striking likeness) on the other; instead of which the present landlord has hung out the Plough, with "late Sir John Falstaff," and the trite adage of "God speed the plough." "The editors wish (they say) that the Plough may prove a good thriving sign to their host of the Falstaff, "though, as it is a way too stale and common," they are not pleased with the alteration; they are likewise inclined to think, that the exhibition in painting of an exploit which has long rendered this spot remarkable, Striking the senses of the passers by, Might, by a virtual influence, breed affections

That would result upon the party owns it*."

* The truth of this matter (as we have been informed by a correspondent) is as

For a letter on the subject of Dover Duice, see Vol. XLVI. p. 603.

To which we shall beg leave to subjoin a few corrections for a 2d edition, to which this pleasing companion will, we doubt not, speedily travel.

"P. 8. *Reston*, a parish well known to the lovers of antiquity, from the remains of a Roman camp still to be traced in it," is misprinted for *Keston*, near Bromley, which some have supposed to be so denominated; *quasi* "Caesar's town."

P. 23. "The late Mr. Hetherington." Mr. H. is happily still living, and we hope will long survive, to benefit and bless mankind—though *his works will assuredly follow him*

P. 61. The elegant lines inscribed on Lord Amherst's root-house (which see in our Mag. Vol. XXXVII. p. 602), "said to be written by a lady," were certainly by his Lordship's sister Mrs. Thomas, relict of the Rev. Mr. Thomas, late Rector of Notgrove, Gloucestershire.

P. 70. After passing through Chalk turnpike, the road *on the right hand* leads to Higham, Cliffe, &c." This surely should be "on the left," as the traveller is supposed to be coming from London.

P. 124. Countess's pillar at Kingsgate is raised to the memory of the late Countess of *Hillsborough*, (as appears by the inscription,) not *Kildare*.

P. 149. Dr. Campbell, in a quotation from his "Political Survey of Britain," says, "The stream which divided Thanet from the continent, runs now a mile and a half East of Reculver." This is a mistake: that small stream is distant from Reculver scarce a quarter of a mile.

P. 192, note. "The present Lord Dudley, who is a descendant of the

follows: "Lady —, the owner of the house, took it into her head to remove fat Jack and lean Hal, notwithstanding the tenant offered to give an advanced rent for the sake of retaining them: but no intreaties could prevail—it must be so, or he must be no longer her tenant. The poor host was then obliged to content himself with leave to fix a show-board to the sign, informing travellers that *the house was formerly the Sir John Falstaff*. But the freak had not totally quitted possession of the lady—for, lo! the board must be taken down for no other reason than to have the colour of the letters altered from yellow to white. Judge, then, if the poor man is to blame."

Plain Truth.
family

family of Rooke," &c. Not so: the last of that family married his Lordship's aunt.

The favourable reception of this little volume will, we hope, induce the editors to fulfil their promise of accompanying us next summer to some other part of this pleasant county. We seldom meet with such *Guides*, and wish for no better *Companions*.

4. *A Dissertation upon the Epistles of Phalaris, with an Answer to the Objections of the Hon. Charles Boyle, by Richard Bentley, D. D. Chaplain in Ordinary, and Library Keeper to his Majesty: To which are added, Dr. Bentley's Dissertation on the Epistles of Themistocles, Socrates, Euripides, and others, and the Fables of Æsop, as originally printed; with occasional Remarks on the whole.* Bowyer and Nichols. 8vo. 5s. sewed.

THIS Dissertation, commonly known by the name of *Bentley against Boyle*, having long been out of print, the learned world are obliged to these English Stephani*, who can read and taste, as well as print and publish, for its republication. The subject of this controversy is so well known, and its merits now so well understood, that it is scarce necessary to add, that wit and judgment, as it often happens, were here at variance, each of them occasionally assisted by learning, and that the bees of the Christ Church hive, Aldrich, Atterbury, Smallridge, &c. combined their forces to tease, though they could not wound, this Cambridge Goliath. That Mr. Boyle was thus assisted seems allowed by Swift, when in the *Battle of the Books* he introduces him "clad in a suit of armour, which had been given him by all the gods;" which, however, his son (the late Lord Corke), in his remarks on this passage, does not dispute, but well observes, "that the gods never bestowed celestial armour except upon heroes, whose courage and superior strength distinguished them from the rest of mankind."

This edition is rendered more valuable by the marginal remarks of the editor (Mr. Bowyer), selected from the

* Mr. Nichols, we are informed, is the Editor of Dr. King's Works, and the last vol. of Swift. As to Mr. Bowyer, we need only mention his Greek Testament.

writings and personal communication of Bishops Warburton and Lowth, Mr. Upton, Mr. W. Clarke, Mr. Markland, Dr. Salter, Dr. Owen, and Mr. Toup.

5. *A Letter to the Rev. Josiah Tucker, D. D. Dean of Gloucester, in Answer to his Humble Address and Earnest Appeal, &c. with a Postscript, in which the present War against America, is shewn to be the Effect, not of the Causes assigned by him and others, but of a fixed Plan of Administration, founded in System: the Landed opposed to the Commercial Interest of the State, being as the Means in order to the End.* By Samuel Estwick, L. L. D. Assistant Agent for the Island of Barbadoes. 8vo. Almon. Price 1s. 6d.

THE writer begins his address by acquainting the Dean, that at three different times he had formed three different opinions concerning him and his project for a separation of the colonies from Great Britain:

I. That, "*Ætio non mala, cum intentio sit bona.*"

II. That, Your politics were bad, but your policy was good.

III. That, Your end is wicked, and your means are worse.

He says, when he formed these opinions he had not then read what he [the Dean] had written on the subject; and was willing to allow, what other projectors are entitled to, *the merit of a good intention*; and upon this ground was his first opinion formed; but being called upon, in a letter from a friend, for the communication of his sentiments on the subject of the *modest proposal*, he then read the Dean's political Tracts, but might have saved himself the trouble of doing so; for after being

"About it, and about it,

"And about this same song;

"And, good gods! and about it," the whole burthen of the song is; that, "a separation from the colonies in North America is for the interest and advantage of Great Britain."

Here the writer sports himself a while in his answer to his friend, with the absurdity of this proposition, and, in the range of his *jeu d'esprit*, takes occasion to glance at *Marmor Norfolciense*, alias Dr. Dictionary Johnson, who, in his *Taxation no Tyranny*, is ridiculously merry on the Dean's ridiculous proposal; which, he says, is "at once to release the Americans from our chains, and to whistle them down the wind."

But

But who, adds our author, could have thought that the compiler of a dictionary, whose object was definition, though, it is true, his end very far from it, would ever gravely have coupled two terms so equivocally together? "Taxation no Tyranny," quoth the Lexicographer. Now if, on the one hand, he means, that legal or constitutional taxation is no tyranny; *à la bonne heure*: agreed. On the other hand, if he means that illegal or unconstitutional taxation, such as the levying of ship-money, which brought a Stuart's head to the block, or raising the $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent duty on the West-India islands, by proclamation, is no tyranny; of such arguments as these what common-sense could bear the insult? Thus the very *title-page* of the Doctor, like the *modest proposal* of the Dean, not only condemns and executes itself, but plainly foretells, that there is not a page in his pamphlet which deserves to be read.

But, says the writer, to leave the Dr. and return to the Dean,---At one time, as Swift says of such another enthusiast, *I verily thought him possessed*; and although not with the devil, with the belief that he was transformed, by reason of his priesthood, and because his name was Josiah, into Joshua, the chosen of God. This Joshua, as it is said, made the sun and the moon to stand still in the natural world for a day and a night, without any *derangement* in nature, or other inconvenience, than merely that of puzzling Julius Cæsar, when he reformed the Roman calendar, to account for this stagnation of time. Now Josiah, it would seem, in the political world, meant to do the same: for a stoppage at the Bank, and a check upon commerce, were the obvious effects of his plan; and here the Bank is the sun, and commerce the moon that receives its existing light from that sun. There was this difference indeed, that the chancellor of the Exchequer would find it more puzzling to balance his cash-book in this case, than Julius Cæsar did to settle his account of time in the other.

But now attributing to natural sagacity, what before I had imputed to supernatural agency, I must do the Dean the justice to say, that no man seems to understand the policy of absurdity better than himself; not that efficient of all wisdom, which true policy is; but that Machiavelian policy, that ape of wisdom, called state-craft, of which

Governor Hutchinson justifies the exercise in America. He well knows, both from history and experience, that it is the nature of man most to believe what least he comprehends; that singularity, novelty, flat contradictions of right, bold assertions of wrong, are the all-fours upon which popularities take their career. Thus the quack doctor knows, that the tincture of absurdity is the best vehicle of his nostrums. Thus the state doctor, Dictionary Johnson, cries out for fleets and armies for America; and, treating the body politic, as the French doctors do the body natural, maintains, that the best cure for a fever is to bleed the patient into a consumption: and thus our trade doctor here, his Deanship, declares, that to cut off the resources of a kingdom is the ready means of increasing its wealth and its power; that to leave the commerce of America *open* to the world, is the sure way of *confining* to Great Britain the advantages of it.

So much for the politician. Now a word for the divine. [Here the writer takes occasion to quote, in the Dean's own words, a charge brought against him of making *trade* his religion, and then proceeds:]

As I have already given the Dean the knowledge due to him in the science of state-craft, it would seem unhand-some in me not to allow him, at least, as much skill in the science of priest-craft. But be this as it may, certain it is, that the very reverse of what others accuse the Dean, is the truth with me. I contend, that instead of making trade his religion, he means to make religion his trade; and, according to this theory, the best christian is therefore the greatest prelate. With this persuasion then, although the deanery may make the Dean a good christian, as no doubt it does, yet wishing, as it is his duty to do, to become a better, I pronounce his *Tracts* so many *high roads* to preferment, *five tricks* for translation, or one entire *volo* in order to a *nolo episcopari*."

(To be continued)

6. *Ad C. W. Bampfylde, Arm. Epistola Poetica Familiaris, in qua continentur tabule quinque ab eo excogitate, quæ personas representant Poetam cujusdam Anglicani cui titulus An Election-Ball. Auctore C. Ansley, Arm. Doddsley, 4to. ss.*

THIS poem, which, like most of our author's English writings, is very humourously and classically sarcastical on

on the manners and dress of the ladies, is intended, chiefly, as a vehicle to introduce to the public five droll etchings from designs of Mr. Bampfylde, for *the Election-Ball*. Condemned by a female jury, *damnatus muliebri judice*, his own sentence, the author prognosticates, for tearing certain feathers from the female head, and defaming them all in his writings, will be to be *tarred and feathered, &c. Dux femina facti*.

7. *A moral Demonstration of the Truth of the Christian Religion; with an Introduction on the Nature and Force of probable Arguments. First printed in the Year 1660, and now accurately reprinted by the Editor. 1s. 6d. Small 8vo. Cadell.*

THIS treatise may be found in Bishop Taylor's "*Ductor Dubitantium, or the Rule of Conscience*," B. I. chap. 4. p. 120—141. The Introduction is there entitled, "Rule 2. A conscience that is at first and in its own nature probable, may be made certain by accumulation of many probabilities operating the same persuasion." And the Demonstration is styled, "An instance of moral demonstration, or a conjugation of probabilities, proving that the religion of Jesus Christ is from God." All, therefore, that is new is "the Editor's Preface," which we will give at large.

"The following discourse (a very small part of a great, elaborate work) was written and published above a century ago; but will be new, I believe, to most readers: for books, like other things, are abandoned to our caprice; and are called for, or neglected (to the mortification and disgrace of the learned world), as the writers of them chance to be; or not to be, in fashion.

"We have, doubtless, many excellent performances on the subject here treated; but *none*, that I know of, within the same compass, equally instructive. There are some few facts and testimonies alleged in the course of the argument, which, on a stricter examination, have been found not so pertinent, or considerable, as they were taken to be in the writer's time. But, in general, there is so much truth and sense in this little tract, so much good reasoning, enforced by so exuberant an eloquence, and so sublime a piety, that, if I mistake not, it will afford, to serious minds, a more than common satisfaction.

"But who, then, is the AUTHOR of this applauded work?"

"Reader, if thou art skilled in books, and hast any discernment in the style and composition of great writers, thou wilt not ask: if thou art a plain, unlettered man, it is not needful for thee to know.

"Only, read on; and disbelieve, if thou canst, the *truth and divinity of the Christian religion*."

No reader will require any farther eulogium, when he knows that the Editor of this tract is Bishop Hurd. To the admirers of Mr. Gibbon's Two last Chapters we particularly recommend it.

8. *The Conduct of the Primitive Fathers, in the Reception and Transmission of Books, ascribed to the Apostles and their Companions. Bew.*

THIS work consists of five letters, in which the author states and obviates both the general and particular objections to the characters, conduct, and virtues of the early Fathers, considered as witnesses to the authority of the New Testament; insists that the internal evidence of the received and rejected books affords good proof of care in their original selection; appeals to the external testimony of those writers, who lived nearest the times when those books are supposed to have been written; and expatiates on the integrity of the first ecclesiastical writers, on their opportunities of discovering the real authors of books passing under Apostolic names, and on their circumspection and care in the reception and transmission of books ascribed to the Apostles and their companions. From these premises he concludes, "that, as the early Fathers were honest men, who had good opportunities of discovering the original of the several books, were much concerned to enquire, and appear to have made suitable enquiry; that, as their testimony was received as of undoubted authority by the succeeding Fathers, and, as far as appears, their principal works are genuine; there is no reason to doubt of the validity of their evidence—whatever books they deemed genuine, ought so to be deemed by us, if the internal testimony of books themselves do not forbid it; and whatever books they rejected, ought to be rejected by us, notwithstanding the venerable names which they assumed, or their pretensions to a divine original."

ODE for the NEW YEAR, written by William Whitehead, Esq. and set to music by Dr. Boyce.

A GAIN imperial Winter's sway
Bids the earth and air obey,
Throws o'er yon hostile lakes his icy bar,
And, for awhile, suspends the rage of war.
O may it ne'er revive!—Ye wise,
Ye just, ye virtuous, and ye brave,
Leave fell contention to the sons of vice,
And join your powers to save.
Enough of slaughter have ye known,
Ye wayward children of a distant clime;
For you we heave the kindred groan,
We pity your misfortune and your crime.
Stop, parricides, the blow,
O find another foe!
And hear a parent's dear request,
Who longs to clasp you to her yielding breast.
What change would ye require? What form
Ideal, floats in fancy's sky?
Ye fond enthusiasts, break the charm,
And let cool reason clear the mental eye.
On Britain's well-mix'd state alone
True liberty has fix'd her throne,
Where law, not man, an equal rule maintains:
Can freedom e'er be found where many a ty-
rant reigns?
United, let us all those blessings find,
The God of nature meant mankind.
Whate'er of error, ill redress,
Whate'er of passion, ill repress,
Whate'er the wicked have conceiv'd,
And folly's heedless sons believ'd,
Let all lie buried in oblivion's flood,
And our great cement be, the Public Good.

O D E,

Written during a violent STORM at Midnight.
By Mrs. CHAPONE.

IN gloomy pomp whilst awful Midnight
reigns,
And wide o'er earth her mournful mantle
spreads,
Whilst deep-voic'd thunders threaten guilty
heads,
And rushing torrents drown the frightened plains,
And quick-glanc'd lightnings to my dazzled
Betray the double horrors of the night; [sight
A solemn stillness creeps upon my soul,
And all its pow'rs in deep attention lie,
My heart forgets to beat, my stedfast eye
Catches the flying gleam; the distant roll
Advancing gradual swells upon my ear
With louder peals, more dreadful as more near.
Awake, my soul, from thy forgetful trance,
The storm calls loud, and contemplation
wakes!
How at the sound pale Superstition shakes,
Whilst all her train of frantic tears advance!
Children of darkness, hence! fly far from me!
And dwell with guilt and infidelity!

But come, with look compos'd and sober pace,
Calm Contemplation, come! and hither lead
Devotion, that on earth disdains to tread;
Her inward flame illumines her glowing face,
Her upcast eye and spreading wings prepare
Her flight for heav'n to find her treasure there.

She sees, enraptur'd, thro' the thickest gloom
Celestial beauty beam, and midst the howl
Of warring winds sweet music charms her
soul;

She sees, whilst rifted oaks in flames consume,
A father God, that o'er the storm presides,
Threatens to save, and loves when most he
chides.

O D E on SHOOTING.

By S. WESTBY.

WHEN summer's past, and Sol more
faintly shines,
And Ceres' gifts no longer crown the fields;
The sportsman quits his bed
To rove o'er dewy plains.

His pointer, skill'd to spring the latent game,
Betrays the plummy, inoffensive race;
While round the field he hies,
And snuffs the tainted gales.

The lark, sweet herald of the purple morn,
That soars, exulting, in his fleecy clouds,
Soon hears the thund'ring gun,
Or feels the leaden wound.

Hopping from spray to spray the warbling
thrush,
Or cooing dove, receives the cruel shot:
Nor innocence, nor song,
Can ward the fatal blow!

Nor does the pheasant, with his beauteous
crest,
His purple head and finely-chequer'd wings,
Escape the direful tube,
But, flutt'ring, falls and dies!

What can the partridge, harmless bird! have
done,
To bear the annual hate of ruthless men?
Oh! stop your murd'ring hands,
And shield the helpless breed.

So shall blest safety dwell within yon walls,
Each field shall flourish with a copious crop,
And ev'ry vale shall ring
With music's pleasing sound!

But, ah! how vain and impotent the pray'r!
Since free-born Britons o'er the wa'try world
Transport their hardy sons,
To wage a civil war.

Yet soon may peace resume her olive branch,
And Mars be banish'd from our foreign climes,
Whom nought so much delights,
As implements of war;

Dread slaughter, horrid shrieks, and cannon's
roar,
The trumpet's clangor, and the din of arms,
Intestine hate and broils,
And vallies drench'd with blood!

On the DEATH of an INFANT.

Al! what avail'd that fascinating smile,
Those lisp'ing accents, and each infant
wile;
That alabaster form, so free from sin,
Fair type of all thy purity within,
That oft has charm'd us into fond amaze,
And kindled rapture at each pleasing gaze;
Thy gentle soul had just began to shoot
Its tender blossoms, and to take deep root;
When Death relentless snatch'd thee from
our sight,
And clos'd thy prospects in one endless night.
Safe to the grave thy relicks then we trust,
And drop a tear upon thy mould'ring dust,
Tho' brighter joys, and fairer crowns display
Their blooms perennial, and defy decay;
For wreaths immortal are to thee then giv'n,
Thy prospect—Glory, and thy refuge—
Heav'n.
Cannon-street. J. A.

RHAPSODY to TASTE,

On seeing the Duchess of Devonshire in full
Dress.

COME, thou goddess fair and free,
Whom the meek nymph, Simplicity,
To the son of Maia bore,
And nursed upon th' Athenian shore,
Then to thy sire her charge resign'd;
Who to such elegance of mind
Added, whatever polished ease
Could give, and all the arts to please:
Whether on Reynholds (beauty's friend)
Thou biddest every grace attend;
Or smiling dost in sportive song
Hail the great guest of Kien Long*:
Hither, various goddess, haste,
Boundless, inimitable Taste,
And save those charms from fashion's tawdry
reign [vain—
Which nature gave to Devon, and gave in
From her cumbrous forehead tear
The architecture of her hair,
But leave one snow-white plume to shew
It faintly mocks the neck below—
Snatch from her lips th' immodest guile
Of affectation's constant smile,
And on her cheek replace the rose,
Which, pale and wan, no longer glows,
With all that beauty, youth, and love,
Could copy from some saint above—
Would she promise real bliss,
Bid her seem but what she is:
Or if lovelier still she'd be,
From Granby learn to worship thee.
Lincoln's-Inn, New-Square. GOBLIN.

PROLOGUE to the HOTEL, or The Double
Valet. Written by the Author of the Piece.

Spoken by Mr. KING.

TO hear with candour, ere we judge a
cause,
Is the known Magna Charta of our laws!

* Sir William Chambers.

So says our Bard!—then who would break
a rule, [school?
Fram'd, and establish'd, in the earliest
Or, who so jealous of another's fame,
To damp a spark, just rising to a flame?
And yet,—from our reports within.—'tis
said, [wred,
There are—some wits amongst ye—so ill
They come, unknowing,—wherefore,—
or for why,
To break on critic wheel,—a butterfly!
But sure my eyes,—and they're not bad,
good folks! [jokes!
Can easy read—these whispers—are mere
To try the hero of this night's campaign.
Who frets,—and struts,—then struts—
and frets again!
Bows,—smiles,—and nods,—from Heroes
Kings, and Queens,
To him who prompts,—sweeps,—clips, or
shifts the scenes!
But I,—who know him best,—do know
for certain, [curtain,
That—entre nous—'tis all behind the
Where he, poor Culprit, trembles ev'ry
limb,
And shadows seem—realities to him!
Doubts rise on doubts!—and fears on fears
await!
Holding, with airy nothings,—a debate!
And so suspicious,—lest you take amiss,
That ev'ry cough,—he'll construe to a
hiss!
Or should you cry but bravo!—or encore!
He'll trembling answer,—“there!—d'ye
hear—no more!”
Oh! could you know what author's—
actors feel! [appeal!
When at your Bar they make their first
You'd think your warmest patronage their
due, [true!
And own the picture,—where the tints are
To him then, conscious that all comic
wit, [hit!
“As 'tis the best,—so 'tis most hard to
Ye Gods! *—and Demi-gods †—ye
Wits ‡, be kind!
Nor in the critic, lose—the gen'rous mind!
Of old rememb'ring,—Authors would ex-
cel, [deavour'd well!
When men were prais'd—who but en-

PROLOGUE to the NEW TRAGEDY
of SEMIRAMIS.

Written by the AUTHOR of the PIECE.
And spoken by Mr. REDDISH.

CRITICS! I come your favour to im-
plore [fore!
For one, who never quak'd so much be-
He, for a while, has left the gay Parade,
Has doff'd the gorget!—and the smart
cockade!
Each instrument of war has thrown aside,
To fret! and strut it here,—in tragic
pride!

* First Gallery. † Second Gallery.
‡ Boxes and Pit,

From foreign shores are rich materials
brought; [wrought.
Which to your *English* mode our Bard has
Phæbus, forefend—lest he new dangers run,
And rise, like *Icarus*, too near the sun;
On waxen pinions just about to sink,
On his own rashness then too late he'll
think, [ink!
And drown in a *Black Sea* of Critic's }

Ye gentle, feeling, *female* hearts, be
kind! [bind!
A soldier sues!—his brows with laurels
In this—your empire, your protection
yield! [field!
At life's expence,—he'll pay you in the
Nor fighting battles, nor besieging towns,
He dreads!—and only trembles at your
frowns!

But hold!—our Author bade me say
one word
To all his honour'd brothers of the sword!
He begs by them this night to be be-
friended; [ness ended,)
And bids me promise, (this great bus-
He'll gladly re-assume the *sash* once
more, [store,
If they his pristine rank will then re-
Nor deem him a *deserter* from the
corps!

EPILOGUE, written by R. B. SHERIDAN, Esq; Spoken by Mrs. YATES.

DISHEVELL'D still, like Asia's
bleeding Queen,
Shall I with Jests deride the tragic Scene?
No, beauteous Mourners!—from whose
downcast Eyes—
The Muse has drawn her noblest Sacrifice!
Whose gentle Bosoms, Pity's Altars—
bear
The crystal incense of each falling tear!—
There lives the Poet's praise! no Critic art
Can match the Comment of a feeling
Heart!

When gen'ral Plaudits speak the Fa-
ble o'er—
Which mute attention had approv'd before,
Tho' ruder Spirits love th' accusom'd
Jest [Breast,
Which chafes sorrow from the vulgar
Still hearts refin'd their sadden'd Tint
retain— [Pain!—
The Sigh is Pleasure! and the Jest is
Scarce have they Smiles to honour Grace,
or Wit, [had writ!
—Tho' Roscius spoke the Verse himself
Thus thro' the Time, when Vernal fruits
receive [Eve;
The grateful Show'rs that hang on April's
Tho' every coarser Stem of Forest Birth
Throws with the Morning Beam its Dew
to Earth,
—Ne'er does the gentle Rose revive so soon,
But, bath'd in Nature's Tears, it droops
till Noon.

O could the Muse one simple moral teach!
From Scenes like these, which all who
heard might reach!—

Thou Child of Sympathy—whoe'er thou
art, [Part,—
Who with Assyria's Queen hast wept thy
Go search, where keener Woes demand
relief, [cy'd Grief;
Go—while thy heart yet beats with fan-
Thy Lip still conscious of the recent Sigh,
The graceful Tear still ling'ring in thy
Eye,—

Go—and on real Misery bestow
The bless'd Effusion of fictitious Woe!

So shall our Muse, supreme of all the
Nine,
Deserve, indeed, the Title of—Divine!—
Virtue shall own her favour'd from above,
And Pity—greet her—with a Sister's Love.

*Epitaph inscribed on a Tomb in a Gentle-
man's Garden, in Northamptonshire, in
Memory of a favourite CAT.*

THE turf beneath this arching shade
By beauty's tears is hallow'd made.
This dust was once alive as thou;
Think—thou shalt be, what this is now!
Could winning manners, loveliest form
With nature's genuine feelings warm;
Could female softness, manly fire,
Could gratitude with these conspire
To save a mortal from his doom;
Remembrance might have spar'd this
tomb.

Ask'st thou who sleeps beneath this stone?
One—to the noisy world unknown:
One who, secure of dearer fame,
Marks not the marble with her name.
Nor think the tear alone design'd
To mourn the loss of human-kind;
The gentle maid who weeps her end,
Can in a Cat lament a friend.

On CRAMBO.

THE wits who sport in Crambo
strains,
Have always trouble for their pains,
And sometimes transient praise;
But how, in manacles confin'd,
Can a poetic soaring mind,
The heav'nly transport raise?

Yet Crambo too may have its use,
As evils sometimes good produce,
Which else had lain conceal'd;
Such numbers though innately low,
Excite sublimer thoughts to flow,
And beauties stand reveal'd.

Thus do we see the sprightly horse
Trammell'd and shackled on the course,
Proceed with awkward pace:
By this probation (tho' ungain)
He knows to tread the verdant plain,
With dignity and grace.

J. W.

The LONDON GAZETTE.

Whitehall, Jan. 22, 1777.

THE following letter from Lieut. Gen. Clinton to Lord George Germain was this morning received by Capt. Drummond, who arrived in his majesty's ship *Mercury*, from Rhode-Island.

Newport, Rhode-Island, Dec. 9, 1776.

My Lord,

HAVING received General Howe's orders to embark, with two brigades of British, and two brigades of Hessian troops, and, in conjunction with Commodore Sir Peter Parker's fleet, to make a descent upon this island, in the most effectual manner for the full possession of it, and for the security of the town and harbour, we sailed from New-York on the 1st of December, and arrived at Weaver's Bay, on the West Side of this island, on the evening of the 7th following: On the 8th, at day-break, the Commodore having made such a disposition of the fleet as he thought proper to cover the landing of the troops, they disembarked at the above-mentioned bay without the least opposition; when, being informed that the rebels had quitted the works in and about the town of Newport, and were retiring towards Bristol Ferry, I detached Major General Prescott, with the grenadiers and light infantry, to intercept them, sustaining him with a body of troops under the command of Lieut. Gen. Earl Percy. Major Gen. Prescott took two pieces of cannon, a few prisoners, and obliged them to quit their fort on this side the ferry, and retire to the continent. I likewise sent a battalion to take possession of Newport, the capital of the island, in which were found some cannon and stores, which the rebels, in their sudden retreat, had left behind them.

I shall, as soon as possible, send troops to the islands of Cananicut and Prudence, and occupy such other posts as may be necessary for the security of the harbour.

Having had it in command from Gen. Howe to give your lordship the earliest intelligence of the success of his majesty's troops; I have the honour to transmit this to your lordship by Capt. Drummond, one of my aide de camps, to whom I beg leave to refer your lordship for any particulars which you may wish to be informed of. I have the honour to be, &c.

H. CLINTON.

Admiralty-Office, Jan. 22.

Lieut. Logie, of his majesty's ship the *Mercury*, arrived in town this morning from Rhode-Island, with the following letter from Commodore Sir Peter Parker to Mr. Stephens.

Genl. Mag. Jan. 1777.

SIR,

"THE commanders in chief in America having thought proper, while the season would admit of it, to employ a considerable number of his majesty's ships and troops for the purpose of making descents on the colony of Rhode-Island; and Lord Howe having done me the honour to appoint me to the command by sea (Lord Shulldham having leave to return to England by the most early conveyance) I directed Commodore Hotham (agreeable to my instructions from the vice-admiral) to proceed with his majesty's frigates the *Brune*, *Mercury*, and *Kings's Fisher*, and also all the troops under the command of Lieut. Gen. Clinton (the Grand Duke of Russia excepted, which was judged to be too large) by the way of the Sound, whilst I proceeded with the great ships, some frigates, and the last-named transport, by Sandy-Hook to the southward of Long-Island. I sailed the 1st inst. and on the 5th joined Commodore Hotham in the Sound in Black Point Bay, a place he had judiciously chosen for the protection of the transports against the violence of a strong N. W. wind; which blew the night before. The 6th I turned down with the fleet, to be as near as possible to the place of our destination. At four the next morning the wind sprung up at W. S. W. and by three o'clock in the afternoon the whole fleet came to an anchor off Weaver's Cove, Rhode-Island. The following morning Capt. Caulfield (who had the direction of the flat boats) landed all the troops without opposition; and I have the pleasure to inform their lordships, that Rhode-Island, with the isles adjacent, are now in possession of Gen. Clinton.

Capt. Wallace, of the *Experiment*, led the fleet in by the west or Narriganset passage. An arrangement was made for covering the transports; but we only passed two works, without guns, and intercepted a brig of 160 tons (which the *Experiment* took) laden with pipes and hoghead staves, and bees-wax. On the first appearance of the fleet, three rebel privateers, of 34, 30, and 28 guns, went up from Newport to Providence, where they are now, with several others; and I shall hope to put an effectual stop to any farther mischief from that nest of pirates. Gen. Clinton sends one of his aid de camps in the *Mercury* with his dispatches; and I have directed Capt. Montagu to send his lieutenant express with mine. Enclosed is a list of the rebel privateers at Providence, commonly called The Continental fleet. I am, Sir, your most obedient, humble servant,

P. PARKER.

A list of the rebel ships and privateers at Providence, commonly called the Continental Fleet.

Warren, — Hopkins and John Hopkins, commanders, 32 guns. Columbus, — Olney, 30 guns. Providence, Abraham Whipple, 28 guns. Blaze Castle, — Monro, 22 guns. Ship Jane, W. Cox, (privateer) 20 six-pounders. A brig, —, 12 guns. Sloop Providence, Hoysted Hacker, 12 guns. P. PARKER.
Chatham, Rhode-Island, Dec. 11, 1777.

Our readers, perhaps, will not be displeased to see the account of the last action on the lakes, as published by the congress at Philadelphia.

Intelligence received in Congress.

“THAT on the 11th instant, at Eight o’Clock in the morning, the enemy’s fleet on Lake Champlain, consisting of one ship mounting 16 guns, one snow mounting the same number, one schooner of 14 guns, two of 12, two sloops, a bomb-ketch, and a large vessel (her force unknown), with 15 or 20 flat bottomed boats or gondolas, carrying one 12 or 18 pounders in their bows, appeared off Cumberland-Head: General Arnold with his forces immediately prepared to receive them—At eleven o’Clock the attack began, at half past twelve the engagement became general and very warm; some of the enemy’s ships and all their gondolas beat up and rowed within musket shot of our fleet. They continued a very hot fire with round and grape shot, till five o’clock, when they thought proper to retire 600 or 700 yards distance, and continued there until dark. General Arnold and his troops conducted themselves during this action with great firmness and intrepidity, and made a better resistance than could have been expected against a force so greatly superior—the whole of our killed and wounded amounted to about 60. The Philadelphia gondola and a Schooner were lost in the engagement, but all the men were saved. The enemy landed a number of Indians on Schuyler’s island and on each shore, who kept up an incessant fire, but did little damage. The enemy had, to appearance, upwards of 1000 men in batteaus prepared for boarding.

The enemy’s force being so greatly superior, it was determined in council to remove to Crown Point, in order to rest and collect our force. At two o’clock, P. M. the 12th, our fleet weighed anchor, with a fresh breeze to the southward: the enemy’s fleet at the same time got under way; our gondolas made very little way a-head—In the evening the wind moderated, and we made such progress that at six o’clock next morning we were about 28 Miles from Crown Point. The enemy’s fleet was very little above Schuyler’s island, the wind breezed up to the northward, so that we gained very little by beating or

rowing; at the same time the enemy took a fresh breeze from the N. E. and, by the time we had reached Split Rock, were along-side of us. The Washington and the Congress were in the rear, the rest of our fleet were a-head, except two gondolas sunk at Schuyler’s island.—The Washington galley was in such a shattered condition, and had so many men killed and wounded, that she struck to the enemy after receiving a few broadsides. The Congress was then attacked by a ship mounting 12 eighteen pounders, a schooner of 14 sixes, and one of 12 sixes; two under her stern and one on her broadside, within musket shot: the enemy kept up an incessant fire about five glasses with round and grape shot, which was returned as briskly. The sails, rigging, and hull of the Congress were shattered and torn in pieces; when, to prevent her falling into the enemy’s hands, Gen. Arnold, who was on board, ran her on shore in a small creek ten miles from Crown-Point, where, after taking out her small arms, she was set on fire, with four other gondolas; with whose crews the General reached Crown-Point that evening, luckily escaping the savages, who way-laid the road in two hours after he had passed it.—Of our whole fleet we have saved two galleys, two schooners, one gondola, and one sloop.

Gen. Arnold behaved with such intrepidity, that he covered the retreat of the few vessels we saved at the expence of one third of his crew.—Our Commanders and men fought most gallantly; some vessels, having lost all their officers, fought notwithstanding, and refused to yield but with their lives. The enemy acknowledge our bravery, and confess their loss of men equal to ours.

Our troops are now busily employed in completing the lines, redoubts, &c. at Crown-Point, expecting the enemy to attack them with their fleet and army. But as the season is now far advanced, and our men are daily growing in health, they have the most flattering expectations of maintaining their post against any force the enemy can bring.

N. B. Two of the enemy’s gondolas were sunk the first day by our fleet, and one blown up with 60 men.”

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

December 23.

A fire broke out in the house of Capt. Clement, in the Great Gardens, Bristol, which burnt so rapidly, that Mrs. Clement was obliged to wrap her four children up in blankets, and throw them out of the windows, and only escaped the flames by jumping out herself. The servant maid, and the wife of the mate of Capt. Clement’s ship, perished.

The crew of the Hopewell, of Whitehaven, bound to Jamaica, were reduced to

to the utmost distress, and obliged to put into Lisbon for want of provisions; they had killed the dog and cat, and had cast lots who should be put to death for a supply of food for the rest, when providentially a ship came in sight, which relieved their necessity.

The apprentice of an apothecary at Colchester was stabbed by a tradesman there, whose maid he was sent to visit in a fit of illness. The cause was jealousy, arising from a jocular expression in coming down stairs, which the man misinterpreted to have reference to an intrigue with his wife. The youth, however, is since recovered, and the man returned to his family.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 1.

Being New Year's Day, the same was observed at court as a collar day. The drawing-room was numerous and brilliant to compliment their Majesties and the Royal Family. At noon the Ode for the New Year was performed, which see p. 38.

The rector and churchwardens of two adjoining parishes near Portsdown-Hill, Hants, were cited before the bishop, to shew cause why they did not attend their duty on the general fast-day.

Friday, Jan. 3.

The half-yearly dividend of the East-India Company was this day declared to be three and a half per cent.

Saturday 4.

Some villains broke into the house of Mr. Beale, of Marlborough, Steward to Lord Bruce, and stole an iron chest, containing seven hundred guineas, and Bank notes to the value of six hundred pounds. This robbery has alarmed the whole country, and has evidently been perpetrated by some persons who knew that the money received at the late audits of Lord Bruce's tenants, was deposited at Mr. Beale's.

Monday 6.

Two Jews (Noah and Aaron) were examined at Guildhall before the Lord-Mayor, charged with counterfeiting the lottery ticket, No. 25,590, a prize of 2000l. with intent to defraud Mr. Keyser, an office-keeper, knowing the same to be false and counterfeit. Mr. Keyser had examined the ticket carefully, and had taken it into the Stock-Exchange to sell, when Mr. Shewell came into the same box, and desired to look at the ticket, having, as he recollected, purchased one of the same number a day or two before. This fortunate discovery laid open the fraud, and the two Jews were committed to take their trial for their ingenuity. It was so artfully altered from 23,590, that not the least erasure could be discerned. Aaron was but just come to England, and Noah was thought to be a man of property.

Wednesday 8.

The River Thames was frozen over at Kingston, and many persons crossed over on the ice. The frost, however, has not this year been very intense.

One Metcalf was charged at the Rotation-office in Litchfield-street, with forging an acquittance for 911l. with intent to defraud the Earl of Pomfret of that sum, for which he is to take his trial at next York assizes.

Thursday 9.

An allegation, pleaded by Miss Butterfield, against the validity of the will of the late Mr. Scawen, was debated before Sir George Hay, in Doctors-Commons. After a variety of arguments, the doctor allowed the plea; the lady, therefore, will be admitted to prove the truth of it in a future proceeding. The plea urged on the part of Miss Butterfield is, that "the last will was founded in error." (See Vol. LVI.)

Friday 10.

A young man, clerk to a merchant in the city, was found in the river below bridge drowned. He had been dabbling in the lottery with his master's money, and chose this way of settling his accounts.

Tuesday 14.

A general meeting of the citizens of Bristol was held at the Guildhall of that city, for the purpose of considering an address to his Majesty, on the late success of his arms in America, which was unanimously agreed to, and has since been presented.

Monday 13.

A rencounter happened at the Adelphi tavern in the Straad, between Capt. Stony, and Mr. Bates, editor of the Morning Post. The cause of quarrel arose from some offensive paragraphs that had appeared in the Morning Post, highly reflecting on the character of a lady for whom Capt. Stony professed a particular regard. Mr. Bates had taken every possible method, consistent with honour, to convince Mr. Stony that the insertion of the offensive paragraphs was wholly without his knowledge, to which Mr. Stony gave no credit, and insisted on the satisfaction of a gentleman, or the discovery of the author. This happened some days before; but meeting, as it were, by accident on the day here mentioned, they adjourned to the Adelphi, called for a room, shut the door, and being furnished with pistols discharged them at each other without effect. They then drew swords, and Mr. Stony received a wound in the breast and arm, and Mr. Bates one in the thigh. Mr. Bates's sword bent, and flanted against the Captain's breast-bone, which Mr. Bates apprizing him of, Capt. Stony called to him to straighten it, and in the interim, while the sword was under his foot for that purpose, the door

was

was broken open, or the death of one of the parties would most certainly have been the issue.—On the Saturday following Capt. Stony was married to the lady in whose behalf he had thus hazarded his life.

Near forty persons, ladies and gentlemen of the hair-dressing class, were assembled at a house in the Borough for the purpose of entertaining themselves, in taste, with a masqued ball, when, unfortunately for them, the floor fell in, and many of them were terribly bruised, some had their legs broken, and one was killed upon the spot.

Wednesday 15.

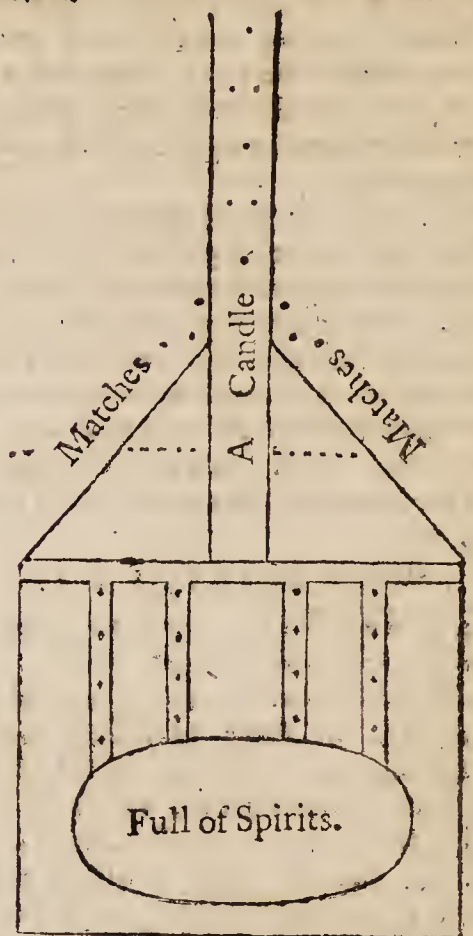
About three o'clock a fire broke out at Bon, in the Palace of the Electoral Prince of Cologne, and burned with such rapidity, that the two towers, though one hundred yards distant from each other, were consumed in less than half an hour. The principal apartments and the chapel are entirely burnt; only the two wings are saved, which contain the Elector's apartment, the gallery, and the cabinet of natural curiosities, on one side, and the fine apartment for strangers on the other; the loss is estimated at above 200,000*l.* sterling. About twelve persons were lost in the flames, or killed by the falling in of the floors, while they were endeavouring to save the archives.

His Electoral Highness is retired to the house of the Vice-President of the Aulic Council. [*Gazette.*]

The ship Savannah La Mar, lying near the Crane, at Bristol Quay, and also the ship Fame, lying at another part of the said quay, were wilfully set on fire in the night, whereby not only these vessels, but likewise all the other ships there, and all that part of the town, were in danger of being burnt; but, by good providence, the same was extinguished without any considerable damage. The incendiaries had likewise endeavoured to set the *Hibernia* on fire, and had also broke open a warehouse in Crane-lane, and had planted a box full of combustibles to set the same on fire, which, however, had failed of the intended wicked purpose. His Majesty's pardon, and a reward of 500*l.* has since been offered for the discovery of the villains concerned in this diabolical business, but hitherto without effect.

The labourers in clearing away the ruins of the Rope-walk lately burnt down at Portsmouth, discovered a tin box, constructed as here represented, holding matches, and in the cavity at bottom spirits of wine. The matches had been lighted, and were nearly burnt out, but the fire had not reached the spirits, the want of air, as it is supposed, having extinguished it before it had its full effect. This leaves no room to doubt but that

the late fire was wilfully and maliciously contrived.



Went out at A, for want of air; supposed to have too much hemp put over it, which hindered it from burning any further.

If it had burnt as low as the cross lines, it would have caught the matches placed on the sides, and would have burnt in four channels down to the spirits, which would have set the whole place in a blaze.

The above machine was made of tin, except the bottom, which was wood. It is about the size of a half-pound tea canister.

The stores in the store-house, which would have been burnt if it had caught fire, were sufficient to have rigged out fifty sail of ships.

Thursday 16.

Articles of agreement were executed between Mr. Foot and Mr. Colman, by which the former has conveyed to the latter his patent, and all his interest and property in the Little Theatre in the Haymarket, for an annuity certain.

Friday 17.

Mr. Vincent, a new performer, made his first appearance in the character of Dorilas, in the tragedy of Merope, at Covent-garden theatre, and was favourably received.

This day came on the trial of the Rev. Dr. Storer, for shooting Capt. Keith. By the evidence it appeared, that on the 28th of December, between twelve and one in the night, the deceased forced himself into the house of Mr. White, master of the Swan tavern, near Westminster bridge; that as soon as he found entrance, he made a lounge at Mr. White, which Mr.

White

White parried with an oaken stick; that the noise waked Mr. Storer, who lay in the house, and he, imagining that some robbers had broke in, armed himself with a pistol, and came down stairs; that on his demanding of the deceased, Who he was, and what he wanted? he made a lounge at the Doctor, which the Doctor avoided by retreating back; that the deceased kept advancing on him as he retreated, and that when Dr. Storer could retreat no farther, after bidding the deceased desist, and the sword being close to his breast, the Doctor fired, and shot the captain in the belly, who instantly dropt the sword, and soon after died. The judge, after summing up the evidence, acquainted the jury, that the prisoner was guilty of *justifiable homicide* only, and that they must acquit him, which they instantly did.

One Eddes was tried the same day for the murder of George Weaver at a public-house near the Seven Dials. Weaver and his brother had been drinking till it was late, and wanting a lodging, was shewn into the room where the prisoner lay. The deceased sat down on the prisoner's bed side, and pretended to be coming to bed to him, which the prisoner resented, got up, went to his box, and took out an old rusty sword, and stabbed the deceased, who ran down stairs with the sword sticking in his body. He was sent to the Middlesex Hospital, where he languished about eleven days, and then died; but the surgeon making a favourable report, and deposing that the wounds were not mortal, but that the deceased died of a fever, the jury acquitted the prisoner.

Saturday 18

Was kept at Court as her Majesty's birth-day. The ball was splendid and numerous, and the dresses rich as had ever been seen on any like occasion. One lady, it is said, appeared with a button of steel polished diamond-fashion, to loop up her train, which cost 110 guineas.

This day came on, at the Old Bailey, the trial of a hackney-coachman for stealing a box, the property of Mrs. Pratt and her sister, which contained 70 guineas, some Bank-notes, and writings of great value to the prosecutrix. It appeared, that on the 22d of November Mrs. Pratt and her sister came to the Flower-pot, in Bishopsgate-street, and sent for a coach, in which they put two boxes, and ordered the coachman to drive them to Baker's-buildings, Moorfields; that he did so, and drove furiously; that when he came to the place, he set the ladies down, brought in one of the boxes, but instead of bringing in the other, he mounted his coach-box, and drove away. Mrs. Pratt advertised 20 guineas for the recovery of her box and contents, by which means

she discovered the villain, who was found guilty of the stealing; but her property she never recovered.

This evening a woman was murdered in Clerkenwell-close by a Spaniard, who kept her company. He had, from a fit of jealousy, charged her with robbing him, and he had just come out of Justice Blackborough's house, when, without saying a word, he came up to her, and with a poniard stabbed her to the heart.

The Sessions, which began on Wednesday the 15th, ended, when nine convicts received sentence of death, viz. William Hall, for a burglary; Edward Goswell, James Life, Valentine Fuller, and J. Fielde, for highway robberies; Charles Parsons, Charles Davis, and T. Burdett, for footpad robberies, and John Langford, a boy about sixteen, for returning from transportation.—The Session will end this day.

Sunday 19.

A most dreadful fire broke out in the warehouse of Mr. A. Brown, bookseller, in Bristol, by which the warehouses which form one side of Bell-lane were entirely consumed. The Bell tavern on the opposite side of the lane was three or four times on fire, but by the assistance of the engines the flames were happily extinguished. About the same time that the fire broke out in the town, a quantity of combustibles was found on the Quay among a number of barrels of oil, to which the incendiaries had set fire, but without effect. These villains, whoever they are, seem determined to make a sacrifice of that city, or some part of it that has become obnoxious to their diabolical resentment; which has occasioned various conjectures. It is said the damage amounts to 15,000l. The alarming circumstances attending these late fires determined the citizens to patrol the streets; since which no further attempts have been made. His Majesty, to lead to a discovery, has promised his free pardon and 1000l. reward to any person who shall discover his accomplices, and the citizens and others 500l. more; so that whoever has been concerned, except the persons who actually set fire to the warehouses, will be entitled to 1500l.

Monday 20.

Were interred, in a private manner, in the cloysters, Westminster, the remains of Spranger Barry, late of Covent-garden theatre.

Tuesday 21.

At a Court of Aldermen, a motion was made, That the Lord-Mayor be desired to give directions to the City Marshals to patrol the streets, for the protection of the inhabitants, &c. against the lawless practices of press-gangs, who, under a pretended authority from the Admiralty, are daily committing violations upon the public peace, &c. This occasioned some warm debates, but at length was agreed to.

A gentleman, supposed to be a foreign

Officer, fell down in Bishopsgate-street, in a fit of apoplexy, and died in a few minutes. Upwards of 200l. in Bank notes were found in his pockets.

This day the H. of Commons met pursuant to their late adjournment; but there being a thin house, no material business was transacted.

Wednesday 22.

The Address of the Mayor, Burgesses, and Commonalty of Bristol was presented to his Majesty by Sir James Laroche, Bart. As was likewise the Address of the Merchant Adventurers, by Richard Combe, Esq; Member for Aldborough in Suffolk. Also the Address of the freeholders, clergy, burgesses, and inhabitants of the same city, by Thomas Tyndall, Esq; of the Port. These Addresses, varying in words, are substantially the same. The latter, as it goes the farthest, will exhibit the sense of the whole.

“ Most gracious Sovereign,

“ We, your Majesty’s most dutiful and loyal subjects, the freeholders, clergy, burgesses, and inhabitants of the city of Bristol, at Guildhall assembled, beg leave to approach the throne, to offer to your Majesty our address of congratulation upon the late glorious success of your arms in America, and the signal advantages most providentially obtained over the rebels, with so small loss of your Majesty’s forces.

“ Inclined, from the dictates of humanity, deeply to lament the calamities of a civil war, so severely, though justly felt by the deluded colonists; we at the same time find ourselves called upon by the feelings of a grateful heart, most thankfully to acknowledge the many and great blessings we, your Majesty’s loyal subjects of Great-Britain, enjoy under your mild and auspicious government.

“ Fully sensible that a continuation of these blessings can alone be secured to us by a due submission to legal authority, we look forward, with ardent hope, for the re-establishment of law and liberty in America; when, by the irresistible force of your Majesty’s arms, the disobedient and rebellious shall be effectually subdued, and peace, with its attendant blessings, compleatly restored to that distracted land

“ Anticipating in idea that happy period, when Great-Britain and America may again constitute one united people, permit us, subjects of a most gracious sovereign, to express our hopes, that, at the settlement of the present unhappy contest, such just and determined lines of legislation will be drawn respecting the distant parts of this great empire, as may serve to establish the future peace, order, and government of it, upon the most solid and permanent foundation; whilst at the same time, as inhabitants of a great commercial city, we trust that, through

the wisdom of your Majesty’s councils, the trade of America will be made subject to such regulations and reflections as shall, not less in the eye of reason than of policy, be judged expedient to render it in it’s several branches most conducive to the interest of your Majesty’s subjects.”

Monday 27.

Captain Griffith of his Majesty’s ship the *Nonfuch*, has sent to Plymouth a rebel privateer sloop of war, of ten carriage guns, and eighty men, called the *Charming Sally*, Francis Browne commander, which he took on the 16th inst. to the westward of Cape Finisterre: she belonged to Dartmouth, in the Massachusetts Bay, had been out about five weeks, and had taken a schooner called the *Betsey*, from Gaspee to Jamaica, and a brig, called the *Hannah*, bound from Newfoundland to Lisbon, laden with fish.

And by a letter received from Vice Admiral Gayton, dated the 16th of November last, it appears, that since his letter of the 4th of that month, the cruizers of his Squadron had taken and sent into Port Royal five more North American vessels.
Adm. Office.

An information is filed against Mr. Horne, for the advertisement of the Constitutional Society.—Mr. Horne was no sooner apprised of the information filed against him at the suit of the crown, than he waited on the Attorney-General, and told him, he should not pay for a copy of the information, but insisted on its being read to him, after which he said, he intended to plead his own cause. The Attorney-General, with great politeness, said, that he knew no man more capable of the task than Mr. Horne, and he read over the information agreeable to the request of the Rev. Gentleman.

Tuesday 28.

Lord North presented to the House of Commons a Bill to enable the Lords of the Admiralty to grant letters of marque to private ships of war to cruise against the Americans.

Jan. 31.

By articles of confederation and perpetual union between the colonies, discussed line by line, in Congress, at Philadelphia, on the 4th of October, 1776, it is agreed, that no state in particular shall either send or receive any embassies, begin any negotiations, contract any treaties with any King, Prince, or power whatsoever, without the consent of the united States assembled in general Congress.

Letters from Rome inform, that a conspiracy has been discovered against the Pope, and that several pieces of cannon in the castle of Angelo had been found charged, pointing to a street which the Pope generally goes through to his palace of the Vatican.

BIRTHS.

Dec. 26. **D**UCHESS of Gordon, of a Daughter.

Jan. 6. Lady of Wm. Morgan, Esq. of the Hill, near Abergavenny, of a Son.

Lady of Charles Barrington, Esq. of Leominster, of a Son.

18. Lady of John Buller, Esq. of the Admiralty, of a Daughter.

20. Lady of Sir John Smith, Bart. a Son.

22. Lady of John Bacon, Esq. of a Son.

MARRIAGES.

George Mercer, Esq. of the 4th regiment of Dragoons, to Miss Henderson, daughter of Sir Robert Henderson.

John Thomas Foster, Esq. a Member of the Irish Parliament, to Miss Hervey, daughter of the Bishop of Derry.

The Earl of Castlehaven, to Mrs. Cracraft.

Rev. Mr. Pilkington, Dissenting Minister, of Ipswich, to Miss Clarke, of the same place.

John Gowson, Esq. of Ongar, in Essex, to Miss Rice, of the same Place.

Augustus Saltreſ Willet, Esq. to Miss Davie, at Northam, in Devonshire.

Dec. 26. William Smelt, Esq. of Hanover-square, to Miss Stanhope, sister to the Earl of Chesterfield.

28. Rev. Thomas Aveling, of Millbrook, Bedfordshire, to Miss Butts, of Everholt, in the same County.

Alexander Popham, Esq. of Bagborough, Somersetshire, to Miss Charlotte Eyre, of Exmouth.

Jan. 1. James Forster Knight, Esq. to Miss Kaye, of Blandford, Dorsetshire.

3. Hugh Elliot, Esq. son of Sir Gilbert Elliot, to Miss Amyand, sister to Sir George Cornwall, Bart.

12. Rev. Mr. Stedman, son of the late Dr. Stedman, Archdeacon of Norfolk, to Miss Van Kamp.

14. Rev. William Rose, Rector of Carshalton, Surry, to Miss Barham.

21. Absalon Thornton, Esq. Berks, to Miss Smith, of Milbank, Westminster.

23. Thomas Gilbert, Esq. Member for Litchfield, to Miss Crawford, of Church-Street Soho.

27. Andrew Benso, Esq; of St. Alban'-kreet, Pall Mall, to Miss Amelia Stratford, of Suffolk-street, Charing Cross.

DEATHS.

HON. Lieut. W. Sinclair, second son of the Earl of Caithness.

Lady Elizabeth Berkeley, relict of Lord Berkeley.

Right Hon. Visc. de Kupe and Fermoy.

Thomas Baynton, Esq. brother to Sir Edward Baynton, Bart.

Henry Vernon, Esq. brother to Lord Visc. Orwell.

John Cary, Esq. thrice Mayor of Lynn.

Rev. Mr. William Watkins, at Antigua.

Rev. Mr. Gals Wright, Rector of Kirkby and Ashleby, at Bury.

Mrs. Whalley, relict of the late Dr. Whalley.

Henry Fownes Luttrell, jun. Esq. Lieut. in the Royal Regiment of Horseguards.

Capt. William Cornthwaite, Eastbourn, Suffex.

John Hopper, Esq. of Black Hedley, in Northumberland.

John Morley, Esq. of Halstead, Essex.

James Philips, Esq. Broad-street, Westm.

Archibald Douglass, Esq. of Scotland.

George Brown, Esq. Frampton, Dorsetsh.

John Butler, Esq. Bath.

Dec. 13. Augustus Cæsar Thompson, Esq. Lieut. of Marines, and Ald. of Thetford.

20. Rev. Dr. Evans, at Lampeter, in Cardiganshire.

22. Rev. Nathaniel Smalley, B. D. Rector of Preston, in Suffolk.

Capt. James Anstruther, son of the late Sir Philip Anstruther, Bart.

23. The Lady of Sir John Davy, Bart.

27. Archibald Bashan, Esq. Stockwell.

28. William Wilson, Esq. Cornhill.

Mrs. Friend, sister to his Grace, the Lord Primate of Ireland, and to Sir Thomas Robinson, Bart.

29. Lady Cornwallis, relict of General Cornwallis, formerly Governor of Gibraltar

30. Lady of Thomas Lucas, Esq. President of Guy's Hospital.

Jan. 1. Samuel Watkinson, Esq. Towerhill.

Samuel Horne, Esq. Clapham.

Rev. Mr. Smith, at Linton in Craven, Yorkshire. He was Nephew to the late Sir Isaac Newton.

4. Hon. Mrs. Collingwood, sister to the late Lord Viscount Montague.

Lady Cotton, relict of the late Sir Lynch Salisbury Cotton, Bart.

5. John Norris, Esq. Witton, Norfolk.

6. Francis Beyer, Esq. in the Tower.

Rev. Mr. Shaw, Rector of Lawton, Staffordshire.

7. William Shurmer, Esq. Bristol.

8. Miss Powell, eldest daughter of Sir Alexander Powell.

10. Spranger Barry, Esq. of Covent-garden Theatre.

John Scott, Esq. Little Britain.

11. Right Hon. Countess of Suffex.

Rev. Mr. Cooper, Rector of Grimston, Norfolk.

12. Right Hon. William Lord Falconer, of Haulkerton, at Groningen in the United Provinces.

Lady Hamilton, wife of Sir Robert Hamilton, Bart. and aunt to Lady North.

13. Capt. Symons, Steeven.

14. John Lockwood, Esq. Harley-street.

Lady Piers, relict of Sir John Piers, Lt.

15. Mr. Oliver Cromwell, aged 52, thought to be the only descendant left of the family of the well known Oliver Cromwell.

Thomas Pewtress, Esq. at Radley, near Warden, in Berks.

Thomas Alexander, Esq. Orford, Suffolk.
17. Rev. Dr. Bateman, of St. Columb. Cornwall.

John Chamble, Esq. of Llanfeyst, Monmouthshire.

19 Joseph Cordwell, Esq. Chelsea.

28. Rev. Mr. Herring, Vicar of Chid-
dingly, in Suffex.

William Boyd, Esq. of Trochrig.

Rev. Mr. Metcalf, aged near 100. Rec-
tor of Tott and Hardwicke, both in Cam-
bridgeshire.

21. Right Hon. Alexander Kincaid, Esq.;
Lord Provost of the city of Edinburgh, and
Printer and Stationer to his Majesty for
Scotland.

31. John Ross, L. L. D. Professor of
Languages in the King's University of Aber-
deen. His death was occasioned by swal-
lowing a spider, in a glass of claret. Upon
dissecting his stomach, it was found to be
ulcerated, and extended beyond any ordi-
nary size.

27. Cyprian Rondeau, Esq. a Hambro'
Merchant, in Warrford-court, Throg-
morton-street.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

REV. Dr. Beilby Porteous, to the Bi-
shoprick of Chester, in the room of
Dr. Markham, late Bishop thereof, tras-
lated to the See of York.

Rev. Mr. William Hemmingham, to a
Canonry in Christ Church, Oxford, in the
room of

Dr. Lewis Bagot, promoted to the Deanery
of the said Church, in the room of Dr.
Markham.

Rev. Wm. Cooper, D. D. to the Digi-
nity of Archdeacon of the Cathedral
Church of St. Peter in York, together with
the Prebend of Northwell, in the said Ca-
thedral.

Rev. Andrew Cheap, M. A. to the Pre-
bend of Knaresborough, in said Cathedral.

Rev. Wm. Thorold, to the Vicarage of
Kirmington, in Lincolnshire.

Rev. John Brett, A. M. to the Rectory
of Grimston, in Norfolk.

Rev. Joseph Eyre, A. B. to the Rectory
of Walthamstow, Essex.

Rev. Mr. Carrington Garrick, to the
Vicarage of Hindon, Middlesex.

Rev. Peter Pinnell, D. D. Vicar of Eltham
in Kent, to the Vicarage of Shorne, in the
same County.

Rev. John Heath, to the Rectory of St.
James, in Colchester, Essex.

Rev. John Smith, M. A. to the Rectory
of Great Chishall, Essex, together with the
Rectory of Haidon, in the same County.

Rev. Christopher Naylor, Clerk. to the
Mediety of the Rectory of Linton, York.

Rev. Henry Smith A. M. to the Vicar-
age of Basingbourne, Cambridge.

Grants of Dignities in Ireland.

FRANCIS Lord Visc. Orwell,—Earl
of Shipbrooke, of Newry, in the
county of Down.

John Lord Visc. Aldborough,—Visc.
Amiens, and Earl of Aldborough, of the
Palatinate of Upper Ormond.

William Henry Lord Visc. Clermont,—
Earl Clermont, of Clermont, in the
county of Louth.

Henry Langrishe, Esq.—the dignity of a
Baronet.

Richard Heron, Esq. Right Hon. Edw.
Michael, Baron.

Langford, Maj. Gen. John Pomery, Tho-
mas Waite, Esq. Privy Counsellors, in
Ireland.

B—NK—TS.

ROBERT Jenner, of Billiter Square,
Merchant.

Henry Corleys, Warrington, in Lancashire,
Tallow Chandler.

Miles Hartland, Michaeldean, in Glou-
cestershire, Tanner.

John G. Rosignoli, Manchester, Merchant.

Moses Joseph, Liverpool, Deale.

John Booth, Manchester, Merchant.

John King, Brecon, Grocer.

Peter Selby, Wareham, Dorsetshire, Dealer.

Wm. Fox, jun. Castle-Street, Marybonne,
Upholder.

Richard Hodgson, Henrietta Street, Covent
Garden, Coal-Merchant.

Patrick Henry, Bow-Lane, Warehousman.

Samuel Gribble, Poland-street, merchant.

Robert Batt, Northfleet, Kent, dealer.

J. Robson, Carlisle, in Cumberland, Jeweller.

John Glasse, St. James, Westminster, dealer.

Francis Davis, Bentinck-street, paviour.

Edward Baylis, Bristol, Seedsman.

William Marshall, Bristol, mercer.

James Pickersgill, Wakefield, Yorkshire.

Robert Brooks, North-street, wine-merch.

John Cocklin, Tottenham, merchant.

Edward Woodward, Chipping Campden, in
Gloucestershire, stone-mason.

Charles Jewison and John Jewison, New-
bald, in Yorkshire, dealers.

Jonathan Abraham Gray, Colchester-street,
Savage-gardens, beer and cyder merchant.

John Gellard, Schoolhouse-yard, Clerken-
well, cabinet-maker.

John Mason, jun. of London, merchant.

T. Sherrer, Goodman's-fields, throwster.

Christopher, Etherington, York, bookseller.

William Jones, Dudley, in Worcestershire,
money-scrivener.

Sir George Colebrook, Bart. banker.

Christopher Lawrence, Upper Brook-street
apothecary.

Benj. Vaughan, Redlion-passage, laceman.

William Warre, St. James-street, dealer.

Richard Hayne, Exeter, currier.

James Henvill Farr, of Holborn, dealer.

Tho. Parsons, Halifax, Yorksh. grocer.

W. John, Gillygares, Glamorganshire,
dealer in cattle.

J. Oliver, Tavistock, Devonsh. clothier.

The Gentleman's Magazine:

London Gazette
Daily Advertiser
Public Advertiser
Public Ledger
Gazetteer

St James's Chron.
London Chron.
General Evening
Whitehall Even.
London Evening
Lloyd's Evening,
Monday, Wednesday, Friday.

Oxford
Cambridge
Reading
Northampton
Birmingham 2
Bath 2 papers
Coventry 2
Bristol 3

St. JOHN's Gate.



York 2 papers
Dublin 3
Newcastle 3
Leedes 2
Edinburgh
Aberdeen
Glasgow
Ipswich
Norwich
Exeter
Gloucester
Salisbury
Liverpool
Sherborn
Worcester
Stamford
Nottingham
Chester
Manchester
Canterbury
Chelmsford

For FEBRUARY, 1777.

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Illustrated with an improved PLAN of the CITY of PHILADELPHIA, Part of the RIVER DELAWARE, and the Country on both Sides, through which the Armies are now cantoned.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

LONDON, Printed for D. HENRY, at ST. JOHN'S GATE.

Prices of Grain.—Meteorological Diary.—Bill of Mortality.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from Feb. 10, to Feb. 15, 1777.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
London	5	1	2	10	2	0	1	11	3	0

COUNTIES INLAND.

Middlesex	5	7	0	0	2	2	2	2	3
Surry	5	5	3	6	2	6	2	3	10
Hertford	5	5	0	0	2	4	2	0	7
Bedford	5	5	3	5	2	2	1	11	3
Cambridge	5	2	2	11	2	1	1	7	2
Huntingdon	5	2	0	0	2	1	1	8	2
Northampton	5	2	2	9	2	1	1	9	3
Rutland	5	3	0	0	2	1	1	9	3
Leicester	5	3	2	10	2	3	1	10	3
Nottingham	5	0	2	11	2	1	1	10	3
Derby	5	6	0	0	2	4	1	9	3
Stafford	5	2	3	6	2	3	1	8	3
Salop	5	1	3	7	2	2	1	7	3
Hereford	4	9	0	0	2	5	1	11	4
Worcester	5	1	2	9	2	5	2	0	3
Warwick	5	4	0	0	2	8	2	0	3
Gloucester	5	4	0	0	2	4	1	9	3
Wilts	5	2	0	0	2	3	1	11	3
Berks	5	2	0	0	2	2	2	1	3
Oxford	5	3	0	0	2	2	2	0	3
Bucks	5	5	0	0	2	3	1	11	2

COUNTIES upon the COAST.

Essex	5	1	0	0	2	5	2	0	3
Suffolk	4	7	2	10	2	0	1	10	2
Norfolk	4	4	2	6	1	9	1	9	2
Lincoln	4	7	3	4	2	1	1	8	3
York	4	10	3	0	2	3	1	7	3
Durham	5	0	3	8	2	3	1	7	3
Northumberland	4	4	3	3	1	11	1	6	3
Cumberland	4	10	2	11	1	9	1	5	3
Westmorland	5	3	3	3	2	0	1	4	3
Lancashire	5	6	0	0	2	2	1	8	3
Cheshire	5	2	3	1	2	5	1	6	0
Monmouth	5	9	0	0	2	4	1	6	0
Somerset	5	8	3	0	2	2	1	8	3
Devon	5	8	0	0	2	3	1	4	0
Cornwall	5	6	0	0	2	3	1	4	0
Dorset	5	5	0	0	2	1	1	10	3
Hampshire	4	10	0	0	2	4	1	1	3
Sussex	4	7	0	0	2	4	2	0	3
Kent	5	2	0	0	2	4	2	3	3

WALES, from Feb. 3, to Feb. 8, 1777.

North Wales	5	2	3	9	2	1	1	4	3
South Wales	5	2	3	11	2	5	1	5	3

A Meteorological DIARY of the Weather for MARCH, 1776.

March, 1776.	Wind.		Barom.	Therm.	Weather.	
1	N W	fresh	29	3½	43	smart frost in the night, fine bright day
2	N	little	29	5	43	heavy black day, but no rain
3	N to S S W	fresh	29	6½	40	frosty night, foggy, bright, & cloudy, snowy even
4	N W	strong	29	4¾	41	turbulent night, sunshine and showers at interval
5	S S W	stormy	29	7¼	44	bright morning and evening, very wet mid-day
6	E N E	strong	29	6¼	45	exceeding wet, black, cold, churlish day
7	E	fresh	29	5	45	heavy black day, with much rain
8	S W	little	29	2½	46	a bright day, with some smart showers
9	ditto	strong	29		45	bright at times, but a great deal of rain
10	ditto		29	3¼	45	fair day, and in general bright
11	W N W	fresh	29	6	44	slight frost in the night, fine bright day
12	S S W	strong	29	8	45	heavy misting day, bright evening
13	S W	fresh	29	7	48	heavy day, with some trifling rain
14	N	ditto	29	6½	47	a very fine bright day
15	S	little	29	7½	46	heavy day, bright evening
16	N	fresh	29	9	46	an exceeding fine bright day
17	S	little	30	¾	46	some flying clouds, fine bright day, frosty night
18	W S W	fresh	30	¼	45	frosty night, bright morning, heavy churlish af
19	S W	ditto	29	9½	48	chiefly cloudy, some little sun
20	W	fresh	29	9½	49	in general cloudy, but a fair day
21	S S E	little	29	9½	50	a fine, bright, warm day
22	S	ditto	29	8	53	very bright morning, cloudy afternoon
23	ditto	fresh	29	7½	54	a very fine, bright, warm day
24	S	little	29	8¼	54	a very bright warm morning, cloudy afternoon
25	E N E	fresh	30	¼	53	fine bright day, cutting wind
26	ditto	strong	30	1¼	48	frosty night, exceeding bright day, cutting wind
27	ditto		30		45	smart frosty night, bright day, misting evening
28	N N E	fresh	29	8	46	a black, heavy, churlish day
29	N	ditto	29	9	46	heavy morning, clear afternoon
30	ditto		30	1	46	a fine day, in general bright, frost in the night
31	W	fresh	30	1½	47	slight frost in the night, fine day, in general bright

Bill of Mortality from Jan. 28, to Feb. 25, 1777.

Christened.		Buried.			
Males	792	Males	1336	2 and 5	240
Females	744	Females	1119	5 and 10	68
Whereof have died under two years old 989		2445		10 and 20	77
				20 and 30	137
				30 and 40	192
				40 and 50	222
Peck Loaf 2s. d.				50 and 60	188
				60 and 70	137
				70 and 80	158
				80 and 90	44
				90 and 100	3



T H E

Gentleman's Magazine;

For F E B R U A R Y, 1777.

DEBATE on Lord Howe's Declaration
to the Americans, concluded.



R. D-unn-*ng* opened with observing, that he was not at the Opera (alluding to Mr. Solicitor General) on Tuesday evening, and as he did not ima-

gine any news-paper contained any matter likely to entertain him, he had not read one that day; that he came down to Westminster-hall in the way of his profession, and had come from thence into the House, without any previous knowledge of the debate; but as the Declaration read from the news-paper [produced by the noble Lord his friend] had been declared to be authentic by the noble Lord in the blue ribbon, and the other noble Lord who sat next him, [Lords North and Germaine,] it was evident that news-paper information was to be trusted as much as that given in any other manner. He declared his amazement, that the motion which had been made should be deemed sudden and ill-timed; he said, he knew of no time more proper for appointing a committee for the revision of such acts as were deemed grievances by the Americans than the present. That the question was not now, what should be altered, and what should remain in force; that those were considerations to be agitated when they came into a committee; that he thought it was high time the legislature of Great-Britain gave America reason to suppose they would not always turn a deaf ear to her complaints; that it appeared by the Declaration of Lord Howe, that he had promised, in the King's name, that such acts as they thought grievances should be revised;

that the promise went to an assertion, that Parliament, as a branch of the legislature, would enable the King to keep his word; and that therefore Parliament should second the King's endeavours to restore peace, by beginning the good work with a revival of the acts which oppressed America, and a removal of every obstacle to a reconciliation. He said, the remark of a learned gentleman (who had taken the other side of the question) relative to the futility of the House's taking into their consideration what they thought the grievances of America, because it might afterwards appear they were not considered by the Americans as grievances, was notoriously ill-founded. That the gentleman did himself and the House much wrong, if, because Parliament had collectively been blind to the several petitions and publications of America, he supposed that the members as individuals had been equally blind, and neglected to peep into the petitions which had been presented. That all the members had made themselves masters of the subject, and that the House knew the grievances America had to complain of, was well aware what she felt as grievances, and might with great certainty proceed to redress them. He said, the learned gentleman had given some new ideas of liberty; he had declared, that America must be subdued, America must be conquered, in order to her deliverance. This sort of deliverance was to him a new consequence of conquest; from all that he had read or heard, he never knew that a conquered people were a free people, and he believed the House would join with him in supposing, that from time immemorial the very reverse of freedom had been the fate of the conquered. As to the observation, that Lord Howe's first Proclamation was necessary to inform the public, that Lord Howe was arrived

arrived in America, he said, it might also have been proper to have published the present Proclamation to shew that he was still there. The noble Lord [Lord George Germaine], he said, had accommodated himself to all parties, in his reasons for not publishing the Declaration in the Gazette. To those who thought it ought to have been made public, he had declared, any man might read it in the news-papers; and to those who wished and thought it ought to be kept private, he had said, none could read it but those who chose to take a voyage to New-York, where they would find it pasted on the walls of the half-burnt houses; and that he had not printed it in the Gazette, because Lord Chatham's private negotiations with Monsieur de Bussy were not printed there. He should give his vote for the motion (although, he said, he knew it would not be carried); and ended with declaring, in reply to Lord George Germaine's observation about the Fast Proclamation, that he thought a church an improper place to promulgate a Court creed in, and that so to act was to profane the place of worship.

The House divided. For the motion, 47; against it, 109. Adjourned to Nov. 8.

A general Alarm having prevailed throughout the Metropolis by a Bill brought into Parliament to empower his Majesty to secure and detain Persons charged with, or suspected of, the Crime of High Treason, committed in North-America, or on the High Seas, or the Crime of Piracy; To gratify the curiosity of our readers, we shall here insert the substance of the said Bill, with some incidents that happened in the progress of it.

The preamble of the Bill sets forth,

“ WHEREAS a Rebellion and War have been openly and traitorously levied and carried on in certain of his Majesty's Colonies and Plantations in America, and Acts of Treason and Piracy have been committed on the High Seas, and upon the ships and goods of his Majesty's subjects; and many persons have been seized and taken, who are expressly charged, or strongly suspected of such Treasons and Felonies, and many more such persons may be hereafter so seized and taken:

“ And whereas such persons have been, or may be, brought into this

kingdom, and into other parts of his Majesty's dominions; and it may be inconvenient in many such cases to proceed forthwith to the trial of such criminals, and at the same time of evil example to suffer them to go at large;

“ Be it therefore enacted, by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, That all and every person or persons, who have been or shall hereafter be seized or taken in the act of High Treason, committed in any of his Majesty's Colonies or Plantations in America, or on the High Seas, or in the Act of Piracy, or who are or shall be charged with, or suspected of, the crime of High Treason, committed in any of the said Colonies, or on the High Seas, or of Piracy, and who have been or shall be committed, in any part of his Majesty's dominions, for such crimes, or any of them, or for suspicion of such crimes, or any of them, by any Magistrate having competent authority in that behalf, to the common gaol, or other place of confinement, as is herein after provided for that purpose, shall and may be thereupon secured and detained in safe custody, without bail or mainprize, until the 1st of January, 1778; and that no Judge or Justice of Peace shall bail or try any such person or persons, without order from his Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, signed by six of the said Privy Council, until the said first day of January, 1778, any Law, Statute, or Usage, to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding.

“ And whereas it may be necessary to provide for such prisoners, within this realm, some other places of confinement besides the common gaols; Be it enacted, by the authority aforesaid, That it shall and may be lawful for his Majesty, by warrant under his sign manual, to appoint one or more place or places of confinement, within the realm, for the custody of such prisoners; and all and every Magistrate and Magistrates, having competent authority in that behalf, are hereby authorized to commit such persons as aforesaid to such place or places of confinement so to be appointed instead of the common gaol.

“ And be it further enacted, by the authority aforesaid, That this Act shall continue and be in force until the said first

first day of January, 1778, and no longer."

On the first intimation of this Bill's being before the House, the Corporation of London met at Guildhall, and drew up a Petition, which, while the Report of the Committee to whom it was referred was debating, was presented against it, and was as follows:

"To the Honourable the Commons of Great-Britain in Parliament assembled:

"The humble Petition of the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons, of the City of London, in Common Council assembled,

"Sheweth,

"That your Petitioners have seen a Bill, depending in this Honourable House, to empower his Majesty to secure and detain persons charged with, or suspected of, the crime of High Treason, committed in North-America, or on the High Seas, or the crime of Piracy.

"That, if the said Bill should pass into a Law, your Petitioners are apprehensive it will create the greatest uneasiness in the minds of many of his Majesty's good subjects, and tend to excite the most alarming disturbances; all persons indiscriminately being liable, upon the ground of suspicion alone, without any oath made, and without convening the parties, or hearing what they can allege in their own justification, to be committed to a remote prison in any corner of the realm, there to remain without bail or mainprize.

"That the Habeas Corpus, which is the great security of the liberties of the people, will be suspended.

"That your Petitioners are deeply affected with what they conceive will be the dangerous consequence of such a law, as from little motives of resentment, and various other inducements, there may be persons competent to commit who may be tempted to exercise that power in its utmost latitude and extent.

"That measures so violent and unconstitutional, so subversive of the sacred and fundamental rights of the people, and subjecting them to the most cruel oppression and bondage, will, in the judgment of your Petitioners, be introductive of every species of mischief and confusion, and thereby precipitate the impending ruin of this country.

"Your Petitioners therefore earnestly beseech this Honourable House, That the said Bill may not pass into a Law, or at least to take such care, as in their wisdom may seem meet, to prevent it from being extended, in its operation or construction, to any of His Majesty's subjects resident in these kingdoms."

Though this Petition was ordered to lie upon the Table, yet it probably made way for a Clause which was afterwards proposed by Mr. Dunning, and was accordingly agreed to, viz.

"Provided always, and be it enacted, That no offences shall be construed to be Piracy within the meaning of this Act, except Acts of Felony committed on the ships and goods of his Majesty's subjects by persons on the High Seas."

The opposition made in the House was the less, as a party had seceded, under the notion of its being hopeless to oppose what the Ministry seemed resolved to carry.

Some, however, tho' their numbers were but few, resolutely persevered; and, among others, Lord John Cavendish, Mr. Dunning, Mr. Fox, and Mr. Wilkes, particularly distinguished themselves.

On this occasion the public has been favoured with the genuine speech of the latter, with which we shall conclude the present article.

Mr. Speaker,

I cannot continue silent, while the fate of so important a Bill as the present is depending before this House. Administration at first brought in this Bill, in a form which gave a very general and just alarm to the City, to the nation. If it had passed in that form, in my opinion the whole kingdom would have been put under an interdict of law. The personal liberty of every man in this island had been precarious and insecure, depending solely on the will of the Minister. The spirit of the Bill in its original state was oppression and tyranny thro' every part of the empire. In this state the Bill has continued till this day. By the patriotic zeal of an * Hon. gentleman of the law a Clause has just been offered, and adopted by way of *Ryder*, as it is called in this stage of the Bill, which gives peace of mind and security, in some degree, to every subject

* Mr. Dunning.

resident in this kingdom. Persons under this description are at length declared not to be the objects of this Bill.

This new clause, Sir, has happily narrowed the objects of the bill, but in no degree narrowed the proofs, or the nature of the evidence necessary. I shall therefore give the bill my hearty negative, for I will never consent to increase the enormous power of the crown at the expence of the freedom of the subject. I will not arm ministers with an unconstitutional power, dangerous to the people. In the preamble to the bill it is said, "Many persons have been seized and taken, who are expressly charged, or *strongly* suspected of such treasons and felonies, and many more such persons may be hereafter so seized and taken." In the first enacting clause of the bill, and throughout, the word *strongly* is omitted, and the slightest suspicion may warrant the commitment. The words are, "All and every person or persons;" (&c. as in the bill.) It is therefore apparent, that a mere pretended suspicion, or foolish credulity, or determined villainy, in a wretched, ignorant, mercenary tool of a ministerial magistrate, may still render the objects of this bill, who are the inhabitants of above half the empire, liable to imprisonment, and imprisonment *without bail or mainprize*; for that cruelty was still determined to be exercised by the committee, notwithstanding the humane motion of my worthy colleague to leave out those obnoxious words. There is not a syllable in the bill of the degree of probability attending the *suspicion*. The bill, greatly amended as it has been, does not even now require *an oath*, nor that the parties should be heard in their own justification, nor confronted with the witnesses; nor does it mention that *two* witnesses should be deemed necessary for the colourable ground of a commitment for so high a crime as treason in America, as is the law in other cases within this kingdom. Is it possible, Sir, to give more despotic powers to a Bashaw of the Turkish empire? What security is left for the devoted objects of this bill against the malice of a prejudiced individual, who, if he is prosecuted afterwards for so flagrant an abuse of power, will certainly be indemnified, probably rewarded, by a most arbitrary administration. Actions may indeed be brought against the offender, but we

know all damages recovered, however great, are paid by the people, not by the party. Even in the case of *Petit Treason*, by an express Act of Edward the Sixth, no person can be convicted, but on the oath of *two sufficient and lawful* witnesses, or confession, *willingly, without violence*. So careful, Sir, were our wise ancestors of protecting the liberty of the meanest subject.

The case, Sir, demands our strictest attention and vigilance, from what we daily experience of the conduct of those underling officers of every Minister, who traffick and deal out justice, under the colour of legal magistracy. There is now, Sir, actually in Newgate, an American merchant, named *Ebenezer Smith Plat*, who stands committed so lately as the 23d of last January, *charged with High Treason at Savannah, in the colony of Georgia, in North America*. I never saw him, but I have read an attested copy of the warrant of his commitment. He is charged generally with *High Treason*, which I take to be an illegal commitment. I do not pretend, Sir, to a deep knowledge of the law. I have only the attentive reading of a private gentleman. I build my legal faith in some known and approved authorities, a *Blackstone*, a *Burne*, and a very few others. Those authors agree, that every warrant of commitment ought to set forth the cause specially, that is to say, not for treason or felony in general, but for treason in compassing the death of the King, or levying war against his Majesty in the realm, or counterfeiting the King's coin, or felony for stealing the goods of such a one to such a value, and the like. A court may then judge, whether the offence is such, for which a prisoner ought to be admitted to bail. If then a justice, living in the capital, under the immediate eye and direction of Ministers, is guilty of such an illegal commitment, what is not to be dreaded from the base engines of power in the more remote counties? Is it possible, Sir, for too great caution to be used, by enforcing in the body of a bill, which is to suspend the *Habeas Corpus* act, the necessity of an oath, of two witnesses to the charge, and of their being confronted with the prisoner?

The case of *Plat*, Sir, gives us an instance of another violation of the law, an evasion of the *Habeas Corpus Act*, that holy statute, which Ministers hold in abhorrence, and are allowed in Eng-

land to evade with impunity, in America to suspend for near a twelvemonth. The history of it is this. *Plat* was first confined to the *Antelope* for three months, then removed to the *Boreas* for four weeks, and in her brought in irons to England. On her arrival at Portsmouth, he was removed on board the *Centaur* for three weeks, then to the *Barfleur*. On the 4th of January an *Habeas Corpus* was obtained, directed to the Captain of the *Barfleur*; but before it could be served, an express was sent from the Treasury by their Solicitor, and *Plat* was removed again to the *Centaur* before the *Habeas Corpus* could arrive at Portsmouth. The return to the *Habeas Corpus* was thus eluded; but on his friend's being determined to sue out another, *Plat* was at last sent to the capital, and in the illegal mode which I have stated was committed to Newgate. I speak, Sir, in the hearing of many gentlemen, who ought to contradict me, if I have advanced a single circumstance not founded in truth. Can Ministers, Sir, who are capable of thus trampling on our most sacred laws, be too narrowly watched, too deeply suspected, too strongly guarded against? Do we not owe it to the people to demand every security from the sanction of an oath, the number of witnesses, the confronting of them with the prisoner, the hearing him in his own justification, and other circumstances, of which not the least trace is to be found in this criminal, arbitrary bill? Is the personal liberty of the subject to rest on the mere pretended suspicion of a man, who acts under orders of a professed ministerial agent, ever ready to make his court to power by the sacrifice of public virtue and innocence, whose incapacity perhaps can only be equalled by his meanness, and sordid lust of gain?

I regret, Sir the indecent rage, the extravagant madness, with which every measure, and in particular the bill in question, has been carried on against the Americans. It precludes every possibility of a reconciliation, so ardently to be wished. Let us advert, Sir, for a moment, to the difference of two cases in point, the suspicion only of High Treason in America, and the actual charge of it here. A man only suspected of High Treason in America, for instance, the giving aid or assistance to the Congress, or to any of the King's enemies, on coming over to England may be committed to prison, and by

this bill continue there without bail or mainprize, or being able to bring on his trial, for near a year, till Jan. 1st, 1778, to which time this bill is to continue in force. In this kingdom a man suspected, or even actually charged with High Treason in conspiring the death of the King, or levying war in the realm, may have a *Habeas Corpus*, and be bailed by the Court of King's Bench. The suspicion therefore of American treason seems a deeper crime, in the judgment of our present Ministers, than an overt act of English, or more probably Scottish, treason or rebellion against his Majesty's person, title, crown, or dignity. I suppose it is thought, Sir, a deeper crime, because it is more grievously punished. Do we imagine the Americans will not retaliate, or do we vainly hope to intimidate them? Their cause is good, and, after all the idle tales of our late visionary successes, the justice of it must in the end prevail. They are nobly struggling under the sharpest sufferings, but I trust they have zeal and perseverance. In all events the first moment of a foreign war necessarily obliges us to withdraw our fleets and armies, and every part of North America must then be free and independent. This bill will probably be answered by a spirited resolution of the Congress. Would to God, Sir, our Parliament equalled that Congress of heroes in wisdom, in love of their country, in uncorruptedness, in public virtue!

The second enacting clause of the bill, Sir, impowers "his Majesty, by warrant under his sign manual, to appoint one or more place or places of confinement, *within the realm*, for the custody of such prisoners; and all and every magistrate or magistrates, having competent authority in that behalf, are hereby authorized to commit such persons as aforesaid to such place or places of confinement so to be appointed, instead of the common gaol." This clause may operate, Sir, in a manner more to be dreaded than any banishment, or confinement *out of the realm*; and a power, which may be grossly abused, ought not to be trusted to any man. A person only suspected, or pretended to be so, may be doomed to the dampest, most noxious dungeon, on the most swampy coast. He may be stifled in a vault, *to whose foul mouth no healthsome air breathes in*. I, Sir, perhaps may at last be suspected, and possibly

possibly it will not be a *slight suspicion*. I have formerly experienced an illegal, close, and rigorous imprisonment, but by this bill I may be sent to the barbarous Highlands of Scotland, or among the savages in the dreary isle of Bute, from whose *Bourne* I am sure I should never return, even as a traveller, much less as a prisoner. It is ingeniously meant, Sir, as a new mode of re-peopling that ancient kingdom.

Much has been said, Sir, both in the committee and in the house, about a *Dictator*, and his extensive powers. Many periods of the *Roman History* have been retailed out to us minutely enough. Comparisons between that virtuous republic, and this corrupt monarchy, are generally more brilliant than solid, more beautiful than just. A Right Honourable * gentleman under the gallery has just observed that our glorious deliverer, K. Willm. III. was a *Dictator* here after the *suspension* of the Habeas Corpus Act in his reign. Should the present bill for the *suspension* of that act pass into a law, I shall regard the noble Lord with the blue ribbon as the modern *Dictator* of this great empire, as possessed of the most ample and despotic powers. The first act of business in an ancient *Dictator*, I remember was to name his coadjutor in office, his *Magister Equitum*, his *general of horse*. If public gratitude has any weight with him, I am sure for such an office he will immediately turn his eyes to the † noble Lord now so near him, who, to his immortal honour, with great and invincible courage, advanced and charged the enemies of our country *at the head of the British horse*. In one particular respecting the *Dictator* of ancient times, I beg to set right a very ‡ high law-officer among us. All the Roman magistrates were not, as he says, superseded by that creation. The *Tribunes of the people*, but they alone, preserved their authority, even under a Dictator.

It has been said, Sir, by another gentleman, who is likewise in § a great law-office, that in this House a discontented party have ridiculously given into a *tone of prophecy*, which has never been accomplished; and that particularly about a year ago it was the case of the Right Honourable Gentle-

man who spoke lately under the gallery. It is not, I believe, very parliamentary to quote words spoken in a former debate. But if that Member's memory goes to a prophecy of one year, which *has not been* fulfilled, he will permit mine a fair excursion to another prophecy of that very Member, six years ago, which *has been* exactly verified. His *prophecy* in this House was, that; if the same violent measures against the Americans were persisted in, the colonies, which formed so great a strength to this kingdom in the reign of George II. would be *dissevered* from the British empire in the reign of George III. No *prophecy*, Sir, ever received a more perfect accomplishment. He wonderfully possesses the *second sight* of his native country. How deeply criminal he and others have been in the bringing this prophecy to pass, I hope this House will one day enquire. A very extraordinary observation of the same gentleman in the present debate, amid a variety of heterogenous matter, it is impossible for me not to mention. He has laughed at *universal benevolence*, and endeavoured to demonstrate the impossibility of its existence. But, Sir, he has only given us the narrow, contracted, selfish ideas of his own heart, and his own country. His sentiments and his feelings are confined to a very small insignificant circle indeed: they are merely Clannish and Scottish. His remarks I saw excited a general indignation among us. An Englishman has ideas infinitely more liberal and enlarged. His heart expands itself, and takes in the general good and prosperity of all mankind. It feels not the rancour, and disdains the injustice, of such a cruel, persecuting bill, as that now before us, but forms the warmest wishes for the liberty and happiness of every individual of this late flourishing empire. *Universal benevolence*, and a general spirit of humanity, have been no less the characteristics of the inhabitants of the southern parts of this island, than that good-nature for which foreigners have not even a name. I will only add, Sir, that I think the most beautiful sentence of all antiquity, is that which was received with such applause by the generous and free Roman people, and an English senate I am sure will adopt against every measure of oppression and cruelty, *Homo sum, humani nihil a me alienum puto*.

* Right Hon. Mr. Conway.

† Lord Geo. Germaine, in 1759 Lord George Sackville,

‡ Attorney General, Mr. Thurlow.

§ Solicitor General, Mr. Wedderburne.

LETTER II.

To Mr. Alderman Stephenson, late Lord Mayor of York, an upright opposer of Faction, even in its strong holds, this Letter (if he will excuse such a trifle) is respectfully inscribed.

—Φυλαστέτε, μηδε τιν' υπνος
Αιρετω, μη χαρμα γενομεθα δυσμενεσσιν.
HOM.

MR. URBAN,

HAVING proposed in my former letter (rather unwarily, I must confess, since so many wise and good men have sufficiently elucidated this subject) to consider that *talismanic* proposition, that the Americans could not be taxed without being (formally) represented, I pray, as my friend Tristram says, that this chapter may be forgiven me—at present at least—in future, perhaps, should leisure permit, I may endeavour to write something that may be of use even upon this *trite* subject.

Now, as I take for granted, Mr. Urban, that you do not, like your namesake at Rome, pretend to be infallible, (a bad specimen, by the bye, of *urbanity*;) I have had some thoughts, if you should agree to it, of *keeping watch*, in conformity to my motto, that no patriotic, that is, in my idea, *destructive* principles, may be either admitted, or even *emitted*, by you, without being properly questioned.—As I have neglected to do this time enough for your Supplement, take some hints as they occur at present.

Being lately with a gentleman of fortune, he accidentally hinted in conversation that “it was ill-natured in Lord Bute, &c.” upon which it immediately struck me, and rightly, that he alluded to your correspondent Crito, in your last May Magazine, (p. 210.) upon whom, however, I would by no means fix the name of *patriot*; and yet how cautious should they be who write for public inspection in a work of credit?

Crito says that three titles which Sir John Cuff desired were bestowed on persons, two of whom were *not at all*, and the third *much less*, connected with them. How could Crito think of Sir John's accepting the Irish title of *Tyrconnel*? As to *Boston*, which I apprehend was as far from his thoughts as the *rebel Boston*, all that can be said is that his venerable mother has an estate somewhere near it. A manor called *Normanton* was I believe in contemplation, but the favourite was *Brown-*

low of Belton (not *Bilton*, as the red book gives it.) In respect of *Grant-ham*, there is reason to think he *was* precluded; perhaps intentionally, and through pique; not, however, by Lord Bute, with whom our very amiable independant Speaker was never I believe at variance, but by Lord Chatham, the prolific father of modern patriots!—This, however, has one strong feature of patriotic objections, namely, that when examined they generally recoil on the party.

Some-one, who I think is a patriot, in your November Magazine, (p. 506.) has new hashed up a passage in the Duke of Manchester's speech about *hiring men to do murder*. Now pray, Mr. Urban, so long as we live under laws and a constitution established by mutual consent, what business have we to abuse the Hessians &c. for doing the same? But it pleases our patriots *just now* to dictate to all the world that no man must stake his life for hire in the service of foreign states. They, however, who from their situation become *merchants* and *mariners* as well as *soldiers* of fortune, are guilty of this new crime. What at this rate shall we think of miners, glass-makers, &c. in case they should work for exportation? But may men *kill others* in a quarrel that is not their own?—I might hint that Ketch has no personal quarrel against culprits; but at least it should seem, that, was a set of banditti to escape from Italy, France, &c. Sir John Fielding's men could hardly, upon these principles, justify an attack upon them, because it is the quarrel of another nation—and vice versa.—The gallant Heister, Knyphausen, &c. are not, I presume, such profound critics as to discover that they commenced butchers and murderers by marching to the assistance of a relation and near ally of their own Prince, and by drawing the sword in a cause which is surely the *common* cause of every well-wisher to civil establishments in general.

I sincerely hope, for the honour of that respectable name, that no rational and moderate *Whigs* ever embraced the principles of Professor Watson's first Sermon, which I am not now at leisure fully to consider, (see your last December Magazine, p. 569—N. B. his second I have not seen); however, as this gentleman has made very ample amends to the world by his admirable Answer to Gibbon, he deserves to have

this

this matter forgotten. I would not, Mr. Urban, be supposed capable of wantonly retorting that vile argument of patriots, that every friend to the public only wishes to keep or gain a place, and by parity of reasoning every defender of Christianity wishes to preserve or acquire preferment; and yet some particular circumstances render the above surmise not altogether uncharitable in the present case; which, however, for the sake of our otherwise worthy Professor, I do not wish to be called upon to explain.

It may be expected that I should say one word more to Philander of High-Wycomb:—Is it really true, then, that the Americans are fighting about some abstract notions, scarce worth a contest of words, and which they know not how to express without stringing * nonsense together for a political bead-roll? Is it possible, I say, that men can give up the greatest practical liberties, that they can defy all laws and duties human and divine, deluge their country in blood, and perjure and destroy themselves, merely to preserve some ideal qualities, inherent in their natures, which they hold it utterly impossible that they could ever lose?

What the Americans are fighting for, however, turns out to be some things, which are equally unalienable, whether they are still protected and rendered happy by their lawful Prince, or trodden upon by a Congress, or by way of reprisals carried into captivity by the King of Kongo.—If it were asked, what could so far infatuate these unhappy people, we might answer, that one great engine made use of, is, that visionary doctrine about natural rights, original equality, &c. which is plainly calculated to disturb the repose of nations; since Price, and others, who inculcate it, must know, that, humanly speaking, it is incompatible with every practicable form of government, and consequently with our glorious constitution, of which we cannot be too jealous.—Philander may be very humane, and well-meaning; but let him, and every one, beware of those who would render their country like the dog in the fable, gaping at a shadow whilst it

* This, I am sure, they did not learn from those great writers whose too warm pursuit of an hypothesis may have unluckily given countenance to some worse matters. What we should think of these is well expressed by Bp. Hurd in his late Fast Sermon.

loses the substance; which some, no doubt, are ready enough to catch up. That this nation will some time or other, like America, fall a sacrifice to patriotism, seems now to be much more than probable; and where, in this case, will that power be found which will exert itself to subdue *our* Congress, and then generously give us back our liberties? Full as many of our natural rights as are consistent with our political safety, are, I apprehend, secured to us by our invaluable constitution—if any others are admissible, let some friend to his country inform us of the deficiency.

Your correspondent of High-Wycomb talks of my being refuted, and of an argument's running against me, (with an intention, I fear, of knocking me down); he forges false logic for me, &c. but, as I do not see how my plain meaning can be affected by the metaphysical distinctions of any theorist whatsoever, I shall only refer those who may think it worth their while to my letter of December last, and let them judge for themselves. Sorry I am that I must contradict Philander in one tender point; for true it is that he is at present really *wedded*, and that, too, to a wife who fatally for the public has of late been shamefully *common*—Such marks, indeed, appear of her incendiary qualifications, that I could with propriety give her a certain combustible title, but that I do not chuse to be unmannerly.—Let him by all means be divorced as soon as possible; but, should he still doat upon this precious spouse, it can be no affront to offer a wish that no one else may ever *embrace* her for the future. I have now done with *Him*, though not perhaps with *Her*; he may, however, rest assured, that, whatever others may do, I shall never desire to *cuckold* him.

PATRIO-MASTIX.

Mr. URBAN,
THE fox, being of the dog kind, has, what they call, a very good *nose*, and is able to pursue his prey in the night by the scent. His eyes also, I apprehend, are of such a structure, that he can see with very little light, which is further useful to him in respect of taking his prey at midnight. The case must be the same with the wolf and several other beasts, who, being night-prowlers, are endowed with the faculties both of smelling and

and seeing, by twilight, (for I must not say in the dark,) in a very eminent degree.

But now there are some animals, cats and owls, for instance, who don't excell in their noses, that we know of, but when in the barn catch their prey in the night-time entirely by sight. The organs of this sense, are in them of a particular construction, and so adapted to the purpose of getting their living by night, and with a very small portion of light, that it is really very wonderful. And I have read of some men, who could see much better than others in the night, so as to approach, in this respect, nearly to the cat, the owl, or the bat. — *Derham Phys. Theol.* p. 102.

What I infer from these cursory remarks on Natural History, is this, that I much wonder our opticians, who have taken so much pains in improving the telescope, the microscope, and the spectacles, have never turned their thoughts towards aiding and assisting us in regard to *scotology*, or seeing in the night. Certainly this would be a most useful invention, as subservient to the post-boy, the postilion, the carrier, ships at sea, all the inhabitants in the northern parts of the globe, and, in short, to all those who have occasion to travel, or whose business requires them to labour, in the night. Opticians are not unacquainted with the structure of the eye, they know that minutely, all the coats and humours, so that one would suppose they could divine what glasses would best suit us for this purpose, or by experiments could easily find them out. Wherefore, Sir, to conclude, I would propose that the Society of Arts, Commerce, and Manufactures, should offer a good premium for the encouragement of an invention of this sort.

Yours, &c. T. ROW.

Mr. URBAN,

THE strictures of W. L. on Ferguson's Select Lectures, so far as they relate to science, gave me pleasure; because it is from the joint efforts of a number of individuals only that we can ever hope for any tolerable degree of precision. But really the sarcastic invidious manner they are introduced in gave me pain; because the censure seems wanton and unprovoked. — What have the public to do with the moral rectitude of a man, whose only pretensions were to read lectures

on natural philosophy? — or How are we to judge of the truth or consistency of the accusation? — He affected the appearance of poverty, yet died possessed of what some would call competency. — Did any one give a supernumerary guinea? — Verily they had their reward, in having relieved supposed distress. — But are there not family circumstances that might apologize for such conduct? — Such may be suggested, and I am told actually did exist. — He wore the mask of humility, but rejected well-meant counsel with disdain. — Is it at all strange that a man, who merely by the strength of his own genius raised himself to deserved estimation in the walks of science, should be sensible he possessed superior talents? — or Is it not possible that amendment may be proposed in such a manner as to give just cause of offence to the most abject? — Indeed I think it may; and that W. L.'s Essay is one proof of it — “Many mistakes are to be found in his Lectures on Physical Subjects;” and so there are in most, if not all, authors; this, therefore, is no proof that he in particular “was in nowise adequate.”

I would not wish to write a panegyric on Mr. Ferguson, yet thus much I thought due to the merit of a man that, so far as I know, seems to have filled his station in life with a degree of clearness and utility that has seldom been exceeded. Doubtless many inaccuracies may be remembered to have dropt from him, and others are still to be found in his works: amongst the rest this now under consideration did long ago strike my attention; but not in the manner represented by W. L. for having seen no edition but the fourth, which was printed in 1772, it is there laid down the same, nearly as W. L. which, I think, must be wrong. It seems to me obvious, from inspection, the path the Cylinder will describe in rolling over the plane, is the arc of a circle, of which the line is radius, and the hook the center: if so, W. L. must be mistaken in his mode of estimating the length of space passed over by the machine; and also in the weight of K. It is true, the longer the line the less sensible this difference will be; but must ever be as the arc of a circle to its chord.

However, neither Mr. Ferguson nor W. L. need be out of countenance at this trifling inaccuracy; for all the writers that have come under my ob-

ervation seem to me to have treated the doctrine of the wedge, to which the inclined plane belongs, either obscurely or incorrectly. — Keil's *Introduct. to Natural Philosophy*, Edit. 1720, keeps tolerably clear of error; but he has treated it so superficially that it is no wonder. The power, he says, is to the resistance as half the thickness of the back to the height (or length of the axis) of the wedge. — Gravesande, translated by Desaguliers, Edit. 1720, says the same thing; and introducing the cylinder rolling on the inclined plane, makes the weight required for an equilibrium to be as the height to the length, without mentioning the direction of the power. Here again the experiments are so few, and the expressions so ambiguous, that chance of error is evaded. — Desaguliers himself, Edit. 1736, on the inclined plane, when the power is applied parallel to the inclination, makes the power to the resistance as the height to the line of inclination; when parallel to the base, as the height to the length of the base. — In speaking of the wedge, he divides it into single and double. The *single* is a right-angled triangle, its power to the resistance as the height to the length of the base. The *double*, which is two right-angled triangles clapp'd base to base, is as half the thickness of the back to its height, (or length of its axis). — Muschenbroeck, *Institutes*, Edit. 1748, divides the wedge into single and double, according as it is a right-angled or isosceles triangle, and says in both the power is to the resistance, as the *whole* thickness to the length. On the inclin'd plane he concurs with Desaguliers. — Emmerſon, Edit. 1754, on the wedge, says, if the resistance is perpendicular to the sides, the power must be as the thickness to the length of one side; if the resistance is parallel to the base (or back), then as the thickness to the length of the axis. The inclined plane he lays down as Desaguliers.

Notwithstanding the contradiction in several of these authors is obvious, and had they all varied their experiments equally, perhaps they might have differed still more, yet all of them were men of deserved eminence. It is, I think, then, no unfair inference that the doctrine of the wedge is somehow not rightly understood. Indeed to talk of a *half* or *single* wedge having less power than the *whole* or *double* wedge, and, at the same time, that all wedges

are less powerful in proportion to their thickness, is such a glaring absurdity, that, if they were all of one mind, a man of common-sense would not hesitate to say they were all wrong, or, at least, had explained themselves badly. Need we then wonder that Mr. Ferguson is mistaken amongst the rest? or Shall we condemn him only for having erred?

SIMPLEX.

MR. URBAN,

THAT Mr. Hutchinson is a crude and hasty writer, and that he leaves too much to his printer, every one must acknowledge, who has read his account of *Lanchester*. — (Excursion to the Lakes, p. 316.)

He begins with saying "The station near this place is called, by Camden, *Lugovallum*; (whereas that author calls it *Langovicus*;) by other antiquaries, (i.e. Mr. Horsley) *Glannabanta* (*Glan-nibanta*), and by Mr. Gale, the *Castra Æstiva* or *Camp of Peace*;" Mr. Gale uses no such conceited word, but says, (*Philos. Transf.* No. 357,) "it was the *Castra stativa* where the soldiers were quartered in time of peace." Mr. H. fathers another of his own mistakes on Camden, making him call Hexham *Axel*, instead of *Axelodunum*.

Mr. H. or his printer, talks of "raising the walls to their very foundations for stones," and effacing vestigiæ. Stones of *chisel-work* is his phrase for hewn stones, and an *access* for an approach, road or entrance to a station. "*Aufidius Aufidianus*," for *Aufidius Aufidianus*, and "a stone with three figures were dug up," — page 106, "a crucial appearance," for appearance of a cross. Press errors may be pardonable, but errors in style, judgement, and drawing are not so easily overlookt. Mr. H. calls Horsley's figure of the *Genius*, in the Vestry-wall, with another not unlike it, *Ceres*; tho' his own wretched disproportioned drawings give both figures the attributes of *Genii*, and I defy him to produce such a foreshortened miserable figure among all the Roman sculptures in Britain, as his copy of Horsley's *Genius* — (*Durh.* XXIII). — His figures 4, 5, 6, in his *unnumbered* plate, if they mean anything, are probably rude sepulchral busts. I confess it moves my choler to see such rude school-boy scrawls obtruded on the public for faithful representations. I may have the spleen of an old antiquary of the last age, but I am

am sure that the present will never take up with these after Mr. Pennant's and other drawings of the same subjects.

At *Woltingham*, (p. 324,) Mr. H. says, "Cultivation now walks in her verdant mantle, and laughs to meet with *Ceres*;" which reminds one of the hackneyed application of "laughing *Ceres* reassumes the land."

But when he says, p. 328, "Space and elevation, when given in numbers, present not to the mind any figures *consecutive* to the subject, I have really no dictionary of cant words that will help me to his meaning, any more than when, describing the font at Bernard castle, he tells us "The interspersed hieroglyphics, or characters, bear the *uncanonical implication* of the *three* baptisms," when he is talking of merchants marks common in antient buildings, and probably used here as stops or ornaments.

I can compare this language to nothing so aptly as to an advertisement from Mr. Nunn, the breeches-maker, in Wigmore-street, who sets forth that he has discovered "a scientific plan for making breeches by geometry, never before known. Other performances, guided by ideas only, though improved by practice, can never amount to science."

Will Mr. H. presume to say that he copied the inscription on Bishop Bell, in Carlisle cathedral, (p. 243,) either from the original or from printed copies, when his first line is part of the inscription round the verge of the stone; his second the second line of that under the figure, and neither of these truly copied.

Nobody ever supposed the carving on Bridghish font represented any thing more than what relates to a font, and was its common ornament, from scripture history, or, as Mr. H. chooses to express it, with his usual quaintness, "the preceding occurrence in the *book of life*, the fall of man, &c. which brings the *construction* of this sculpture into the *line* of baptism only, without any reference to the great historic fact, the conversion of the Danes." This last nobody could ever conceive was alluded to by anything but the inscription.

A little acquaintance with Cicero's writings would have not only taught Mr. H. to speak of Camden's friend, the old schoolmaster of Appleby, with better manners, (p. 40,) but have con-

vinced him that his phrase *qui docuit hic* is not so *inelegant* as he imagines, but strictly classical †, which is more than can be said for Mr. H.'s *keeper of the White Swan at Penrith*.

In his defence in your Supplement, Mr. H. convicts himself of an error in ascribing the foundation of Eglestone to *Athelstan*, by enumerating such a list of *other founders*. He doubles his error by not knowing how to spell the *name of the order*, or the *title of Gale's book*. Mr. Gale expressly calls it *Eggleston* abbey, and it would be a reproach to any country school-boy to translate that learned antiquary's words, "cum vero sub Henrico VIII. dissolutionem pateretur," UNDER the *dissolution*.

Mr. H. may talk as long as he pleases about my misprinting the Morton inscription: let any man judge whether he has not given it *honor et gloie soli dio* in his *plate*; for he has taken care to omit it in his text, p. 378.

If the same figure, at Hexham, is engraved by Mr. H. and Mr. P. there needs no proof that it is very differently engraved. Mr. P. could not mistake the gaping saucereyed *head* for an *effigies* of Jupiter *tonitruan*, nor the folds of an under-garment for *wreaths or fetters round the ancles*.

I might proceed to vindicate Mr. P. from any conformity to Mr. H. but that I fear the latter gentleman would suffer more in his temper than in his judgement from such comparison.

R. G.

MR. URBAN,

AS I have by me your Gentleman's Magazines from their first publication, and continue to take them in, I flatter myself that you will not refuse to insert the following questions, to be answered by some of your learned and ingenious correspondents.

"When and what were the greatest degrees of heat * and cold †, (other-

† *Tyrannio docet apud me.* Epist. ad Quint. frat. II. 4.

* Dr. Huxham informs us, in *Phil. Trans.* page 428 of Vol. L. part the first, for 1757, that on 11th, 12th, and 13th, of June, 1757, Farenheit's thermometer, in the shade, about three in the afternoon, was at 87, nay, upon the 12th even above 88, at Plymouth; and upon July the 14th, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, Dr. Watson, in the same paper, says, it was at 85 in London.

† At Soliskamsky, on the borders of Siberia,

wife than in the references,) taken from thermometrical observations without doors, in England, and elsewhere in the world?

“What was the true degree of cold by Farenheit's thermometer, without doors, in England, in the years 1740, and 1776?

“What is the true proportion or standard comparison between Farenheit's and Reaumur's thermometers?

And, “For what reason does Farenheit mark *summer-heat* at 75, and *blood-heat* at 95, when others put them at 76 and 96, and some the latter even at 97 and 98, retaining, however, his freezing point at 32, and boiling water at 212?

Yours, &c. S.

MR. URBAN,

THE remarkable words of Bishop Pearce in his last sickness, with which you close your account of him, will probably be much admired. I believe him to have been a very harmless good sort of a man, and a very laborious collector of various readings; nevertheless I hope other good christians will not make this specimen of his death-bed contemplations a precedent for theirs. If it true, they will find a good conscience an unspeakable blessing, and in looking back on their past lives they will have sensations far different from the guilty terrors of the wicked. But surely it becomes such imperfect creatures as men to be spairing of meditations on their own excellence, to mix such meditations with an humbling recollection of their infirmities and errors, and to ascribe to divine grace some share at least of the honour of their attainments.

As a counter-balance to an example that may encourage self-confidence and self-admiration, give me leave to lay before your readers two instances out of many that I could have brought of great and good men who have expressed humbler sentiments of themselves on quitting this stage of their existence. My two instances are of father Paul the Venetian, and Archbishop Usher,

Siberia, Nov. 9th, 1751, Farenheit's thermometer stood at 34 below 0, which is 66 below his freezing point; and at Kirenginski, on January the 6th, 1735, at 6 in the morning, the mercury stood, by Mr. De L'Isle's scale, at 280, = 120 below 0 in Farenheit's, which is 152 below his freezing point. See Phil. Transf. Vol. 48, for the year 1753, page 108.

men for learning and every virtue incomparable and above all praise.

Father Paul Sarpi walked down to the grave, like Bp. Pearce, by gentle steps, and the lingering decays of age. He met death with that sanctity and greatness of mind which had attended him through life; preparing himself by a most strict examen of his soul, and preserving to the last his usual tranquillity and cheerfulness. The night before he died he caused to be read to him once more the history of our Saviour's passion, written by St. John; he spoke of his own misery, and of the trust and confidence he had in the blood of Christ. He often repeated these words, *Quem proposuit Deus mediatorem per fidem in sanguine suo*, in which he seemed to receive an extreme consolation. He protested that *of his part he had nothing to present God with but miseries and sins, yet nevertheless he desired to be drowned in the abyss of the divine mercy*. When the physician gave warning that life would fail him in a few hours, he with serenity and a face tending to joy, answered, *Let God be praised, whatsoever pleaseth him, pleaseth me; with his help we shall well perform this last action*. It is with difficulty I refrain from transcribing more of his fine and memorable sayings in his dying hours; they are recorded in his Life prefixed to his History of the Council of Trent.

Dean Bernard, in his Life and Death of Archbishop Usher, says, “The last words he was heard to utter, just before he expired, in praying for forgiveness of sins, were these, *but, Lord, in special forgive my sins of omission*. He had his wish which I have often heard him make, that he might die like Mr. Perkins, who expired crying for mercy and forgiveness. But omission was it, and yet a person that was never known to omit an hour, but ever employed in his Master's business, either writing, reading, or (as of late) others reading to him, ever either resolving of doubts, or exhorting, instructing, giving good and holy counsel to such as came to visit him? Yet with this humble expression this holy man of God expired. A speech which may be a lesson to us all, and to our last give us matter of solemn meditation and imitation.”

Bernard proceeds to draw a parallel between him and St. Austin. Among other observable circumstances of resemblance, “St. Augustine, says he, died

died with tears in his eyes in the practice of repentance, praying for forgiveness of his sins, for which end he had caused the penitential psalms of David to be written in great letters and hung upon the wall over against his bed. Thus was it, as ye have heard, with this holy man also. And it was St. Augustine's judgment, which Possidius saith he heard often from him in his health, that it was the fittest disposition for a dying christian, and specially for such of the ministry, who have, by their omission of reproofs, the sins of other men to answer for as well as their own; so was it this good man's too, judging it the safer and surer way to blessedness, even more than that of raptures."

I am, Sir, yours, &c.

J. BOERHADEM.

Mr. URBAN,

I Send you a short memoir relating to Dr. Threlkeld; only known in the literary world, among the naturalists, as the author of a book relating to the *Plants of Ireland*. You would not have been troubled with it, but that I know of no account of this writer before extant. It fell into my hands, by purchasing a copy of his book, being written in the blank leaves thereof, at the beginning. And as it bears the marks of authenticity, I judged it worth preserving in your repository: if you think the same, you will give it a place in your next Magazine.

Feb 10, 1777. I am, Sir, &c. R. P.

"Caleb THRELKELD was born the 31st of May, 1676, at Keiberg in the parish of Kirkcubraid in Cumberland. In the year 1698 he commenced Master of Arts in the university of Glasgow, and soon after settled at Low Huddlesburgh, near the place of his birth, in the character of a dissenting minister. In this situation he made a considerable progress in the study of physic, and contracted a love for plants; inso-much, that in 1712, he took a doctor's degree in medicine at Edinburgh; and the next spring, having a strait income, and a large family, he removed to Dublin; and settled there in both characters, as a divine, and a physician. His family consisting of a wife and three sons, and as many daughters, did not follow till more than a year had elapsed; when finding himself likely to succeed, he sent for them over. His practice in medicine soon increased, so far as to enable him to drop his other character entirely, and devote himself wholly to

physic; but he died after a short sickness of a violent fever, at his house in Mark's Alley, Frances Street, April 28, 1728, and was buried in the new burial ground belonging to St. Patrick's near Cavan Street, to which place his obsequies were attended, by a set of children educated by a society of gentlemen. And my memorialist adds, that he was much regretted by the poor to whom he had been both as a man, and as a physician, a kind benefactor."

It does not appear that Dr. Threlkeld published any other book than that referred to, though he had meditated a history of plants in general. His work bears the following title: "*Synopsis Stirpium HIBERNICARUM alphabetice dispositarum, sive Commentatio de Plantis indigenis, præsertim Dubliniensibus, instituta*; being a short Treatise of native Plants, especially such as grow spontaneously in the vicinity of Dublin, with their Latin, English, and Irish names, and an abridgment of their virtues, with several new discoveries, with an appendix of observations made upon plants by Dr. Molyneux, physician to the State in Ireland, the first essay of this kind in the kingdom of Ireland; auctore Caleb THRELKELD, M. D. Dublin 1727." P. 262. 12mo.

The author, after a dedication of his book to the Archbishop of Armagh, and a preface, which, though written in a quaint stile, proves him to be a man of considerable erudition, enumerates all the plants he had observed in the environs of Dublin, by giving, first, the old Latin name, generally from Caspar Baubine's *Pinax*; then the English name, and afterwards the Irish; subjoining, wherever it seems necessary, some account of the quality of the plant, and its use in medicine and economy. Besides these he has here and there thrown in a curious observation: to instance, under the word *Betula*, he says, "The Irish grammarians remark that all the names of the Irish letters are names of trees."

Dr. Threlkeld appears to have been better acquainted with the history of plants than with plants themselves; as he seems not to have studied them in a systematick way. He incurred the displeasure of the late learned professor Dr. Dillenius, by having thrown out, in this book, three or four criticisms upon that gentleman's introduction of new names into Botany, in his edition of Mr. Ray's *Synopsis*, published about three years before, and also on his multiply-

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ing the species of plants unnecessarily. Dr. Dillenius did not think him an antagonist formidable enough to retort upon; which is not to be wondered at, as few people in England had at that time studied the genera of plants with the attention which this learned Professor had bestowed upon them. The Professor, in a letter that he wrote to a friend soon after the publication of *Threlkeld's* book, informs him that there is but one plant therein mentioned that was not known to grow there before; this is the *Pseudo-stachys Alpina* C. B. (*Stachys Alpina* of Linnaeus); and that, he says, from the observation of another man.

This book of Dr. *Threlkeld's* is now become somewhat scarce; and as it is not of importance enough to be republished, it is hoped this short account thereof, and that of the author, may be acceptable to those who are curious in these matters.

MR. URBAN,

THE introduction of the dramatic exhibitions of foreign countries into our own, has been more common among us Englishmen, of late years, than appears to have been among any nation, which antient or modern story affords us an account of. We have long had an Italian opera; modern taste is about to introduce a French company; and *Caractacus* and *Elfrida* have made us acquainted with the Greek theatres: out of all these differing systems, we may, no doubt, improve our own; and the Greek, in particular, has been held forth to us as a pattern to which we should wholly conform our stage. The dramas of the Greeks, no doubt, possess great excellence; but I should be very sorry, if we should lose our own in favour of theirs. It is not my design, Mr. Urban, to take up so much of your Magazine as would be requisite properly to weigh their respective merits. I shall only express the different lights in which I consider them, and in which I considered them before the being present at the representation of *Caractacus* or *Elfrida* confirmed my opinions.

The Greek drama, combined as it is with music, approaches much more nearly to the nature of an opera, than of a play; and for that reason, in spite of all we have heard of taste and simplicity, comes short of the purity of our drama. Considered as an opera, it greatly exceeds the Italian opera, and is a much better and more natu-

ral way of introducing music: it removes many of the absurdities which hurt us in the Italian, at the same time that, the singing and acting being separated, our minds may be delighted by action, whilst our ears are gratified with pleasing sounds; a pleasure we are deprived of in any other case, as it seldom happens that good singers are good actors. I hope, therefore, that the present attempts to revive the Greek drama will be so far encouraged as to enable it to take place of the absurd Italian opera; but I hope it never will remove our own peculiar drama. Ours has an advantage over the Greek in probability and simplicity, owing to our not having introduced singing in tragedy, which would make me much lament its loss. Nor is it an inferior excellence, that, though our stage admits of spectators, when any are necessary, it does not intrude a chorus upon the privacies of the drama. We have been much told about the justice and probability of a chorus, and that there always must be spectators in all scenes; but it seems to me absurd to suppose, that the principal persons of a tragedy would conduct their affairs so badly as to have all their thoughts exposed to the public eye. Not but I must own, a chorus was better adapted to the Greek stage, and its unity of scene, than to ours; and in conformity with this the dictators of taste declare against our change of scene, as a great blemish: yet here I must beg leave to differ from them. When a man goes and sits down in a theatre, amidst a crowd of people, he cannot suppose that the scenes he sees on the stage are passing in real life: no! on the contrary, the first scenes seem to possess a degree of absurdity, till, warmed by the story, we forget the contradictions, and suffer ourselves to be deluded: nor did I ever find that the change of scene, removed, or tended to remove, the delusion; neither do I imagine that it would have such an effect on any unprejudiced mind, more than those contradictions to nature do, which flow from the situation in the midst of a crowd at a theatre, in a manner so contrary to such transactions in real life. But these things are rather to be determined by taste than reason, and to that test, unprejudiced, I willingly resign them.

Thus I consider our drama and the Greek as differing in the same manner that the pure drama differs from the

the opera; and, I own, what little taste I have inclines me to wish the one may never be destroyed for the sake of the other. If, hereafter, operas should be written for our stage upon the model of the Greek, the change of scenes would be best preserved, and, agreeably to it, the chorus should not always be upon the stage; which would make way for the introduction of many situations wherein a chorus would be absurd, and become, at the same time, an agreeable variety, and relief to the audience. The appearance of *Caractacus* charms me, as it may tend to improve our operas; and its music is introduced the most naturally of any I ever saw, even of the Greek; but not as it may shake the foundations of our drama. One circumstance I highly approve in its execution: the noise of instruments, which used to accompany our songs, is wisely laid aside; and instrumental music only made use of, where it may assist and strengthen the vocal: this is, indeed, an improvement, a great and noble one. The music of the present times, through a vain affectation of excellence, has admitted such a variety of dissimilar parts into its harmony, that it is become in almost every instance a scene of confusion, ungrateful to the ear, which can find no clue to conduct it through the maze. This, Mr. Urban, is not the carping of an old misanthropist, but the sentiments and feelings of a young man as yet untainted by prejudice, and entertained long before Mason began the improvement in the music of the present piece. The church-music has the least of this, preserving itself the most unmixed, through its supposed sanctity; and, in consequence, far the most pleasing: *Caractacus* affords a valuable instance of its excellence. I am happy to observe, that it there makes quick approaches, still nearer to that simplicity, without which it cannot be perfect. The pride of artists may laugh at thoughts so artificial: but I appeal to a higher, a more awful, and more just tribunal; the native feelings of every heart. The stile and writing of *Caractacus* is certainly fine, the scenes well chosen and highly finished, the language exceedingly good, and the sentiments beautiful. It has been observed, that our poets, to Milton's time, copied the Italian manner; since him, the French; but Mason is the first, who has so exactly copied the Greek manner; yet has he done it with the freedom of a

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genius; and a most excellent manner it certainly is.

Permit me, Mr. Urban, before I conclude, to lay before the public, two or three loose thoughts, which have occurred to me chiefly in the prosecution of this subject. The managers of that theatre at which *Caractacus* has made its appearance, might happily revive some of the best Greek tragedies themselves, whose excellence would, I doubt not, insure their success. The *Oedipus Tyrannus* of Sophocles, already well translated to their hands, I would particularly recommend to their notice, as not only one of the best, but of the fittest the Grecian stage affords.

There is one situation of our drama, wherein music is, I think, of great use. A little musical piece, such as are generally exhibited at our theatres, on their opening for the season, has an excellent effect to open and prepare the mind for the scenes that are to follow, and contributes to take off the little improprieties and contradictions to nature, which are inseparable from stage-action. I have felt, with much pleasure, the benefit they are of, in animating me for the ensuing scenes; and I should think my feelings were not single. The managers of our theatres might take an advantageous hint from hence: such a piece, even if it was only a dance, would be of much more use and consequence, than those that are now introduced in the intervals of the acts, or even than the entertainment at the end.

I should be much obliged to any of your correspondents, Mr. Urban, who would inform me how and when bad authors first received the name of Grubstreet; whether it was taken from the metaphoric signification of the word grub, or what other circumstance. I do not meet with it in Dryden, nor yet in Tom Brown, in whose works it certainly would have found a place, had it been in use: nor do I recollect it in any author, prior to the Tatler; perhaps it might be taken from the title of the Grub-street Journal; tho' I should rather think that came, on the reverse, from it. Some of your numerous friends may be able to explain this; and I hope they will do it, both for the information of the present time and of posterity, who may, hereafter, without such an explanation be on record, put the same question, when no one shall be able to answer it.

IDEUS DACTYLUS.

P. S. I do not know when the Grubstreet Journal commenced.

The Affair at the Cedars authentically stated.

THE Continental Congress having refused to return troops in exchange for the rebels who fell into the hands of the savages at the Cedars and Quinchien in May last, according to an express agreement made between Capt. Geo. Forster, of his Majesty's 8th regiment, and Mr. Benedict Arnold, who commanded the rebel army; we think it a duty incumbent upon us to state the whole transaction in the words of the Narrative now laid before the public, by an Officer in the Royal army, in a pamphlet just published, called, *An Authentic Narrative of Facts, &c.* printed for Cadell, in the Strand.

AMERICAN ACCOUNT.

" In Congress, July 10.

" The Committee, to whom the cartel between Brigad.-Gen. Arnold and Capt. Forster was committed, have agreed to the following reports:

" They find, that a party of 390 Continental troops, under the command of Col. Bedel, was posted at the Cedars, about 43 miles above Montreal; that they had there formed some works of defence, and had two field-pieces mounted.

" That on Wednesday, May 15, Col. Bedel received intelligence that a party of the enemy, consisting of about 600 regulars, Canadians and Indians, were within 9 miles of it; that Col. Bedel thereon set out for Montreal to procure a reinforcement, and Major Butterfield succeeded him in command.

" That on Thursday Maj. Sherburne marched with a reinforcement from Montreal to the Cedars, while a larger detachment were preparing to proceed thither with Brig.-Gen. Arnold.

" That on the 19th, the enemy, under Capt. Forster, invested the post at the Cedars, and for two days kept up a loose scattering fire; that Maj. Butterfield proposed from the first to surrender, and refused repeated solicitations from his officers and men to permit them to fall out on the enemy.

" That on Sunday a flag being sent in by the enemy, Maj. Butterfield agreed to surrender to Capt. Forster, capitulating with him, whether verbally or in writing does not appear, that the garrison should not be put into the hands of the savages, and that their baggage should not be plundered.

" That, at the time of the surrender, the enemy consisted of about 40 regulars, 100 Canadians, and 500 In-

dians, and had no cannon; the garrison had sustained no injury from the fire, but the having one man wounded; they had 20 rounds of cartridges a man, 30 rounds for one field-piece, 5 for another, half a barrel of gun-powder, 1500 wt. of musket-ball, and provisions sufficient to have lasted them 20 or 30 days.

" That immediately upon the surrender the garrison was put into the custody of the savages, who plundered them of their baggage, and even stripped them of their cloaths.

" That Maj. Sherburne, having landed, on Monday the 21st, at Quinchien, about 9 miles from the Cedars, and marched on with his party, consisting then of about 100 men, to within about 4 miles thereof, was there attacked by about 500 of the enemy; that he maintained the ground about an hour, and then being constrained to retreat, performed the same in good order, receiving and returning a constant fire, for about 40 minutes; when the enemy finding means to post advanced parties in such a manner as to intercept their further retreat, they were also made prisoners of war. That they were immediately put under the custody of the savages, carried to where Maj. Butterfield and his party were, and stripped of their baggage and wearing apparel: That two of them were put to death that evening, four or five others at different times afterwards; one of them, even of those who surrendered on capitulation at the Cedars, was killed on the 8th day after that surrender: That one was first shot, and while retaining life and sensation was roasted, as related by his companion, now in possession of the savages, who himself saw the fact; and that several others, being worn down with famine and cruelty, were left exposed in an island, naked, and perishing with cold and hunger.

" That while Maj. Sherburne was in custody of the enemy, Capt. Forster required of him and the officers to sign a cartel, stipulating the exchange of themselves and their men for as many of equal condition of the British troops in our possession; and further, that, notwithstanding the exchange, neither themselves or men should ever again bear arms against the British government; and for the performance of this four hostages were to be delivered; which they, being under the absolute power of the enemy, did sign.

" That on Sunday the 26th, the prisoners

prisoners were carried to Quinchien, where it was discovered that Gen. Arnold was approaching, and making dispositions to attack them: That Capt. Forster having desired Maj. Sherburne to send by a flag, which he was about to send to Gen. Arnold, for confirmation of the cartel, carried him into a council of the Indians then sitting, who told him, that it was a mercy never before shewn in their wars, that they had killed so few of their prisoners, but they should certainly kill every man who should hereafter fall into their hands: That Capt. Forster joined in desiring, that the bloody message should be delivered to Gen. Arnold; and, moreover, that he should be notified, That if he rejected the cartel, and attacked him, every man of his prisoners would be put to instant death.

“ That Gen. Arnold was extremely averse to entering into any agreement, and was at length induced to it by no other motive than that of saving the prisoners from cruel and inhuman deaths, threatened in such terms as left no doubt it was to be perpetrated; and that he did in the end conclude it, after several flags received from Capt. Forster, and a relinquishment by him of the unequal article, restraining our soldiers from again bearing arms.

“ That the prisoners so stipulated to be given up were not in possession of Gen. Arnold, nor under his direction, but were at the time distributed thro’ various parts of the Continent, under the orders of this House.

“ That four hostages were accordingly delivered to Capt. Forster, who were immediately plundered and stripped by the savages; and on his part were delivered, 1 Major, 4 Captains, 16 subalterns, and 355 privates, as specified in a certificate of Capt. James Osgood and others, of whom no specification by their names or number has yet been transmitted: That he retained 12 Canadians, alledging in his justification express orders so to do; and that, living in a military government, they were to be considered even in a worse light than deserters from his Majesty’s army; these he carried away in irons, but afterwards released: That he permitted the Indians to carry into their country several others, natives of the United States, for purposes unknown: That during the time of their captivity not half food was allowed the prisoners; they were consequently insulted, buffeted, and ill-

treated by the savages; and when the first parties of them were carried off from the shore, to be delivered to Gen. Arnold, balls of mud were fired, and at the last parties musket-balls.”

Whereupon the Congress came to the following Resolutions:

“ That all acts contrary to good faith, the laws of Nature, or the customs of civilized nations, done by the officers and soldiers of his Britannic Majesty, by foreigners or savages taken into his service, are to be considered as done by his orders.

“ *Resolved*, That the plundering the garrison at the Cedars, &c. was a breach of the capitulation on the part of the enemy.

“ *Resolved*, That the murder of the prisoners of war was an inhuman violation of the laws of Nature and nations.

“ *Resolved*, That the agreement entered into by Gen. Arnold was a mere sponson on his part, he not being invested with power for the disposal of prisoners not in his possession, or under his directions; and that, therefore, it is subject to be ratified, or annulled, at the direction of this House.

“ *Resolved*, That the said sponson be ratified, and that an equal number of captives from the enemy, of the said rank and condition, be returned to them, as stipulated by the said sponson.

“ *Resolved*, That, previous to the delivery of the prisoners, the British Commander in Canada be required to deliver up the authors, abettors, and perpetrators, of the horrid murder committed on the prisoners; and also to make indemnification for the plunder at the Cedars; and that, until such delivery and indemnification be made, the said prisoners be not delivered.

“ *Resolved*, That if the enemy should commit any farther violence, by putting to death, torturing, or otherwise ill-treating the prisoners retained by them, &c. recourse be had to retaliation, as the sole means of stopping the progress of human butchery; and that for that purpose punishments of the same kind be inflicted on an equal number of the captives from them in our possession, till they shall be taught due respect to the violated right of nations*.”

* The Congress ordered the copy of their Report and Resolutions to be sent to Gen. Burgoyne, altho’ the second in command, instead of Gen. Carleton, the Commander in Chief, hoping thereby to create a jealousy between those gallant officers; an attempt equally base as fruitless.

“English Officers NARRATIVE.

“Capt. Forster commanding the garrison of Oswegathie, having formed a design to relieve the citizens of Montreal from the oppressive tyranny of the rebels, did, on the 12th of May last, begin his march, with 1 captain, 2 lieutenants, 2 serjeants, 2 corporals, 1 drummer, and 33 private soldiers, of his Majesty’s 8th regiment; and 11 English and Canadian gentlemen volunteers, and 160 savages of different nations. On the 14th they were joined at St. Regis by 54 savages, and continued their march on the 16th; and on the 17th received information of the number and strength of the enemy, which greatly discontented the savages. At Point Baudet they received an account of Gen. Carleton’s having driven the enemy from before Quebec, which encouraged the savages, who then marched on with great spirit.

“The morning following they fell down the river St. Laurence, to within 3 miles of the enemy, and there lodged their batteaux and canoes in security; from thence they sent a party of Indians to attack the rebels on the left, while the body advanced on the right. The detached party soon sent in one prisoner and a scalp; the rebel scalped, would not have been killed, but for his obstinately refusing to surrender to two savages, when it was not possible for him to escape. Capt. Forster now summoned the enemy to surrender, while it was yet in his power to save their lives, fearing that, should they not do it immediately, the savages could not be restrained from committing acts of cruelty. In reply, they requested 3 hours to consider, which was granted. Within the time they sent a flag, demanding permission to quit the post, with their arms; which was refused, and hostilities again commenced.

“On the 19th the K.’s troops advanced, under cover of some houses, to within 150 yards of the enemy’s breast-work, where, having no cannon, they kept up a fire of musquetry, wherever there appeared any object for its direction. About 10 o’clock M. de Montigny, with 30 Canadians, joined them, and about noon they received information that a reinforcement, with provisions for the garrison, was advancing under a Maj. Sherburne, upon which M. de Montigny was sent back with his party, to watch their motions, and harass them on their march.

“About this time a flag appeared from the enemy, offering to surrender, if their lives could be secured from the savages; to which Capt. Forster returned the following answer, addressed to Maj. Butterfield.

Camp at the Cedars, May 19.

“Sir, I have, by entreaty, overcome the resolution formed by the savages, of allowing no quarters, on your refusing my offer to you; and am happy to assure you and your garrison personal safety: as the disposition of savages is not very certain, I would fain take the advantage of their present favourable turn, and grant you the following terms:

“I. That the fort shall surrender at discretion, securing to you your lives, and the cloaths which you have on.

“II. That all the stores, &c. shall be delivered on good faith, to a proper person appointed to receive them.

“III. To prevent any insult to the garrison, Capt. Forster will only march in with his company, and 6 Indian chiefs, to take possession.”

“The above terms being accepted, Capt. Forster marched into their lines with about 50 men, at 4 o’clock in the afternoon, and at 5 we marched the prisoners out, fearing they should be insulted by the savages, being obliged to let them come within the lines, to take the plunder which belonged to them; after which they retired, and we brought the prisoners back, and lodged them in their barracks, previous to which the savages, dissatisfied with the capitulation, did strip them of some watches and money, and perhaps of a laced hat or two; but of nothing else, nor did they receive any other insult. Advice was now received that 80 savages, aided by 18 Canadians, under the command of M. Maurer, had attacked Sherburne’s party, killed 5 or 6, and made 97 prisoners. The surrender of this party was so sudden, that M. de Montigny could not possibly come up before their defeat. It is here to be remarked, that they were made prisoners without any stipulation, and that savages ever deem their prisoners as private property, and have, generally, in former wars, sacrificed their prisoners to the manes of their deceased friends.

“In this situation it was natural for Mr. Sherburne and his people to join those before taken in soliciting an exchange of prisoners. The savages
who

who remained at the Cedars, had been very unruly, and, notwithstanding every effort to prevent them, did strip some of the prisoners, and threatened to revenge on them the loss which their friends, then enaged with Sherburne, might sustain; which happening to be a principal chief of the Senecas, killed, with others of different nations wounded, they were still more violently enraged. To appease them, individuals were bought from them at high prices, and presents to a considerable amount given to the friends of the deceased and wounded Indians. All endeavours proved ineffectual with some of the savages, who would not relinquish their prisoners, yet they were but few. The whole number of our prisoners amounted to 487, who being all lodged together, and the savages insisting on their right to pillage the prisoners taken at Quinchien, they could not be prevented from entering the barracks for that purpose, and we do fear they pillaged the prisoners indiscriminately, but they did not otherwise injure them.

“ On the 21st we marched with our prisoners to Quinchien.

“ On the 22d it was thought advisable to possess ourselves of a post in the island of Montreal; and M. de Montigny was sent, with 50 Canadians and 20 savages, to take possession of his own house.

“ The morning following 250 of the prisoners were sent over to him, and we soon followed with our whole party, except 30 Canadians left to guard the remaining prisoners. The rebel officers were this day sent to the Lake of the Two Mountains, as to their prison, under the care of two priests of that parish.

“ On the morning of the 24th, it was thought expedient to proceed to Point Clare, and there we thought it advisable to repass the river to the Cedars.

“ On our arrival there, we found our numbers diminished to about 80, when it was judged expedient to negotiate with the rebel officers a cartel for the exchange of prisoners; to facilitate which an officer was sent to them at the Lake of the Two Mountains, and there the following cartel was agreed upon :

“ I. That there shall be an exchange of prisoners faithfully made, returning an equal number of his Majesty's troops, and of the same rank, with those released by this agreement.

“ II. That those prisoners taken in opposing Government, shall not hereafter, take up arms against Government.

“ III. That they shall be conducted in safety to the south shore of the river St. Laurence, from whence they are to repair to St. John's, and thence to their own country.

“ IV. That the prisoners, so returned, shall not give the least information to Government's enemies, by which his Majesty's service may be hurt.

“ V. That the conveyances made use of to transport the prisoners, and the people necessary to conduct them, shall return unmolested.

“ VI. That hostages be delivered for the full performance of these articles, without any equivocation whatsoever.

“ VII. That the security of the subscribers be given to the inhabitants for all the spoil committed on them by the detachment under Col. Bedel, &c. Signed at Vaudriell, this 26th day of May, 1776, by Andrew Parke, Lieut. in the King's army, Chev. Lorimier, and Ferd. de Montigny, on the part of Government : and by Henry Sherburne, Isaac Butterfield, and four others, on the part of the Provincials.

“ On the 25th, Monsieur Montigny found it necessary to move the prisoners who were under his care, to an island in the St. Laurence, about a mile from his house. Here it was reported, that a prisoner had been shot by a savage, for refusing to embark from the island, while Mr. Arnold's party was approaching it ; but, on the strictest inquiry, not a person could be found who saw this act of cruelty, nor could any of the prisoners name the person so said to have been killed ; and we do declare, the prisoners were in every respect treated with all possible attention which humanity could suggest.

“ About noon, on the 26th, we perceived a party advancing to attack us, which proved to be about 600 men, under the command of Mr. Arnold. In the evening they made a descent on our post, with their whole party, in 15 batteaux and 3 canoes, but were repulsed. Now the savages seemed determined to disencumber themselves of their prisoners. To frustrate their inhuman purpose, a flag was sent to Mr. Arnold, with the above cartel, desiring him to sign it. He returned for answer, he would have nothing to do with it, on account of the inequality of the 2d article ; which, to remove all difficulties,

ties, was immediately given up by Capt. Forster.

"On the 27th, Mr. Arnold signed a fresh cartel, the same as the former, excepting the second article which was left out, and a suspension of hostilities for four days was agreed upon. No insult was offered to any prisoner, after the cartel was signed, nor before, except as above related. The savages, indeed, amusing themselves by the water-side, while the prisoners were embarking, did fire several muskets, but without the least intention to injure them, nor were any of them injured.

"Most of the prisoners who remained with the savages, were bought from them, at a considerable expence, and are now at Montreal: they were, during the time of their captivity with the Indians, treated more like children than prisoners; and we have reason to believe, those who remain in their hands, do so by choice.

"This narrative is attested by Andrew Parke, Capt. in the King's 8th regiment, J. Maurer, and Hugh Mackay. The truth confirmed by Capt. Forster.

"It may naturally be asked, what became of the hostages given for the due performance of the cartel, so violated by the Congress. They too have been sent home, and with sentiments of indignation against their leaders; as appears by a letter wrote by one of them, which has already appeared in the public papers."

MR. URBAN,

ON perusing your Magazine for Nov. 1776, wherein the ingenious Mr. Row has given an account of a singular publication, entitled "*Nugæ Venales*;" it occurred to me that I could in some measure give him the information he desired respecting the author of the poem affixed as an appendix to the *Joculatoria*.

When at Oxford in the year 1774, I was favoured with a sight of the piece Mr. R. has described, which was delivered to me as a curious production of a music-master (I think a German) then in the university, a Mr. Lates. It begins with the lines given in your Magazine,

'Plaudite Porcelli, Porcorum Pigra
Propago
Progreditur'—

and consisted of about 350.

What might be the musician's in-

tention of palming on the world, as his own, a composition incontestably the offspring of another, I wont pretend to say—But that it had been printed "as yet Mr. Lates' image being uniform'd," is sufficiently clear from a review of "*Les Bigarrures du Seigneur des Accords*," and of the "*Amphitheatrum Sapientiæ Socraticæ of Dornavius*."—In both these the poem is ascribed to an "*Allemande*, one Petrus Porcius, so nick-named from the subject-matter he so laboriously and fancifully discussed,—his real name being Petrus Placentius." This account is further confirmed by Baillet, in his tract "*des Auteurs deguisez*." The passage relative to our author runs thus: "Enfin il s'est trouvé un poete, qui voulant decrire, Un Combat de Porcs, s'est fait appeller Publius Porcius—son ouvrage estoit un de ces poems que nous appellons Lettrisez ou Tautogrammes, et tous les Mots de la piece commençant par la Lettre P. Il n'auroit rien gâté de son œconomie, s'il s'estoit appelé Petrus Placentinus, qui estoit son nom, mais il luy prefera celui de Porcius."

To these authorities may be added that of Mr. Le Clerc, who hath given us the age in which the poet lived, with an account of his other publications, though he wholly differs from Dornavius and Baillet in his prænomen. Le Clerc says that his name was Johannes Leo Placentius, a Dominican monk, born at St. Imden, and lived in the 16th age, in 1536; that he composed an history of the bishops of Tongres, Maestricht, and Liege, taken out of fabulous memoirs, and several poems, among the rest, one de Porcorum Pugna, all the words whereof begin with the letter P. imitating one Theobaldus, a monk of the order of St. Benedict, who (as your correspondent has remarked) flourished in the time of Charles the Bald, to whom he presented a panegyric on baldness, every word beginning with the letter C. From the matter of Placentius's poem, it appears to be written by one to whom the dignitaries of the church were obnoxious, being levelled, in a satirical strain, (as Mr. Row observes,) against their obesity and indolence; though the contest between *them* and the inferior clergy may be referred, I should rather suppose, to the "*Licentia Poëtica*," than to any real occurrence, or probably to some incident in the fabulous memoirs above noticed. The catalogue of

of authors that have thus trifled away their time, might be numerously enlarged, whose compositions must have cost vast labour in the production, and are equally *useless* and *illaudable* when composed.—for, as Martial says —

Turpe est difficiles habere nugas,
Et stultus labor Ineptiarum. —

I cannot quit the subject without remarking, that the ingenious Mr. Addison has humorously ridiculed the writers of this stamp, in the 59th and 63d No. of his *Spectator*. Among others, Tryphiodorus, deservedly known to the world by a poem entitled, *ΙΑΙΟΥ ΑΛΩΣΙΣ*, the destruction of Troy, being a sequel to the *Iliad* of Homer, translated by the late learned Mr. Merrick.

I am, Sir, yours. I. P.

Mr. URBAN,

BY your ready attention to my former communications, I am induced to send you a few cursory remarks upon Mr. Pennant's "Tour in Scotland, 1772, part ii," published last year. In his "Appendix," p. 409, he has committed a mistake, in representing that Mr. Horsley has not explained No. 14, the stone with the figure of the goddess Minerva, in his "*Britannia Romana*:" where, however, at p. 341, 2, he has descanted largely upon it; and in p. [353, 4,] the learned professor Ward has also given his own and Mr. Roger Gale's thoughts upon it. These pages in Horsley, with p. [355,] likewise furnish an explanation of No. 7 and 8, occurring in p. 408, 9, of Mr. Pennant, who seems neither to know of such explanation, nor of Sir John Clerk's "*Disertatio de Monumentis quibusdam Romanis in boreali Magnæ Britanniae parte detectis, anno 1731. Edinburgi, 1750.*" quarto pamphlet; which is expressly written upon the subject of these very numbers 7, 8, and 14. As to No. 13, Horsley notices it also in p. 207, xxxii.

Mr. Pennant, in his table of "Errata," p. 482, has directed the word "Lovites," in p. 443, to be turned into "Lords." Of the propriety of this direction I beg leave to suggest a doubt; as the same word in the very same connection occurs in the "Proclamation" prefixt to the Scottish Liturgy, printed at Edinburgh, 1637, folio.

In the "Additions to the Tour in Scotland," p. 17, 18, what is said of

the "Macgregors," will receive some correction from the "Votes of the House of Commons," of Feb. 24, 1775, at p. 282, 3. The royal assent was given to the repeal of the act against the Clan Gregour, on May 22, 1775.

In p. 22 of the "Additions," Mr. Pennant would not have asked: "Might not the town of *Preston* take its name from a gentleman of that name, who gave the ground for the convent of grey-friars?" had he recollected what Camden says of surnames, in his "Remaines," page 123, 4. London, 1614, 4to.

ANTIQUARIUS.

P. S. In p. 72 of your last volume, you have mentioned an intended edition of Sir Isaac Newton's works: a letter from whom, in 1693, to Mr. John Harington, on his demonstration of the Harmonic Ratios, is published in the first volume of "*Nugæ Antiquæ*," Lond. 1769, and should certainly not be omitted in this complete edition. In p. 65 of the second volume of "*Nugæ Antiquæ*," Lond. 1775, a poetical translation of the 137th psalm is printed, and attributed to the Countess of Pembroke. This very translation is also printed in No. 18 of the "*Guardian*," and *there* said to have been done by Sir Philip Sidney. And that he was the real translator, A. Wood asserts in "*Athen. Oxon.*" I, 228, where he informs us that "Sidney turned the Psalms of David into English verse, which are in MS. in the library of the Earl of Pembroke, at Wilton, curiously bound in a crimson velvet cover, left thereunto by his sister, Mary, Countess of Pembroke." On the contrary, Ballard, in his "*Memoirs*," attributes this very MS. at Wilton, to the Countess of Pembroke. The editor of "*Nugæ Antiquæ*" should have observed upon these different accounts; and might, indeed, have rendered his valuable publication much more valuable, had he classed his materials in chronological order, and added a few historical notes. I must not forget to mention that the very curious letter from Sir John Harington to Prince Henry, printed in the *Gent. Mag.* for 1774, p. 74, is republished in p. 108 of the second volume of this work*.

* Since the above was written, I have seen Bishop Pearce's two quartos, just published; in the first of which, at page

Mr. URBAN,

WHEN I sent you the few observations inserted in your Magazine for last year, page 356, I was influenced by no motive, but a wish to do justice to the characters of some deceased writers, who, I apprehended, were unjustly deprived of part of their literary and moral reputation. However zealous the Editor of Marvell's works might be for the honour of his favourite author, there was no necessity for him to treat other authors illiberally and with contempt. The illiberality and contempt with which he has treated the memory of Tickell and Mallet, are, therefore, much less likely to be the effect of zeal than of malevolence, and that malevolence without provocation. Your correspondent who signs An Admirer of Marvell, full as unnecessarily gives us an eulogium of the Editor; which possibly, to some eyes, may seem to have a strong colouring of a puffing advertisement.

That Marvell was a Republican, is surely no enhancement of his merit as a Poet; nor can I readily conceive, what Mr. Th—n's approbation of Marvell's republican principles has to do with his merit as an Editor. The Admirer of Marvell asserts, that he does not mean to become the panegyrist of the Editor, when he has just been expatiating on the great pains and expence he must have bestowed in procuring the materials of his edition, and applauding 'the ardor which could alone have carried him through so laborious an undertaking.'

All the world knows, that there are means by which the pains and expence of bookmaking may possibly be repaid; and that there are other motives for republishing a popular author, than that of ardour for extending his reputation; motives which may equally operate, whether that author be a Republican Andrew Marvell, or a Tory Paul Whitehead.

But unluckily for the Admirer, respecting this matter of pains and expence, he and the Editor are at utter variance.

'Since the death of Mr. Hollis,'

x L. of the Life of the truly venerable author, is given a very particular "account of what related to the publishing of Sir Isaac Newton's *Chronology of ancient Kingdoms*, 1728; which will, undoubtedly, be highly acceptable to the learned Editor of Sir Isaac's Works.

(says the Editor) 'I have been favoured by his successor with many anecdotes, manuscripts, and scarce compositions of our author, such as I was unable to procure any where else. And by the attention and friendship of Mr. Thomas Raikes, I have been put in possession of a volume of Marvell's Poems, some written by his own hand, and the rest copied by his orders: this valuable acquisition was many years in the care of Mr. Nettleton, *which* serves now (in his own words,) [quere, *whose words?*] 'to detect the theft and ignorance of some writers.'—[Vide. Preface to Thomson's Edition of Marvell, p. 6.]—Thus far the Editor; and where could be the pains and expence of procuring what himself owns to be a free donation?---

The Admirer informs us, that the Editor 'does not positively say, that the version of the 114th Psalm, given in the 461st number of the Spectator, is Mr. Tickell's.' I suppose the Admirer means, that the Editor does not positively say, that Tickell stole the verses from Marvell, and printed them in the Spectator as his own.---If this be the Admirer's meaning, it is another instance of dissimilarity of opinion in him and the Editor, as the words of the latter shall testify.--'The next' (says the Editor) 'is a translation of the 114th Psalm, which is given in the Spectator by Mr. Tickle, in No. 461, who apologizes as a correspondent, and compliments the Spectator upon his former Hymns, and then says, he has a mind to try his hand; and as the 114th Psalm appears to be an admirable ode, he will try to turn it into our language. *Whether this is Mr. Tickle's, or not, it is very extraordinary that he should take so much pains to hide his theft;* for he humbly says in the conclusion, "If the following Essay be not too incorrigible, bestow upon it a few brightenings from your genius, that I may learn to write better, or write no more." 'It is very particular, when this gentleman knew he was sending a fine Hymn, and not his own, that his modesty should be so powerful over him, to apologize for that which wanted no apology.'---Editor's Preface, page 17.---The foregoing expressions are all positive, except the conditional *whether*, which is a most curious Bull, whose place of nativity one should rather have fixed

on the banks of the Liffy or Shannon, than in the meadows of the Humber†; for the theft which was never committed, no man could attempt to conceal.

The Admirer asserts, that the MS. Poems whence the Editor made the extracts in question, 'were dated in 1676--That the Editor had also another MS. written by the hand of Marvell's nephew, Mr. Popple, as the genuine compositions of his deceased uncle----That the Editor cannot be mistaken in Marvell's hand-writing, having seen 300 letters in the possession of the corporation of Hull.'

For proof of these assertions we have only Mr. Admirer's ipse-dixit---The Admirer says, 'It happens unfortunately for me, that Marvell's hand-writing is almost at the conclusion of the MS.' This is tacitly acknowledging, what the Editor in his preface freely avows, that there is other hand-writing than Marvell's in the volume; for the latter says, that some of the Poems were copied by Marvell's order. In my last I queried how the Editor came to know that they were so copied; but the Admirer does not seem to have had any inclination to answer my query. I suppose neither Admirer nor Editor will assert, that they have had an interview with the Ghost of Marvell, in order to obtain certain information respecting the truth. As to the Ballad of William and Margaret, the Admirer, instead of mending the matter for his Editor, has made it worse. The Editor boldly gives the Ballad to Marvell: 'The next composition I find, is that celebrated Ballad of William and Margaret, which has ever been universally admired, and claimed and printed by Mr. Mallet among his poems. This MS. book proves it to be the composition of Marvell, written by him in 1670. I am sorry this truth did not appear sooner, that the Scots Bard might have tried to defend himself; but now the Jack Daw must be stripped of his stolen plumage, and the fine feathers must be restored to the real Peacock'—Editor's Preface, p. 20.—The Admirer says, that I, whom he politely terms 'Mallet's inflamed

'Champion,' am enraged, because the Editor had 'taken the saddle from Mallet's back, and put it upon the right horse.' But that Marvell is this right horse, neither the Editor nor Admirer have yet been able to prove; on the contrary, the point is almost given up by the latter. He asserts, that, 'in the first place, the Ballad of William and Margaret, was written in the year 1622, and is mentioned by Fletcher, in his play of the Knight of the Burning Pestle, under the title of Fair Margaret and Sweet William—that Fletcher died in his 49th year, in 1625, which proves this Ballad to be originally written before Marvell was born—for at Fletcher's death, he was but 5 years old.'—Now, if Marvell was 5 years old in 1625, he must be born in 1620; and, consequently, a Ballad written in 1622 could not be written before he was born. This obvious anachronism I leave to the Admirer's consideration, and proceed. 'As that Old Ballad (says he) gave rise to this, supposed to be Mallet's; so might that also be taken from one published in Ramsay's collection, called Sweet William's Ghost.' Now, what all this has to do with the proof, that the Ballad claimed by Mallet was written by Marvell, I own myself at a loss to discover. At most it only proves, that neither the Yorkshire nor the Scots Bard (supposing either of them to have a hand in the affair) had claim to any merit, but that of an alterer of other writers productions.

To assert, is easier than to prove; I do not, therefore, pretend to assert, that the verses in No. 453 of the Spectator were written by Addison; nor that the Ballad of William and Margaret was written by Mallet. It is sufficient for me to adduce a negative to the authority of the MS. and demonstrate, that it does not prove them to be written by Marvell; and here I shall rest the cause on the testimony of one evidence. The same date of the MS., the same hand-writing, the same yellow cast of ink, which prove the version of Psalm 114 to be written by Marvell, prove the verses in No. 453 of the Spectator, and the Ballad of William and Margaret, to be written by him also; and, consequently, what disproves one, must disprove the other, so far as the veracity of the MS. is concerned; for so far all must stand or fall together.

† As I remember to have some where or other met with a thought similar to this, I add a note to acknowledge it, lest the Admirer, or the Editor, should stigmatize me as a plagiarist.

I asserted in my last, that the version of Psalm 114 was written by Doctor Watts. I shall now proceed to prove my assertion; and, by the way, will notice one feeble argument which the Admirer brings in order to invalidate it. 'If the version was Dr. Watts's,' (says he,) 'he had no occasion to desire the Spectator to bestow on it a few brightnings from his genius.' Dr. Watts was not only an honest but a modest man; and undoubtedly thought Addison and Steele, as the first criticks of their age, capable of improving his composition. 'It is more probable,' (says he,) 'when Dr. Watts was collecting Divine Hymns, that he should select these, as being more classic than any other of the sort'—How far this is probable, let Dr. Watts himself decide. That truly good man, who was superior to the idea of shining in 'stolen plumage,' has not only in his title-page, and throughout his preface, spoken of the whole work as his own; but, in page 25 of that preface, has descended to particulars, which leave no room for controversy on the subject.

"I am content (says Dr. Watts) to yield to Mr. Milbourne the preference of his poetry in many parts of his psalms, and to Mr. Tate and Dr. Brady, in some of theirs: but in those very places their turns of thought and language are too much raised above a vulgar audience, and fit only for persons of a higher education."

"I have not refused, in some few Psalms, to borrow a single line or two from these three authors; yet I have taken the most freedom of that sort with Dr. Patrick; for his style best agrees with my design, though his verse be generally of a lower strain. But where I have used three or four lines together of ANY AUTHOR, I have acknowledged it in the notes."—[Watts's Psalms, edition of 1719, preface, page 25.]—Accordingly, in a note on Psalm 6th, page 17, he acknowledges part of three stanzas borrowed from Dr. Patrick.—Of Psalm 21st, page 61, he says, "I have borrowed almost all these stanzas from Mr. Tate's version." In a note on Psalm 63, p. 161, he acknowledges obligations to Dr. Patrick, for several turns of thought only, the language in which they are expressed being his own.—"After I had finished the common

metre of this Psalm, I observed several pious turns of thought in Dr. Patrick's version, which I have copied in this metre, though with some difficulty, because of the shorter lines." Of Psalm 104, p. 274, he says, "Several lines in this Psalm I have borrowed of Sir John Denham."—Of Psalm 139, p. 369, he says, "In this noble Psalm I have not refused the aid of my predecessors, chiefly Mr. Tate." Now, even in case the positive declaration before quoted had not existed, it must be absolutely unaccountable, on any principle whatever, that a man, who so scrupulously specified his obligations to Denham, Patrick, and Tate, should wish to conceal an obligation to the Spectator; a book by far too popular to favour an attempt at concealment. On the other hand, nothing could be more natural, than for Dr. Watts, or any other writer, to reclaim his own productions from a miscellaneous collection. To the Psalm in question is subjoined a note of very different character from those above mentioned; a note, part of which, I believe, (for I have not the book at hand, and so cannot vouch for particulars,) introduces the Psalm in No. 461 of the Spectator. "This Psalm appears to me an admirable ode; but if I had introduced the presence of God into the camp of Israel removing from Egypt, as all my predecessors have done, I had lost the divine beauty of the Psalm: for had God appeared at first, there could be no wonder why the mountains should leap, and the seas retire; therefore, that this convulsion of nature may be brought in with due surprise, the sacred poet conceals his name till afterwards, and then, with a very agreeable turn of thought, God is introduced at once, in all his majesty. This is what I have attempted to imitate, and to preserve what I could of the spirit of the inspired author."—[Watts's Psalms, edition, 1719, page 229].—No rational person would, surely, have spoken in such terms of a work which he was conscious was written by another!

Possibly the Admirer may, by this time, think it happened somewhat unfortunately for the Editor, that he meddled at all with this Psalm of Dr. Watts's: the property of Addison's Hymn to Gratitude, as the Admirer quaintly terms it, might possibly have

have been alienated with impunity, and Mallet would have been readily enough suspected of purloining his Ballad from Marvell; the temper of the times is sufficiently propitious, for fixing the charge of plagiarism, or indeed any other charge, on a SCOTCH-MAN.

The Admirer says, 'Psalm 23, given in No. 441 of the Spectator, is a charge over and above—and what Marvell's Editor does not mention.'—I freely acknowledge it is, and am ready to ask Mr. Editor's and Mr. Admirer's pardon;—the error was occasioned by quoting from memory;—they have, however, no great occasion for triumph. I have an equivalent in Psalm 19, No. 465 of the Spectator, produced by the Editor, as verified by Marvell: that was what I designed to mention, when, by mistake, I mentioned the other.

As to the attribute of RAGE, so very liberally allowed to me by the Admirer, I was not conscious of feeling any, and what I did not feel I could not discover.

If I expressed myself with any degree of warmth, it was, perhaps, such a degree as the occasion might justify. The attempt of Lauder had shewn, that there are men capable of attempting any-thing; and that literary is equally unsafe with pecuniary property: and I thought it a justice due to the honest part of authors, to detect what I apprehended was imposition. I then *strongly suspected*, what is now *proved*, a FRAUD; but by whom that fraud was committed I do not pretend to determine. I say, *proved*; because the editor has positively declared, that the version of Psalm 114 was written in the MS. by Marvell's own hand, or by his order: but if it was originally composed by Dr. Watts, this must be impossible; and that it was originally composed by Dr. Watts, I fancy I have produced as incontestible evidence as could be required on any occasion.

Observations on a Charge against the Colonies much insisted on.
[From Price's Additional Observations on Civil Liberty.]

"THEY have, it is said, always had independency in view; and it is this, chiefly, that has produced their present resistance."—It is scarcely possible there should be a more unreasonable charge. Before the present quarrel, there prevailed among them the purest affection for this country, and

the warmest attachment to the House of Hanover. And since the present quarrel begun, and not longer ago than the beginning of last winter, independency was generally dreaded among them. There is the fullest evidence for this; and all who are best acquainted with *America* must know it to be true. As a specimen of this evidence, and of the temper of *America* till the period I have mentioned, I will just recite the following facts.

In the Resolutions of the *Assembly*, which met at *Philadelphia*, July 15, 1774, after making the strongest professions of affection to *Britain*, and duty to their Sovereign, they declare their abhorrence of every idea of an unconstitutional independence on the parent-state.—An assembly of delegates from all the towns of *Suffolk* (of which *Boston* is the capital) delivered, in September, 1774, to Gen. Gage, a remonstrance against fortifying *Boston-Neck*. In this remonstrance they totally disclaim every wish of independence.—The same is done in the instructions given by the several colonies to the first deputies chosen for a general Congress.—In the petition of the first Congress to the King, they declare they shall always, carefully and zealously, endeavour to support and maintain their connection with *Great-Britain*. In the memorial of the same Congress to the people of this country, they repeat this assurance.—In the order of the Congress, which met in May, 1775, for a general fast, they call upon all *America* to unite in beseeching the Almighty to avert the judgments with which they were threatened, and to *bless their rightful Sovereign*, that so a *réconciliation might be brought about with the parent-state*.—And in their declaration setting forth the causes of their taking arms, they declare, that they did not mean to dissolve the union which had so long and so happily subsisted between them and this country.—In the instructions, delivered, Nov. 9, 1775, by a committee of the representatives of the province of *Pennsylvania*, to their delegates in the third general Congress, they enjoin them, in behalf of the province, "utterly to reject any propositions, should such be made, that might lead to a separation from the mother-country."

What reason can there be for thinking the Colonies not sincere in all these declarations?—In truth, it was not possible they should be otherwise than sincere; for so little did they think of

war,

war, at the time when most of these declarations were made, that they were totally unprepared for it: And, even when hostilities were begun at *Lexington*, in April, 1775, they were so destitute of every instrument of defence, particularly ammunition, that *half* the force which is now invading them would have been sufficient to conquer them at once.

Since these Resolutions, the sentiments of *America*, with respect to *independence*, have been much altered. But it should be remembered, that this alteration has been owing entirely to *ourselves*; I mean, to the measures of the last winter and summer, and particularly the following:

First. The rejection of the petition from the Congress brought over by Governor *Penn.* In this petition they professed, in strong language, that they still retained their loyalty to the King and attachment to this country, and only prayed, "that they might be directed to some mode by which the united applications of the Colonies might be improved into a happy reconciliation; and that, in the mean time, some measures might be taken for preventing their farther destruction, and for repealing such statutes as more immediately distressed them."

Secondly.. The last prohibitory bill, by which our protection of them was withdrawn; their ships and effects confiscated; and open-war declared against them.

Thirdly. Employing *foreign* troops to subdue them. This produced a greater effect in *America* than is commonly imagined. And it is remarkable, that even the writers in *America* who answered the pamphlet entitled *Common Sense*, acknowledge, that should the *British* ministry have recourse to foreign aid, it might become proper to follow their example, and to embrace the necessity of resolving upon *independence*.

These measures have, in all probability, hastened that disruption of the *new* from the *old* world, which will begin a new *æra* in the annals of mankind, and produce a revolution more important, perhaps, than any that has happened in human affairs.—As a friend, therefore, to the general interest of mankind, I ought, probably, to rejoice in these measures; and to bless that all-governing Providence, which, often, out of the evil intended by wretched mortals, brings the great-

est good.—But when I consider the *present* sufferings which these measures must occasion, and the *calastrophe* with which they threaten *Great-Britain*, I am shocked, and feel myself incapable of looking forward, without distress, to the fate of an empire, once united and happy, but now torn to pieces, and falling a sacrifice to despotic violence and blindness. Under the impression of these sentiments, and dreading the awful *crisis* before us, I cannot help, however impotent my voice, crying out to this country—"Make no longer war against *yourselves*. Withdraw your armies from your Colonies. Offer your power to them as a *protecting*, not a *destroying* power. Grant the security they desire to their property and charters; and renounce those notions of dignity, which lead you to prefer the exactions of force to the offerings of gratitude, and to hazard *every thing* to gain *nothing*.—By such wisdom and equity *America* may, perhaps, be still preserved; and that dreadful breach healed, which your enemies are viewing with triumph, and all *Europe* with astonishment."

But what am I doing?—At the moment I am writing this, the possibility of a reconciliation may be lost.—*America* may have formed an alliance with *France*—And the die may be cast.

Mr. URBAN,

IT is curious and not unentertaining to see how doctors (I mean doctors of divinity) differ.

Doctor Miles Cooper, in his Fast Sermon, at Oxford, p. 12. says thus:—"It is indeed difficult to assign any reasons that will justify the rebellion of subjects against the sovereign authority. *Submission to the higher powers*, is at least enjoined upon Christians under the severest penalty. But were Christianity altogether out of the question, yet the insurrection of subjects against their rightful governors, is condemned by those laws which are fundamental to society."

Doctor John Butler, on the other hand, in his Fast Sermon before the House of Commons, says thus, p. 7.—"No man, who breathes the air of this country, and feels the benefit of it, would abruptly, or too severely, censure any exercise of liberty. There was a time when lawful resistance was treated as a contradiction in terms; thanks to some great names, who have speculated upon the rights of mankind, and

and some greater worthies who have struggled for them; we have discovered that resistance may not only be necessary, but that it may be lawful, that it may even be meritorious."

Now, from these two paragraphs, several pleasant observations might be made. I shall only observe, that if Dr. John Butler be right, then Dr. Miles Cooper is NOBODY; for Dr. Butler says, "*No man*, who breathes the air of this country, and feels the benefit of it, would too abruptly, or too severely, censure any exercise of liberty." And if Dr. Miles Cooper tells truth, then Dr. John Butler tells (I would not use a coarse word) its opposite; for Doctor Cooper says, "The insurrection of subjects against their rightful governors, is condemned by those laws which are fundamental to society:" and lo! Dr. Butler, in direct contradiction to this, asserts, "that resistance may not only be necessary, but *lawful*."

Now, the question is, which of these two doctors is right?

"*Who shall decide, when doctors disagree?*" Not I truly; these points are too profound for me; let those deep judges, your fierce Whigs, and staunch Tories, determine such difficult matters. I am no party-man, and only propose these disquisitions to the examination of the politician, and for the amusement of the curious.

In justice, however, to the university of Oxford, it is acknowledged that the following words of Dr. Cooper are indisputably true.

"Such wild, visionary, enthusiastic notions," (namely, of power being derived from the people, and of original compacts, which, says he, never existed,) "have always been counteracted and opposed by the examples and instructions of *this* university: which may, without vanity, boast, that it has been steadier in its principles, and suffered more for its consistency, in the support of regal government, than perhaps any other place of the like nature in the Christian world." P. 22.

Sons of Cambridge, blush! blush for your mother! Which of you can say this for her?

L. R.

ANECDOTES.

THE Rev. Mr. Thomas Metcalfe, incumbent of Toft and Hardwicke, near Cambridge, who died lately, aged near an hundred, was, about the time that Bishop Fleetwood's Preface was burned by order of the

House of Commons, appointed by his Lordship to preach the sermon at his Lordship's episcopal visitation in the church of St. Michael, Cambridge. Mr. Metcalfe's text was, Acts xii. 2. *These were more noble, &c.* and the tendency of his discourse was to prevail with his audience to search the Scriptures, and exercise their Christian liberty, in opposition to those who sought to bring them into bondage by the usurpation of a pretended authority from the Church to controul Christians in matters of conscience. This doctrine gave so great offence, that the reverend disciples of Sacheverel, who happened to be the majority, took their hats, and walked out of the church, before the preacher had finished his sermon. After the assembly broke up, the good Bishop called Mr. Metcalfe to him, took him by the hand, thanked him for his excellent discourse, and exhorted him not to be discouraged at what had happened, adding an assurance that his Lordship would not forget him; and, in consequence of that information, collated him to Hardwicke, one of the livings of which Mr. Metcalfe died possessed.

It is an ill wind that blows nobody any good;—so said the Duchess Dowager of Marlborough in a little note which she sent wrapped up with an Ensign's commission to a young gentleman of small fortune, who being present the day before in a large company where her Grace happened to have an unlucky escape, took it up, and ran off with it, as if in great confusion, heartily begging all their pardons.

Hold your tongue, and eat your pudding, said a Mountebank to his Merry-Andrew, who while he was stuffing of pudding with one hand, in the other held a stag's tongue. Sir Jonathan Trelawney, Bishop of Winchester, passing by in his coach, and being caught with the appearance of this *living rebus*, stopped to see what it was, and then, passing on, said to Mat. Prior, who was in the coach with him, "This fellow is no fool."

CLOSTERMAN, being jealous of the fame of Kneller, to whom, tho' a good painter, he was inferior, sent Sir Godfrey a challenge to paint a picture with him for a wager. Sir Godfrey wisely declined the contest, and sent him word he allowed him to be his superior.

9. Sir John Hawkins's *History of Music*. Continued from p. 35.

THE II^d volume opens with the improvements made in vocal melody, by the invention of Guido, in Italy, Germany, France, and here also, where the offices were multiplied in proportion. And each cathedral had a formulary or use (as it was called) to itself, of which the most followed was that of Sarum, some account of whose origin is here given. In that cathedral most remarkable was the ceremony on the eve of Innocent's-day of the boy or choirister-bishop, and the figure of one (here represented) who died in that office is preserved in that church on his monument. The improvements of Guido related only to that branch of harmony which was called *Melopoeia*; but with the other, viz. the *Rythmopoeia*, it does not appear that he meddled at all. Of the latter it is difficult to form any precise idea. Even Isaac Vossius gives it up as irretrievable. The system of metrical composition, which was still wanting to give melody the energy and force of metre, was supplied, it is generally thought, by Johannes de Muris, a Doctor of the Sorbonne, about 1330; but for several reasons here given, and on undoubted authority, the *Cantus Mensurabilis* is here proved to have existed above two centuries before, being invented at the latter end of the 11th century by Franco, a scholastic of Liege. Our author then proceeds in the progress of choral music, and, in recapitulating the history of St. Bernard, the abbot, introduces an account of the famous Abelard, which is much connected with it. On the celebrated Epistle by Mr. Pope, with great propriety it is here observed, that "by the reading this animated poem, it is to be feared, fewer people have been made to think honourably and reverentially of the passion of love, than have become advocates for that fascinating species of it, which frequently terminates in concubinage, and which it is the drift of this epistle, if not to recommend, to justify." The establishment of schools and other seminaries in France now gave rise to a new division of the sciences into three professions, divinity, law, and physic, and four classes, theoretical, practical, mechanical, and logical, in which music was hardly comprehended. Of a curious Bodleian MS. by Meletius (a Greek), an account is given, to deter-

mine what were the musical characters in use among the modern Greeks. Next follow the musical writers of the 13th century, John of Salisbury, Roger Bacon, Pope John XXII, &c. till we arrive at the Troubadours, or Provençal poets, in whom music and poetry seemed to concenter. Among these bards occurs our Richard I. Cœur de Lion; and his verses, mentioned by Crescimbeni, have been found in the Laurentine library at Florence, and are here quoted from Mr. Walpole's *Royal and Noble Authors*. This prince, it appears, was also skilled in music. Of these poets our minstrels were the genuine offspring. A curious account of their exercises and privileges is annexed. And of modern poetry and music the Provençals also were the fathers. Of these, especially the latter, the history is regularly deduced. We then proceed to the modern division between religious and civil or secular music, or the music of the church and that of the common people; and, from many quotations from Chaucer and other old poets, it appears that music was at that time in a great measure confined to the clergy, (such was the ignorance of the laity,) and that they were for the most part the authors and composers of the popular songs and ballads, with the tunes adapted to them. The oldest country-dance tune now extant is St. Leger's Round, about the time of Henry VIII. and the most ancient English song, with notes, is now in the British Museum, and is here copied. The History of Music, as connected with that of civil life, in the 14th century, would in a great measure have been lost, were it not for the writings of Boccace and Chaucer. Of their two great works, the Decameron, and the Canterbury Tales, a particular account, and some extracts, are therefore given. From the Italian poet, the antiquity of the lute, the viol, and the bagpipe, and of a kind of measured dance, may be ascertained. From the English, that the fiddle, the rote, bagpipe, and getron [cittern], the sautrie, the ribible, and the lute, were in common use; that the organ was used in churches, &c. with many other particulars, for which we must refer to the work. Chivalry next engages our attention; whether it was the offspring of crusading, or crusading arose from that, is uncertain; and to tilts and tournaments, which succeeded, we owe the introduction of women on the theatre.

tre of life. Of the customs and manners of those times there cannot be a better picture than is given by Bartholomæus, entitled, *De Proprietatibus Rerum*, written 1366; and translated into English by John Trevisa 1398, of which we have a large extract. Homely, it appears, were then the representations of ancient manners, but courteous and polite were those of higher rank; and very justly it is observed, that “much of that esteem and respect with which women have long been treated is owing to those elegant models of courtship contained in the addresses of Petrarch to his beloved Laura, which have been followed by many poets of our own country as well as his.” We are next entertained with a disquisition on dancing, and an account of the ancient dances used in England. The morrice-dance was indisputably introduced by the Moors in Spain; and from various quotations it appears, that dancing was not only a favourite recreation before the 14th century, but was even then subject to rule and measure; which, if the *Cantus Mensurabilis* be ascribed to Johannes de Muris, is utterly unaccountable. Of this writer and his works an account is now given. But into the abstruser parts of the science we pretend not to enter, and must therefore refer to the History for a view of music as it stood immediately after the last improvement of Guido. Entering on the 15th century, of two most curious MSS. on the musical science a large account is given, one formerly belonging to Waltham Holy-Cross, (late Mr. West’s,) and the other to the Cotton library. We are then presented with a general detail of the monastic institution, of the rule and order of the religious houses, with the advantages and disadvantages that attended them. The author then takes a view of the practical part in our cathedrals, colleges, &c. and having thus treated at large of ecclesiastical, he pursues the history of secular music, and of such of the instruments now in use as were not before mentioned, viz. the harp, the cruth (whence crowder, corruptly crowd), on which only one person in Wales, John Morgan in Anglesey, now can play, and many more described by Bartholomæus in the book before mentioned, the oldest treatise on the subject in our language, to which we must refer. Next follows the household establishment of Edward IV. as far as relates

to music, and also that of Henry the 5th Earl of Northumberland. Among the succeeding musicians of the 15th century is Angelus Politian, better known as one of the revivers of literature: and the migration of learning from the East to the West is an event too important to be here unnoticed. Of Franchinus and his writings, often mentioned in this work, we have a large account, fit only for the learned; and memoirs and specimens of the works and improvements of other masters conduct us to the time of the Reformation, with which the volume concludes, the author justly observing, from several transactions, that the retention of the solemn choral service in our church was in a great measure owing to that zeal for it in the princes under whom the Reformation was begun and perfected, which may be naturally supposed to have resulted from that love for music for which Henry VIII. Edward VI. and Q. Elizabeth, were all distinguished.

(To be continued.)

10. *A Sermon on Catholic Loyalty to the present Government; preached in the Catholic Chapel of Liverpool, upon Occasion of the late General Fast. By Mr. R. H. No bookseller’s name.*

THE text of this loyal discourse is from 1 Tim. ii. 2, 3. *I earnestly recommend, first of all, that supplications, prayers, intercessions, and thanksgivings, be made for all men, for Kings, and for all those who are in high stations; that we may lead a quiet and peaceable life in all piety and chastity: for this is good and acceptable in the sight of God our Saviour.* [Vulgate.]

In the series of it, adapting it chiefly to the circumstances of the present times, the preacher considers loyalty as an interest and a duty; and were we not told in the title that it was preached in a Catholic chapel, we should never have guessed it from the perusal. The conclusion is as follows: *Ex uno disce omnes:*

“And here it is a happy circumstance for me, that I need not look for any further arguments to make you sensible of this truth; but only desire you to reflect a little on your own circumstances, at this critical situation of affairs. You have hitherto shewed yourselves, notwithstanding the prevailing spirit of independency of the times, what, I pray to God, you may always continue to shew to the world,

true, faithful, and loyal to your King : and it is in return for this your fidelity, I make no doubt, that you now experience, in yourselves and families, the blessings of that fatherly indulgence, that beneficent protection, that condescending benignity, that universal benevolence, which are universally known to be the great characteristic of the royal heart of our most gracious King. *He is truly to us a Minister of God for good.*

“ It is from him, as a just dispenser of rewards, that, unmolested in our civil and religious liberties, we now enjoy every degree of indulgence, every valuable and rational advantage, that can make us truly happy and content ; and enable us, as the apostle says, *to lead a quiet and peaceable life in all manner of piety and good works.* And, as it is from the same gracious fountain we are to expect a continuance of the same, if we never deviate from that sacred allegiance to his Royal Person, which God and his Church so strictly require at our hands ; so it is an indispensable duty incumbent on us, both in gratitude and justice, daily to offer up to the Almighty our most fervent supplications for the prosperity of his Royal Person and Family, for the direction and wisdom of his council, for the preservation of his numerous, and hitherto victorious, army, and for the peace, tranquillity, concord, unanimity, and Christian harmony, of all his subjects throughout the whole extent of his empire ; *for this is good and acceptable in the sight of God our Saviour :* that Sovereign King of Kings, that immortal Prince of Glory, that God of Peace, who, in the *Unity* of one Essence, Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, lives and reigns one God world without end. *Amen.*”

11. *Peace the best Policy : or, Reflections upon the Appearance of a foreign War, the present State of Affairs at Home, and the Commission for granting Pardons in America. In a Letter to a Friend.* By Matt. Robinson M. pp. 112. 8vo. 1s. 6d. Almon.

THIS writer now enters the political lists for the third time*, and in proportion to our successes against the Americans thinks that our dangers also are augmented, and that either defeat

or victory will equally accelerate our undoing ; sees a French war in full sight, and a junction of our Colonies with France and Spain ; and paints in dark colours the weakness and nakedness of our two islands, stripped both of soldiers and seamen, defenceless, and unfortified. He advises us, therefore, for substantial reasons, 1. Not to intermeddle between Spain and Portugal, but to let them decide their dispute by themselves, even though Spain should be joined by France, and Russia should offer to assist us ; obviates the arguments arising from the Portugal trade and treaties ; and shews the matter in dispute on the river Plata to be perplexed and problematical. 2. In order “ to take out the sting of France,” Mr. Robinson urges a peace with our Colonies now while we are in a course of success, before the tide turns, assigning several probable reasons for France and Spain joining our revolted Provinces, and appeals to the fact of their receiving and protecting the Provincial privateers both in Europe and the West-Indies. The liberal terms on which he would have us make peace are by staying our hands, restraining our fleets and armies, repealing our oppressive and offensive acts of parliament, restoring the charters and extending the trade of the Colonies. But (he adds) “ the humble plan here recommended is on the one hand far below the flight of our high-minded ministers, and on the other our Colonies have declared their independence.” The commission sent to America by the Howes is the next subject discussed ; and this, he shews, means neither more nor less than the terms of absolute power and unconditional submission, with an addition only of pardon. One material point wanting in it, he insists, is the restoration of the charter of Massachusetts-Bay, which seems to be a sort of a *sine quâ non*. But this the ministry, he fully believes, never had the least intention of restoring, that statute being made at first not temporary, as in other cases, but perpetual. The same is his opinion of the Quebec act. The proposed revising of obnoxious acts and instructions he holds up to ridicule, as they are to be revised by the same persons who drew and passed them ; and if these persons should still approve them, what then ? *Væ victis !* Besides an accommodation with America, a real not a nominal representation Mr. R. thinks

* See Vol. XLIV. p. 480, and Vol. XLVI. p. 129.

R. thinks essentially necessary to our future safety, and with this view strongly recommends the legacy or proposal left us by Lord Chatham, on his retiring from public business, of doubling the members for our counties in the House of Commons. He hints, also, at two other propositions, thrown out by that noble Lord in the House of Peers, viz. taking away the translation of Bishops, and electing the 16 Peers of Scotland for life. Dean Tucker falling in his way, some notice is taken of his aspersions of "mock patriots and republican bigots." In conclusion the writer shews, that far from the present disturbances taking their rise from the conquest of Canada, and the extinction of the power of France on that continent, Canada as possessed by Britain is a much sharper thorn in the side of the Colonies than if possessed by France, for the French would have been their fast friends, as in Europe, whereas now that door is only open to their enemies. The same reasoning he also applies to Florida and Spain. And as to the little want or loss we yet seem to feel of our American trade, the war itself, he observes, creates a great and probably a very beneficial trade, much money, however raised, being spent, and great numbers of men maintained; "the war thus by a certain round keeping up the ball, and supplying in some sense its own wants. Borrowing and funding make a fullness of money, enlisting and pressing cover the distresses of individuals; but all unite to insure our undoing." The author adds a few words to our military men, the substance of which is, that (whatever they may think or say) "they are obliged not only to consult, but to obey and pursue, their own sincere inward sentiments and opinions." The whole of the argument is wound up as follows: "If the writer shall in any place appear to have expressed himself with a greater degree of freedom than may be welcome to some men, it deserves to be considered how just a displeasure or provocation it is for any one perfectly satisfied in his humble situation to see every thing, his country, and his private affairs, in danger of being totally confounded and distracted by the means and the measures of those whose particular province and duty it is to preserve the public from all mischiefs. . . . We are by a gradual progress at length come to the brink of a precipice. We

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must stay our steps, or we go headlong. Our fate much depends upon a few months, or days. Let us, then, not become parties in the dispute between Spain and Portugal. Let us keep a watchful eye over France, for the purpose not of entering into contention, but of preserving peace. Let us, above all, accommodate ourselves with our Colonies. Let us establish such provisions as may at the same time both check corruption and disappoint ambition. Let us employ our armies for the defence and not the destruction of ourselves. Let us without distinction unite for the saving of our country, which does in this most difficult crisis but too much want the concurrence and the assistance of every honest man."

Salutary as many of Mr. Robinson's advices doubtless are, we hope and trust that he has viewed our present situation and prospects through a magnifying glass; and wish him to remember, that, at Rome, in a crisis still more alarming than ours, thanks were voted to the patriot "who did not despair of the commonwealth."

12. *Historical Memoirs of the Author of the Henriade. With some Original Pieces. To which are added, Genuine Letters of M. de Voltaire. Taken from his own Minutes. Translated from the French. 8vo. 3s. 6d. Kearsly.*

IF these Memoirs had been by Voltaire himself, we should have expected to have met with many more original anecdotes. On the contrary, except the letters, we find here little more than what was given in our Magazine, Vol. XLIV. and XLV. To those volumes, therefore, we must refer; but cannot dismiss this article without observing, that all the Reviews, in their account of it, have committed the same mistake, in supposing that the Rousseau with whom Voltaire in his youth had many quarrels, after being very intimate, now actually exists in the person of John James, the Philosopher of Geneva;—whereas that was really the poet John Baptiste, equally well known in his time, who died in the year 1739.

13. *A Letter to the Rev. Josiah Tucker, D. D. Dean of Gloucester. By Sam. Estwick, LL. D. &c. 2d Extra.*

IN the former part of our account of this work, we took notice of three different opinions which the writer had formed

formed concerning the Dean and his project *for a separation of the Colonies from Great-Britain*: 1. *That actio non mala, cum intentio sit bona*: 2. *That his politics were bad, but his policy good*: and, 3. *That his end is wicked, and his means worse*. And having endeavoured to collect, in brief, our author's reasons for the two first opinions, we shall here, in his own words, exhibit the grounds on which he has founded his third.

"When I found, says he, that (not content to sow, by every species of inflammatory argument, and misrepresented story, the tares of civil discord in the state, contrary to those practical duties which preach peace, and love, and brotherly union; nay, even by every essay to sever the empire from itself, against the sense and spirit of that Gospel truth which declares, that *"a house divided against itself cannot stand,"*) you had proceeded, boldly persevering in error, to call forth, by *"Humble Address, and Earnest Appeal,"* the *landed* against the *commercial* interest of the nation; pitting them, as it were, in battle array, the one against the other, and reviving the unnatural distinction equally ruinous to both: when I understood that this your project of wilful separation, insane as it is, was adopted as the alternative to absolute conquest over, and unconditional submission in America, by a noble law-lord, who, though not *really*, is *virtually* at the helm of state, with power and design to steer the imperial vessel on that Scylla, or on this Charybdis: I say, when I perceived that these things were so, my exclamation was, and my opinion is, *that your end is wicked, and your means are worse*."

Here the writer takes occasion to declare his motives for taking up the gauntlet which the Dean has thrown down; and, as it has been, and is, the practice of every anticonstitutional writer on the American subject, to falsify the principles of those who differ from them; and as the Dean in particular has been induced to form a net, to which he has given a new name of *republicism*, with which, like the miraculous draught of fishes, he catches all the Whigs at a haul; the writer, therefore, to keep himself out of this snare, confesses his political faith and belief in and of the *trinity* of our constitution, as composed of King, Lords, and Commons, *as unity*.

He holds that all government is of human, and not of divine, institution; and that as all power originally is, so does it ultimately reside in the people.

He avows himself as much an enemy to republicism or democracy, as implacably so to absolute monarchy: and declares the mixed government of England, as confirmed at the Revolution, and by express compact in the act of settlement with the present illustrious house of Hanover, to be, equally with the established religion of the church, as founded in protestantism, and with all their faults, like Hamlet's ghost, upon their heads, the objects of his maintenance and esteem.

The writer then addresses himself more immediately to the Dean, and ironically apologises for any liberty he has taken, or may take, in treating his Reverence too irreverently, pleading his pardon from the Dean's own words, who says, that, in 1745, the London Evening Post (now a republican) was then a flaming Jacobite paper, in which he [the Dean] had the honour to be abused, under the character of a *low-church, fanatical, Oliverian Whig*, and once, in particular, was complimented in the high-flown strain of *Josiah ben Tucker ben Judas Iscariot*. But now, being perfectly resigned to these vicissitudes of human affairs, he has no other favour to ask, than that his *brother scribblers* would *never* praise him; because that, and that only, he should look upon to be a *real disgrace*. This leads our author to the relation of a story: "Cardinal Mazarin, says he, valuing himself much upon being the politest man of his time in France, Louis the XIVth became, on this account, jealous of him; thinking that, as he was the first *man*, he had a right also to be the first *gentleman*; and therefore seized every occasion of contrasting his address with that of the Cardinal's. One day, in particular, as the King, in company with the Cardinal, was coming from his coach, and going into his palace, he took it into his head to stop short at the threshold, and to make a sign with his hand, that the Cardinal should enter before him. Mazarin, hurt at the indecorum of preceding his master, shrugged up his shoulders, as the French are wont to do, and bowed his excuse; upon which Lewis exultingly said, Cardinal, from this day you must yield the palm of good-breeding to me."

me: it was mine to command, it was yours to obey; *to give way* to your superiors, is to do as you are bid:

“Under this impression, then; am I fashioned, with relation to you. As a *brother scribbler* you have bid me *never to praise you*; because that, and that only, would be a *real disgrace*. As my superior in *scribbling*, in civility I am taught to obey. At present my only concern is, that my compliment of *Josiah ben Joshua ben the chosen of God*; (see p. 36,) will fall so far short of the truth, and of that high-flown strain of *Josiah ben Tucker ben Judas Iscariot*; that, in comparison therewith, by judgment of *misnomer*, my plea will be over-ruled. In this case then, as humble submission must supply the place of my pardon, and as he that is not ashamed to attack anonymously a name, should at least have impudence enough not to be ashamed of his own; so, therefore, have I; here crying mercy of the public, given up my name, with myself, to whatever pleasantries or censures you may think fit to pass upon either or both.”

These few particulars being premised, and preliminaries settled, Dr. Estwick enters upon the main business, viz. the consideration of the *Humble Address and Earnest Appeal*, in which he treats the Dean's arguments for a separation of the colonies from Great-Britain, sometimes seriously, sometimes facetiously, and sometimes sarcastically, but throughout with great acuteness and strength of reasoning.

The following observations will serve as a specimen:

To the Dean's argument, That “when we are no longer connected with the colonies by the imaginary tie of an identity of government, then our merchant exporters and manufacturers will have a better chance of having their debts paid than they have at present,” our author replies, “This is as much as to say, that, when debtors are under *no* obligation to pay their debts, they are more ready to pay them than when they are under *some* obligation: which perhaps is proving too much; for the same argument goes to the putting down of the courts in Westminster-Hall, and to depriving the lawyers of their fees. It may behove you therefore, not to press this advantage too far, lest you bring this profession on your back; and next to the *red-coats*, and the *black-coats*, and I may add the *petticoats*, you know

the *long robe* is the most formidable coat of any.”

Another advantage the Dean adduces, “That, after a separation from the colonies, our influence over them will be much greater than ever it was, since they began to feel their own weight and importance.”—“To this advantage,” says Dr. Estwick, “I have naught to object; seeing that my comprehension does not extend so far (which is not your fault but my misfortune) as to make me understand, that where influence *ceases* there influence *begins*; or that the weight of influence, in one scale, preponderates in a ratio proportionate to the weight of opposition applied to it in the other.”

A third advantage is, says the Dean, “Our West-India islands themselves will receive signal benefit from this separation.”—“A fine round assertion this! *totus, teres, atque rotundus*; replies Dr. E. and, in good truth, most worthy of you! But where is the proof! Proof! say you? I have no proof; let others prove the contrary. But negatives are not always to be proved. So much the better, you reply; for then dilemmas arise, and these are proofs enough for my purpose. But seriously speaking, what is it you can mean, by saying, that “our West-India islands themselves will receive signal benefit by this separation.” Do you mean; that in consequence of this separation from the continental colonies of America, a separation from the West-India islands must necessarily follow, and that hence the West-India islands will receive signal benefit? No. Well! if this is not your meaning, what else can it possibly be? Why? How? Wherefore receive signal benefit? To these questions not a word is to be found in answer: but instead of this, flying off from the subject as if by a repulsive force, gasconading, and pluming yourself on the size and situation of the islands, as the happy means of their being held in subjection, you gravitate your abuse on the inhabitants thereof, for having dared at any time, no matter for the provocation, to resist the iron arm of power; and for presuming to claim to themselves those rights which God and the English constitution have given them. Unable, then, to afford instruction to others, deign to be instructed yourself. On that day when a separation shall take place, whether by will or necessity it is of no matter, between Great-Britain and

and North-America; on that day the West-India islands are lost for ever to this country. Lost! What then? Let them be lost, we will find sugar-plantations in Russia, you will say. Of the possibility of this I will not now dispute or contend with you: but I will repeat my assertion, that the West-India islands will be lost for ever to this country; and I will do more, and which is more than you have done, I will give you my reasons for my assertion.

“The inhabitants of these islands are not only dependent on America for the materials necessary to the carrying on of their manufactures, but that food by which they are fed must be had from *thence*; or they must perish, and be cut off from the face of the earth. No other countries, from distance of situation and other circumstances unnecessary to mention, can supply them with what they want, *in kind and in measure*, sufficient for their support, save and except America; and if they could, the price of purchase would be beyond the ability of payment. As to materials for their manufactures, they have none of their own; I say none, in comparison with their occasions for them, though in most of the islands they have literally none; and the uncertainty of the seasons, with the numbers of people that are to be maintained there, takes from them all dependance whatsoever on a provisional produce from their lands for subsistence. In proof of this I might furnish you with facts in detail undeniable: but the time is coming, and with giant strides too, when these facts, speaking for themselves, will teach you and the nation at large wisdom by woeful experience.”

14. *The Diaboliad: a Poem. Dedicated to the Worst Man in his Majesty's Dominions.* 4to. 1s. 6d. Kearsey.

THE plan of this poem will be best explained by the verses with which it is introduced.

“The Devil, grown old, was anxious to prepare

A fit successor for the infernal chair.

At length he summon'd forth his chosen band;

And thus the monarch gave his last command:

“Expand your sable wings, and speed to earth!

To every knave of power, and imp of

Statesmen and peers, these welcome findings tell,

That I resolve to quit the throne of Hell;
But, ere I cease to reign, 'twill be my care

From my dear children to elect an heir.
For this important end I now proclaim,
And swear by SATAN's high and mighty

name,
That ere the passing sun's resplendent ray
Dawns on the upper world another day,
With all terrific pomp, I will appear
On the dark, ebony throne of Hell, to hear
The claimants of its honours each display
Their titles—to my proud imperial sway.
This purpose let my favourite mortals
know,
And give them convoy to my realms be-

The candidates to succeed his infernal majesty, do not seem to be selected so much on account of their party attachments, as on account of their profligacy. For a specimen of the author's talents, see one of his principal characters, p. 87.

15. *The Diabo-Lady, or a Match in Hell: a Poem. Dedicated to the Worst Woman in his Majesty's Dominions.* 4to. 1s. 6d. Fielding and Walker.

THIS little piece seems to have taken its rise merely from the success of the former. In this age of free-thinking and free-acting there seems no danger of the D—l's wanting a mate. The character selected from p. 17 of this pamphlet, (and inserted in p. 88 of our Mag.) will match with that selected from the former, and Lucifer will be puzzled to find a more profligate pair in Hell.

16. *Three Letters to Dr. Price, containing Remarks on his Observations on the Nature of Civil Liberty, the Principles of Government, and the Justice and Policy of the War with America.* By a Member of Lincoln's-Inn. 8vo. Payne.

THE writer of these Letters is undoubtedly one of the most formidable of Dr. Price's antagonists. He tells us, in his Preface, that he has confined himself to refute what the Doctor calls his “one leading principle, and the indisputable consequences deduced from it:”—to substitute other more intelligible principles in its stead:—to apply these principles to the present controversy between Great-Britain and her Colonies:—to shew, that neither the claims set up by Parliament, nor the mode made use of to enforce them, are novel or unconstitutional:—to shew,

shew, that, however repugnant they may be to some of the *indisputable consequences* drawn by the Doctor from his one leading principle, yet to other consequences they are perfectly reconcilable.

His refutation of this one leading principle shall serve as a specimen of all the rest.

According to Dr. Price, "there is a something called liberty to which every member of society in all civil communities has a natural and unalienable right."

Whether this position be true or false, cannot be decided without previously "*obtaining correct ideas of liberty* in general, and of the nature, limits, and principles, of *civil liberty* in particular."

In order to obtain these correct ideas of liberty, "What," says the writer, "is the first thing that a plain man would have expected? Most probably a definition. If the thing defined were distinguishable into different kinds, he might then have looked for a division. This is not the order chosen. It is not by a *definition*, not even so much as by a *description*, of liberty, that you begin: you begin abruptly, and, as to me it should seem, preposterously, with a ramification of it into four general divisions, as you are pleased to call them; namely, *Physical*, *Moral*, *Religious*, and *Civil*. I beg your pardon, Sir; but, certainly, I should not have been more surprized, nor I believe less edified, had you divided liberty into East, West, North, and South."

The author here introduces the Doctor's own words:

"By *Physical* liberty," says the Doctor, "I mean that principle of spontaneity, or self-determination, which constitutes us agents, or which gives us a command over our actions, rendering them properly ours, and not effects of the operation of any foreign cause. *Moral* liberty is the power of following in all circumstances our sense of right and wrong; or of acting in conformity to our reflecting and moral principles, without being controuled by any contrary principles. *Religious* liberty signifies the power of exercising, without molestation, that mode of religion which we think best; or of making the decision of our own consciences, respecting religious truth, the rule of our conduct, and not any of the decisions of others. In like manner, *Civil* liberty is the power of a civil society or state to govern itself by

its own discretion, or by laws of its own making, without being subject to the imposition of any extraneous will or power."

"Throughout the whole of this paragraph it appears, I think, that you take liberty, *spontaneity*, or *self-government*, for something *positive*; that of this something you suppose there are four divisions. These divisions you announce; but not the minutest difference do you shew us in the thing itself. The differences you point out to us are placed, not in the thing called liberty, but the nature of the *acts* about which that liberty is employed. It is all along the self-same principle or power applied to various *acts*. Why, then, so niggardly, Sir? when instead of only four divisions you might have made them to the full as numerous as all the *genera plantarum* described by Linnæus, Hill, and Forster. As many divisions might there certainly have been established, as there are *acts* which a man may possibly do or forbear. Suppose, for instance, you had given for a *fifth* division *Convivial* liberty, or the power of following at all banquets our sense of sweet or sower, and of eating and drinking in conformity to our own digestive and tasting faculties; or, suppose you had invented some sonorous title for a sixth *grand* division of liberty, once, and but once, established by the solemn edict of a Roman Emperor, which enacted that every man might break wind backwards if he pleased."

The writer, after rallying the Doctor for mistaking liberty for something *positive*, asks, What then is liberty? And answers the question himself. Clearly nothing more nor less than the absence of *coercion*. I use, says he, the word *coercion*, because it comprises *constraint* and *restraint*. By the former a man may be compelled to *do*, by the latter to *forbear*, certain *acts*.

Liberty thus defined, he says, may be divided into *Physical* and *Moral*. The absence of *Physical coercion* he calls *Physical liberty*. The absence of *Moral coercion* he calls *Moral liberty*, &c.

This writer proceeds, with a conscious superiority of style and erudition, to combat the Doctor's popular arguments. That his reasoning does not always convey conviction does not arise from any want of perspicuity, but from a certain mode of thinking irreconcilable to the constitution of a limited Government.

P R O L O G U E

To SIR THOMAS OVERBURY.

Written by R. B. SHERIDAN, Esq;

Spoken by Mr. HULL.

TOO long the Muse, attach'd to regal
show,

Denies the scene to tales of humbler woe;
Such as were wont, while yet they charm'd the
ear,

To steal the plaudit of a silent tear,
When Otway gave domestic grief its part,
And Rowe's familiar sorrows touch'd the heart.

A scepter'd traitor, lash'd by vengeful fate,
A bleeding hero, or a falling state,
Are themes (tho' nobly worth the classic song)
Which feebly claim your sighs, nor claim
them long;

Too great for pity, they inspire respect,
Their deeds astonish, rather than affect;
Proving how rare the heart that woe can move,
Which reason tells us we can never prove.

Other the scene, where sadly stands confest
The private pangs that rend the sufferer's
breast;

When sorrow sits upon a parent's brow,
When fortune mocks the youthful lover's vow,
All feel the tale—for who so mean but knows
What fathers' sorrows are!—what lovers'
woes!

On kindred ground our bard his fabric built,
And plac'd a mirror there for private guilt;
Where, fatal union! will appear combin'd
An angel's form, and an abandon'd mind;
Honour attempting passion to reprove,
And friendship struggling with unhallow'd
love!

Yet view not, critics, with severe regard
The orphan offspring of an orphan bard,
Doom'd, while he wrote, unpitied to sustain
More real mis'ries than his pen could feign!
—Ill-fated Savage! at whose birth was giv'n
No parent but the Muse, no friend but Heav'n!
Whose youth no brother knew, with social
care

To soothe his sufferings, or demand to share;
No wedded partner of his mortal woe,
To win his smile at all that fate could do;
While, at his death, nor friend's nor mother's
tear

Fell on the track of his deserted bier!
So pleads the tale*, that gives to future
times

The son's misfortunes, and the parent's crimes;
There shall his fame (if own'd to-night) sur-
vive,

Fix'd by the hand that bids our language live!

E P I L O G U E

To SIR THOMAS OVERBURY.

Written by RICH. CUMBERLAND, Esq;

Spoken by Mrs. HARTLEY.

THE Muse, who late with melancholy
pride

Stalk'd by her poor neglected poet's side,

And, as the musing Wanderer stroll'd along,
Chear'd his sad ev'nings with her patient
song,

Round his unhoused temples twin'd her bays,
And soften'd hunger with the food of praise;
In want, despair, imprisonment, in death,
With hands convuls'd, still wove this tragic
wreath;

True to the last, in his lov'd cause appears,
And asks the soft libation of your tears:
To his yet ling'ring shade the prize imparts,
And greets him with the tribute of your hearts.
Thus, whilst with praise you crown departed
worth,

You bring succeeding genius to its birth.

And have you, Britons, have you hearts to
prove

Alien from us, the children of your love?

Are you, like *Savage's* dire mother, grown

Gentler to all mens offspring than your own?

Will you renounce, for an exotic band,

Plants of your own, and natives of your land?

On English ground a Gallic stage erect,

And all that Fashion propagates, protect?

Out goes the word, Subscribe! a scheme be-
hold

That turns French tinsel into English gold:

Hither the adventurers flock, for here they find

A huge fat host that welcomes all mankind.

Domestic bards, avaunt! Shakespeare be
dumb! [come]

Now, capering, quavering, chattering Muses

Gay glittering troops of actresses appear,

With authors tack'd, like sutlers, to the rear.

What can we plain unfashion'd mortals do,

Rival'd by them, and; ah!—renounc'd by
you:

Renounc'd!—ere either stage regains its breath,

There stopt by Resignation, here by Death:

Is it like you to sharpen our distress,

And make affliction's little remnant less?

Were you but faithful, I should scorn to yield;

By my brave soldier's side I'd keep the field;

Safe in your arms defy the invader's rage,

Whether it shakes the state, or saps the
stage.

EPITAPHIUM LUDIMAGISTRI J. B.

Scriptit J. C.

TAndem Ludimagister, quem non \dagger æquus
amavit

Jupiter (hoc per vinum dicere nempe solebat)

Captivorum qui dominus, captivus et ipse,

Victum quæsit tenuem et fastidia victus;

Qui strepitus ingentes, perpetuosque labores,

Qui varias tulit iras, multimodasque querelas,

Quas Inscitia semper, quasque Scientia sæpe

Fundit (nemo non gaudet vexare magistrum)

Hortis de vastatis, arboribus spoliatis,

Nidus seu pellexit, nondam credita acerba

Pendula sive uva, illecebris læta insidiosis;

Ostia pulsans quem tremefecit nuncius asper

Jactu de lapidum, de linguis heu! malefanis,

De portis nasis cretâ pugnoque notatis,

Felibus exagitatis et caudâ, aure, prehensis,

* Life of Richard Savage, by Dr. Johnson.

\dagger Virgilii Aeneid. VI, 129.

A CHARACTER,

From The DIABOLIAD.

THEN in succession came a Peer of words,
Well known,—and honour'd in the House
of Lords,

Whose eloquence all parallel defies!
So Sandwich says, and Sandwich never lies.
No doubt, the partial Earl delights to see,
In this young Lord, his own epitome.
Behind him came, in regimentals drest,
The brazen gorget hanging on his breast,
Th' obsequious Cousin, ready to obey,
Whate'er might be the business of the day.
With solemn look the conscious Peer began
Thus to address the military man:

“ Friend, Cousin, Pimp, or by whatever
name

You would be *blasted* by the trump of Fame,
Approach, and lend me now unusual aid!
You, my brave soldier, never are afraid
But when the critic brows of Ladies frown;
With thy assistance, I shall mount the Throne;
And then, to thee, my Coz, these Pow'rs shall
bend,

Their Monarch's fav'rite Counsellor and Friend.

“ Oft at thy curious vice I've stood amaz'd,
While *half-sledg'd* Subalterns, with wonder,
gaz'd.

Of you, their sage Lieutenant, Ensigns learn
The weakness of all Virtue to discern!
You fill their brains with Honour and Renown,
And teach them how to live—*upon the Town*;
To whore, to bully, to blaspheme, to game,
To scorn the boyish blush and honest shame;
And; having vers'd them in each common
evil,

Lead them to Masques to personate the Devil;
Their grateful parents will your pains requite,
And fill the Boxes on an Author's Night.

“ 'Twas you unlock'd a pious Parent's doors
For Panders, Gamesters, Whores, and Sons
of Whores;

And, with uncommon filial duty blest,
Sent her from Hell on earth, in Heav'n to rest.

“ But to my purpose.—In the world above,
Bound by resembling characters and love,
We liv'd together, and together stray'd
In Vice's public walk and secret shade.
I found thee apt in ev'ry artful wile,
Proud to defame, and eager to beguile.
Whene'er I sigh'd to practise a Deceit,
In thee, my Coz, I found the ready Cheat.
Whene'er I wanted Falsehood to supply
The place of Truth,—you found the ready
Lie.

When, to give spirit to some tedious hour,
I wish'd to see the Pedant Parson lower,
To make the Simple stare, the Virtuous sigh,—
Your tongue pour'd forth the ready blasphemy.
But now the scene is chang'd; that farce is
o'er,

And e'en your Falsehood will assist no more.
Start not at what I say,—well-temper'd Youth!
Be not alarm'd,—you now must speak the
truth.

Look not so pale, 'twill suit your nature well;
You *ly'd on earth*, and you *speak truth in Hell*.”

This

Sepibus et succisis, muris dimidiatis,
Dentatumque canem porcello vociferante;
Qui irrequietus vixit tandem morte quiescit.
Nulla dies illuxit ei nisi plena doloris,
Nox omnis sine somno, vi violenta dici,
Prædixit venientibus horis verbera, virgas,
Tum lachrymas puerorum, tum convicia ma-
trum.

De braccis pereuntibus, argento fugitato,
Impexisque comis, * *ὁ μὲν χαρίεσσιν ὁμοίων*,
Illotâ facie, de vestibus et iaceratis,
Vultu demisso, pedibus vergentibus ad se,
Chartâ de maculatâ carminibus sine sensu,
Jackey nondum docto, sufficiente cerebro;
De numeris, personis, verbis, nominibusque,
Omnia quæ coalescere nonvult norma lo-
quendi;

Aures obtusas habuit, dum vita manebat.
Inter anus minitantes, et mendacia vici,
Turbas discipulorum; † Xantippenque diser-
tam,

Voces suaves sævas mœstas atque superbas,
Tales edit Bedlam, tales edidit olim
Babel, linguâ gypso deficientibus omni,
BENNETIUS querulus, qui multis pertulit
annis,

Hic dormit securus tandem, uxore tacente.

✎ An English Translation is requested.

HORACE, ODE XXII. B. I. *Imitated.*

“ Integer vitæ scelerisque purus,” &c.

THE man of just and upright deeds
Nor jav'lin, bow, nor arrow needs,
But fearless will he stray
O'er Caucasus' wild summit drear,
Hot Syrtes' burning sands, or where
Hydaspes eats his way.

As wand'ring in the Sabine grove,
I sang of Lalagé and love,
A wolf appear'd, and fled;
Not warlike Daunia's spacious plains,
Nor the scorch'd land where Juba reigns,
E'er such a monster bred.

Place me where summer's balmy breeze
Ne'er fructifies the barren trees,
But unpropitious Jove
In anger views th' inclement skies,
Bids tempests roar, and clouds arise,
Still Lalagé I'll love.

Or place me in the torrid zone,
Under the chariot of the sun,
Where burn his fiercest rays;
Let Lalagé be there the while,
And softly speak, and sweetly smile,
Still will I sing her praise.

Portsmouth.

W. P.

* Vide Homerum, Il. XVII. 51. Nec non
nostratam Chesterfieldium passim.

† Xantippe, Socratis uxor, satagebat ira-
rum & molestiarum. JOHN CLARK'S In-
roduction to the Making of Latin.

This cheer'd him much, and made his
cheeks to glow, [woe;
And sav'd his bosom from the threat'ning
Which when his Lordship saw, in haughty
tone

He thus laid claim to the Infernal Throne:

"Is there a guilty deed I have not done?
What say you, Coz?" The Captain answer'd,

"None!"

"Have I not whor'd myself, and made thee
whore?" [swore.

Confirm it with an oath!"—The Captain

"Have I not acted ev'ry Villain's part?

Have I not broke a Noble Parent's heart?

By deeds of ill have I not seem'd to live?"

The Captain gave a bold affirmative.

"Do I not daily boast, how I've betray'd

The tender Widow, and the virtuous Maid?

These serious crimes you know, and many

more :

[swore!

Swear, Sir!"—By *Egypt's Queen* the Captain

(The Queen who luv'd him to disgrace his

Cloth,

[oath.)

And gave him bread, now serv'd him for an

But as he spoke, there issu'd from the crowd

**** the base, the cruel, and the proud ;

And eager cried, "I boast superior claim

To Hell's dark Throne, and ***** is my
name :

[me?

What, shall that stripling Lord contend with

I have four Sons as old and bad as he !

Whate'er he swears, I'll swear—he says, I'll say,

And look, All-gracious King, my hairs are
grey !"

A C H A R A C T E R,

From *The DIABO-LADY*.

AT length, with dimpling cheek, and leer-
ing eye,

Long noted in the rolls of Infamy,

** strept forth, and claim'd the vacant crown,

For ev'ry crime that bears in Hell renown.

Her argument she thus maintained with force,

Recounting deeds of blame from bad to worse:

"Tho' blest with beauty, rank, and pow'rs
to engage,

[age;

To charm in youth, and win *time-honour'd*

Yet, still ambitious of a nobler aim,

I squander'd beauty, dignity, and fame,

To earn thy notice, thy lov'd Empire own,

And, *jure infernali*, share thy throne.—

False to my husband's bed, I scorn'd to rove

Thro' common guilt, but chose incestuous
love ;

I drove him to distraction and despair,

And then removed a Sister and her heir;

To make Succession sure, and seal the deed,

Which helped my spurious issue to succeed

* * * * *

* * * * *

Of favours profligate, and nothing nice,

In many another mean-ignoble vice,

I gamboled, and I gambled deep at play,

And raised finances in less legal way;

I sweated gold, and practis'd ev'ry cheat,

Which, known to thee, I need not here re-
peat.

My deeds with thine compar'd, in ev'ry part.

Prove me in all—thy worthy counterpart :

In fine, to crown my merits, you shall find

I'm the reverse of her you left behind :

Nay more, to shew me fit to share thy sway,

Behold, my Liege, my locks, like thine, are
grey.

Father of Lies! accept my proffered hand,

What richer portion canst thou now demand?

For e'en to all the Russias shou'dst thou rove,

I equal Catherine, both in hate and love;

And were Semiramis herself alive,

With her in deeds of darkness I dare strive."

Mr. URBAN,

AS you have inserted in Volume XLIV.

p. 274, a whimsical Will in verse by

John. Hedges, Esq; please to insert also the

underwritten, copied verbatim from the Will

of the late Nathaniel Lloyd, Esq; (uncle to

the Countess Poulett,) who died some time

since at his seat at Twickenham.

WHAT I am going to bequeath,

When this frail part submits to death,

(But still I hope the spark divine

With its congenial stars shall shine,)

My good executors, fulfil,

I pray ye, fairly my last will,

With first and second codicil :

And first I give to dear Lord * Hinton,

At Twyford school now, not at Winton,

One hundred guineas for a ring,

Or some such memorandum thing ;

And truly much I should have blund' red,

Had I not giv'n another hundred

To Vere, Earl Poulett's second son,

Who dearly loves a little fun,

Unto my nephew Robert Longdon,

Of whom none says he e'er has wrong done,

Tho' civil law he loves to hash,

I give two hundred pounds in cash.

One hundred pounds to my niece Tudor,

(With loving eyes one Matthew view'd her,)

And to her children, just among 'em,

A hundred more; and, not to wrong 'em,

In equal shares I freely give it,

Not doubting but they will receive it,

To Sally Crouch and Mary Lee,

If they with Lady Poulett be,

Because they round the year did dwell

In Twick'nam-house, and serv'd full well,

When Lord and Lady far did stray

Over the hills and far away,

The first ten pounds, the other twenty ;

And, girls, I hope that will content ye.

In seventeen-hundred-sixty-nine,

This with my hand I write and sign,

The sixteenth day of fair October,

In merry mood, but sound and sober,

Past my threescore and fiftenth year,

With spirits gay and conscience clear,

Joyous and frolicsome, tho' old,

And, like this day, serene but cold ;

To foes well-wishing, and to friends most kind,

In perfect charity with all mankind.

* Earl Poulett's eldest son.

Continuation of AMERICAN Affairs, from page 42.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Whitehall, Feb. 25, 1777.

HIS Majesty's ship Bristol, which arrived at Portsmouth the 23d inst. has brought from New-York dispatches from General Sir William Howe, and Governor Tryon, to Lord George Germain, of which the following are extracts :

Extract of a Letter from General Sir Wm. Howe, to Lord Geo. Germain, dated New York, Dec. 20, 1776.

I have the honour to inclose an extract of a letter from Lieutenant-General Clinton, containing advice of his being in possession of Rhode-Island, without any loss to his Majesty's troops. The season may be found too far advanced for him to proceed to Providence, but, if practicable, I am confident the attempt will be made ; the advantages to be derived from this acquisition are, nevertheless, very important.

In Jersey, upon the approach of the Van of Lord Cornwallis's corps to Brunswick, by a forced march, on the 1st inst. the enemy went off most precipitately to Prince Town ; and had they not prevented the passage of the Rariton, by breaking a part of Brunswick bridge, so great was the confusion among them, that their army must inevitably have been cut to pieces.

My first design extending no farther than to get and keep possession of East-Jersey, Lord Cornwallis had orders not to advance beyond Brunswick, which occasioned him to discontinue his pursuit ; but finding the advantages that might be gained by pushing on to the Delaware, and the possibility of getting to Philadelphia, the communication leading to Brunswick was reinforced, and on the 6th I joined his Lordship with the 4th brigade of British, under the command of Maj. General Grant. On the 7th Lord Cornwallis's corps, the Guards excepted, who were left at Brunswick, marched to Prince Town, which the enemy had quitted on the same day. This corps marched in two divisions on the 8th : the first advancing to Trenton, reached the Delaware soon after the enemy's rear guard had crossed. Their main army, having passed the preceding day and night, took post on the other side of the river.

Lord Cornwallis, with the rear division, halted at Maidenhead, six miles from Trenton, and marched at one o'clock next morning to Corriels ferry, thirteen miles higher up the Delaware, in some expectation of finding boats there, and in the neighbourhood, sufficient to pass the river ; but in this he was disappointed, the enemy having taken the precaution to

destroy or to secure on the South side all the boats that could possibly be employed for that purpose.

The passage of the Delaware being thus rendered impracticable, his Lordship took post at Pennington, in which place and Trenton the two divisions remained until the 14th, when the weather having become too severe to keep the field, and the winter cantonments being arranged, the troops marched from both places to their respective stations. The chain, I own, is rather too extensive, but I was induced to occupy Burlington, to cover the county of Monmouth, in which there are many loyal inhabitants ; and trusting to the almost general submission of the country to the southward of this chain, and to the strength of the corps placed in the advanced posts, I conclude the troops will be in perfect security. Lord Cornwallis having desired to return to Britain, the command in Jersey is given to Major General Grant, in whose approved good conduct I have the greatest confidence.

I cannot too much commend Lord Cornwallis's good services during this campaign, and particularly the ability and conduct he displayed in the pursuit of the enemy from Fort Lee to Trenton, a distance exceeding eighty miles, in which he was well supported by the ardour of his corps, who cheerfully quitted their tents and heavy baggage, as impediments to their march.

By pressing the rebels so close, they had not time to destroy the country, as they intended, or to remove their stores ; by which a large quantity of provisions, and plenty of forage, have been secured.

During Lord Cornwallis's stay at Pennington, a patrol of 30 dragoons from the 16th regiment was sent out to gain intelligence of a corps under the command of General Lee, reported to be in Morris county, on their way to cross the Delaware, at Alexandria. Lieut. Colonel Harcourt desired the direction of this detachment, and learning, as he proceeded, the situation of this corps, consisting of 2000 men, and of Gen. Lee's headquarters, he contrived, by infinite address and gallantry, to get to his house undiscovered by the guard, surrounded it, and, overcoming all their resistance, made the General a prisoner.

Being confident this gallant action will not escape his Majesty's gracious attention, it is needless for me to recommend Lieut. Col. Harcourt to the King's notice upon this occasion.

I must also mention the signal services of Sir Wm. Erskine, in his department of Quarter-Master General, whose indefatigable zeal has eminently contributed to the success of this campaign ; nor must I omit Major Maitland, of the corps of marines, who has the command of the 2d bat-

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2d battalion of light infantry, in which he has distinguished himself much to his honour.

The time of service, for which most of the enemy's troops were engaged, being expired, their present strength, from a review of the latest intelligence received, is about 8000 on the South side of the Delaware, and in Philadelphia; 500 militia embodied at Morris country, New Jersey, and about 3000 at Pecks Kill, North Castle, and the smaller posts in this province. Major General Robertson, who served the campaign by his Majesty's permission, will return to Britain by the earliest opportunity.

Extract of a Letter from General Sir Wm. Howe, to Lord Geo. Germain, dated New York, December 29, 1776.

On the 25th instant, in the evening, a party of the enemy attacked an out-guard from the post of Trenton, where Colonel Rall commanded with three battalions of Hessians, fifty Chasseurs, and twenty light dragoons, having with them six field-pieces; which party was beaten back. On the succeeding morning, at six o'clock, the rebels appeared in force with cannon, evidently intending to attack the post. Colonel Rall, having received intelligence of their design, had the troops under arms, and detached his own regiment to support an advanced picket: this picket being forced, and falling back upon the regiment, threw it into some disorder, which occasioned them to retire upon the other battalions; no advantage being taken of this, they recovered themselves, and the whole formed in front of the village.

The rebels, without advancing, cannonaded them in this situation, and Colonel Rall moved forward to attack them, with the regiments of Lossberg and Ral; in which attack Colonel Rall was wounded, and the regiments were made prisoners. The rebels then advanced to the regiment of Knyphausen, and also made that corps prisoners.

Some few officers, and about two hundred men of the brigade, with the Chasseurs, and a party of dragoons, retreated to Col. Donop's corps at Burdenton, six miles distant. Several officers were wounded, and about forty men killed and wounded.

This misfortune seems to have proceeded from Col. Rall's quitting his post, and advancing to the attack, instead of defending the village.

The rebels recrossed the river Delaware immediately, with the prisoners and cannon that they had taken.

Extract of a Letter from General Sir Wm. Howe, to Lord Geo. Germain, dated New York, Jan. 6, 1777.

In consequence of the advantage gained by the enemy at Trenton, on the 26th

of last month, and the necessity of an alteration in the cantonments, Lord Cornwallis, deferring his going to England by this opportunity, went from hence to Jersey on the 1st instant, and reached Prince Town that night, to which place General Grant had advanced, with a body of troops from Brunswick and Hillsborough, upon gaining intelligence that the enemy, on receiving reinforcements from Virginia, Maryland, and from the militia of Pennsylvania, had repassed the Delaware into Jersey.

On the 2d Lord Cornwallis having received accounts of the rebel army being posted at Trenton, advanced thither, leaving the 4th brigade under the command of Lieutenant Col. Mawhood, at Prince Town, and the 2d brigade with Brigadier General Leslie, at Maidenhead. On the approach of the British troops, the enemy's forward posts were driven back upon their army, which was formed in a strong position, behind a creek running through Trenton. During the night of the 2d the enemy quitted this situation, and marching by Allen's Town, and from thence to Prince Town, fell in on the morning of the 3d with the 17th and 55th regiments, on their march to join Brigadier-General Leslie at Maidenhead.

Lieut. Col. Mawhood, not being apprehensive of the enemy's strength, attacked and beat back the troops that first presented themselves to him; but finding them at length very superior to him in numbers, he pushed forward with the 17th regiment; and joined Brig. Gen. Leslie. The 55th regiment retired by the way of Hillsborough to Brunswick, and the enemy proceeding immediately to Prince Town, the 40th regiment also retired to Brunswick.

The loss upon this occasion to his Majesty's troops is 17 killed, and nearly 200 wounded and missing; Capt. Leslie of the 17th is among the few killed, and for further particulars I beg leave to refer your Lordship to the inclosed return. Capt. Philips, of the 35th grenadiers, returning from hence to join his company, was on this day beset, between Brunswick and Prince Town, by some lurking villains, who murdered him in a most barbarous manner; which is a mode of war the enemy seem from several late instances to have adopted, with a degree of barbarity that savages could not exceed.

It has not yet come to my knowledge how much the enemy has suffered, but it is certain there were many killed and wounded, and among the former a Gen. Mercer from Virginia.

The bravery and conduct of Lieut. Col. Mawhood, and the behaviour of the regiments under his command, particularly the 17th, are highly commended by Lord Cornwallis. His Lordship finding the enemy

enemy had made this movement, and having heard the fire occasioned by Col. Mawhood's attack, returned immediately from Trenton; but the enemy being some hours march in front, and keeping this advantage by an immediate departure from Prince Town, retreated by King's Town, breaking down the bridge behind them, and crossed the Millstone River at a bridge under Rocky Hill, to throw themselves into a strong country.

Lord Cornwallis seeing it could not answer any purpose to continue his pursuit, returned with his whole force to Brunswick, and the troops upon the right being assembled at Elisabeth Town, Maj. Gen. Vaughan has that command.

It appears by the Muster-master-general Sir George Osborn's return of the Hessian troops, after the affair of the 26th of December at Trenton, that the prisoners and missing amounted to about 700.

Extract of a Letter from Governor Tryon to Lord George Germain, dated New-York. Dec. 24, 1776.

On the 10th instant I reviewed the militia of Queen's County, at Hampstead, when 820 men were mustered; and on Thursday following I saw the Suffolk militia at Brookhaven, where near 800 men appeared, to all of whom, as well as to the militia of Queen's County, I had, in my presence, an oath of allegiance and fidelity administered.

I took much pains in explaining to the people (having formed them into circles) the iniquitous arts, &c. that had been practised on their credulity, to seduce and mislead them; and I had the satisfaction to observe among them a general return of confidence in government. A very large majority of the inhabitants of Queen's County, have indeed stedfastly maintained their loyal principles, as have small districts in Suffolk County.

Three companies, I learned, had been raised out of Suffolk County, for the rebel army, most of whom, I was made to understand, would quit that service if they could get home.

I have the pleasure to assure your Lordship, through the whole of this tour I did not hear the least murmur of discontent, but a general satisfaction expressed at my coming among them; and, to judge from the temper and disposition I perceived in them, there is not the least apprehension of any farther commotions from the inhabitants on Long Island. All are industrious in bringing to market what provisions the island affords.

While on Long Island I gave certificates to near 300 men, who signed the declaration prescribed by the King's Commissioners proclamation of the 30th of November last. Large bodies of the people have already taken the benefit of the grace therein offered them.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

A proclamation, prohibiting the sale of English prizes, taken by American privateers, in any of the ports of France, has lately been issued by order of the French King.

The subjects of the odes for Sir William Brown's medals, at Cambridge, for the present year, are, viz.

Herculanei prostrati Reliquiæ.

For the Epigrams:

Cui placet alterius, sua nimirum est Odio Sors.

Jan. 25,

The Earl of Buckinghamshire arrived safe in the port of Dublin. His Lordship was received at landing by the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, Sheriffs, and Commons of the city, and conducted with the usual state to the presence chamber, where he received the compliments of the nobility, and other persons of distinction, upon his safe arrival to take upon him the government of that kingdom.

Jan. 30,

Being the anniversary of the martyrdom of K. Charles I. the Rt. Rev. Dr. Moore, Bp. of Bangor, preached before the H. of Lords. And,

The Rev. Mr. Onslow, Chaplain to the H. of Commons, before that respectable body.

SATURDAY, February 1.

The tragedy of Sir Thomas Overbury, written by Richard Savage, natural son to Earl Rivers, was acted for the first time at the Theatre Royal in Covent Garden, to a crowded audience, and was received with universal applause.

Orders were this day received at Portsmouth, to repair the prison in which the French prisoners were kept last war.

Monday 3.

A man who calls himself James Hall, otherwise John the Painter, being suspected of setting fire to the dock-yard at Portsmouth, was examined before Sir Jn. Fielding, and several Lords of the Admiralty, but refused to answer any questions that were asked him relative thereto, and was committed to New Prison for re-examination.

Thursday 6.

Lord North moved for leave to bring in a bill to enable his Majesty to cause all persons charged with, or suspected of, high-treason, in North-America, or on the high seas, or for piracy, to be secured and detained; which was accordingly granted. See p. 52.

Saturday 8.

His Majesty has been pleased to grant the dignity of a baron of the kingdom of Ireland, to the most Reverend Father in God Richard Robinson, Ld. Bishop of Armagh, &c. and to his issue male, by the title of Baron of Rokeby, with remainder to Matthew Robinson, of West-layton,

layton, in Yorkshire, Esq; and his heirs male.

The two prizes founded by the late Dr. Smith, for the best proficient in mathematics and philosophy, were this year adjudged to Mr. Owen and Mr. Bayne.

Rev. Dr. Dodd, and Mr. Robinson, a broker, were charged before the Lord-Mayor, by Henry Fletcher, and Samuel Peach, Esqrs. with forging and uttering, as true, a counterfeit bond, purporting to be the bond of the Earl of Chesterfield, to whom the Doctor is chaplain, for the payment of 4200l. with an intent to defraud, &c.

The fact appears to have been this: The Doctor, being pressed for money to pay his tradesmens bills for the year past, had recourse to this desperate expedient to support his credit. Under colour of his known connection with Lord Chesterfield, he pretended that his Lordship had occasion to borrow the sum of 4000l. on a particular occasion, but was unwilling to appear in it himself, and that the matter was to be conducted with secrecy and dispatch. The agent he employed in this business, was Mr. Robinson, a broker, to whom he presented a bond ready drawn, but not filled up or signed, in order to find some person to advance the money for a young nobleman just turned of twenty-one years of age. He tried several, who, because they were not to be present at the execution of the bond, refused to have any concern in the transaction. At length, Mr. Robinson, placing full confidence in the Doctor, applied to Mr. Fletcher, who, jointly with Mr. Peach, agreed to lend the money. Mr. Robinson then returned the bond to the Doctor to get it executed, which next day he pretended to have done, and produced it ready executed, and witnessed by himself. "And I knowing, said Mr. Robinson in justification of himself before the Lord-Mayor, Mr. Fletcher to be a particular man, and one of those who would object to one subscribing witness only, put my name under the Doctor's. I then went, continued he, and received the money, which I paid into the hands of Dr. Dodd, 3000l. in notes of Sir Charles Raymond and Co. the remaining 1200l. in Bank-notes." The Doctor, being thus possessed of the money, paid Robinson one hundred pounds commission, and applied a part of the remainder to the payment of his debts; and there appears no reason to doubt, but that, in a very short time; his intention was to replace the money his urgent necessities at that time required, and to pay off the bond without, as he was willing to hope, the knowledge of any other persons than the broker and the bankers from whom the money was borrowed. But, unfortunately for him, the bond being left at the chambers of

Mr. Manly, (attorney for Mr. Fletcher and Mr. Peach,) he observed in the condition of the bond a very remarkable blot in the first letter E in the word SEVEN, which did not seem to be the effect of chance, but done with design. He thought it remarkable, but did not suspect a forgery; yet he shewed Mr. Fletcher the bond and blot, and advised him to have a clean bond filled up, and carried to Lord Chesterfield for execution, to which Mr. Fletcher agreed, and ordered Mr. Manly to wait upon his Lordship, which next morning he did. His Lordship, having previous notice of the business, asked Mr. Manly if he had called about the bond, he said he had; when his Lordship returned for answer, *I have burnt the bond.* This created some perplexity, as Mr. Manly had the bond in question in his hand, which he produced; but the matter was soon cleared up, as Lord Chesterfield thought he called about a bond he had given some years before, for 500l. which his Lordship had taken up and burnt. When Mr. Manly produced the bond in question, Lord Chesterfield seemed surprized, and immediately disowned it. Upon this Mr. Manly went directly to Mr. Fletcher, to consult with him what steps to take. Mr. Fletcher, a Mr. Innis, and Mr. Manly, went to Guildhall to prefer an information respecting the forgery, against the broker and Dr. Dodd. Mr. Robinson was soon taken into custody, and with Fletcher, Innis, Manly, and two of the Lord Mayor's officers, went to the house of Dr. Dodd, in Argyle-street. They opened the business: Dr. Dodd was very much struck and affected. Manly told him, if he would return the money, it would be the only means of saving him, to which he very readily consented. He instantly returned six notes of 500l. each, making 3000l. He drew on his banker for 500l. The broker returned 100l. The Doctor gave a second draught on his banker for 200l. and a judgment on his goods for the remaining 400l. which judgment was carried immediately into execution. All this he did, trusting to the honour of the parties to return him the bond cancelled: but, notwithstanding this restitution, he was taken to Guildhall, and charged as already related. The minutes of his defence, as produced upon his examination, were, "I had no intention to defraud my Ld. Chesterfield, or the gentlemen who advanced the money.—I hope that the satisfaction I have made in returning the money will atone for the offence.—I was pressed exceedingly for 300l. to pay some bills due to tradesmen.—I took this step as a temporary resource.—I should have repaid it in half a year.—My Lord Chesterfield cannot but have some tenderness for me, as
my

my pupil; I love him, and he knows it. —There is nobody wishes to prosecute. —I am sure my Ld. Chesterfield don't want my life; I hope he will shew clemency to me. Mercy should triumph over justice." —This defence availed him nothing. He was committed to the Compter to take his trial at the ensuing sessions.

Thus have we endeavoured to bring together the leading facts in this very unfortunate affair. As it has been doubted by some, by what resources the Doctor could again repay so large a sum as 4200l. the answer is easy. His necessities required only 300l. he had made use of no more; 3000l. he had in notes in the house, 900l. at his banker's, and 100l. he had given the broker. All, therefore, that he had to replace was 300l. which, as he said, he could easily have done in 6 months time. But why borrow 4200l. when he wanted only 300l? That question too may be easily solved. His intimacy with Lord Chesterfield gave colour to his being employed to borrow, with secrecy, 4200l. but nobody would have credited that Ld. Chesterfield could want *secretly* to borrow so trifling a sum as 400l. The latter could not be believed; the former was not improbable. He therefore made use of that as an expedient to save his credit, which in the end has ruined his reputation for ever.

Monday 10.

John the Painter was re-examined, but nothing material could be gathered from his answers. —He was committed to Clerkenwell prison.

Tuesday 11.

His Majesty has been pleased to grant to Andrew Robinson Stoney, Esq; and Mary Eleanor Bowes, Countess of Strathmore, his royal licence to use the said surname of Bowes, pursuant to the will of the Countess's father.

Col. Monson, one of the supreme council at Bengal, is appointed a lieut. gen. in India.

Wednesday 12.

Three of the publishers of the Constitutional advertisement were brought into court, and fined 100l. each, and discharged.

Friday 14.

At a common council held at Guildhall, a motion was made to petition the House of Commons against a bill depending in the house, intituled, A bill to empower his Majesty to secure persons charged with, or suspected of, the crime of High Treason, &c. which motion was unanimously resolved in the affirmative. See p. 53.

Saturday 15.

A letter from Sir Peter Parker was received by Mr. Steens, Secretary to the Admiralty, by which it appeared, that nothing very material had happened since the taking Rhode Island; that the conti-

nental fleet still remained in Providence river; that the Betty transport had been re-taken; and that several small privateers had been taken by his Majesty's ships of war.

His Majesty was pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood on James Wallace, Esq; captain in his Majesty's royal navy.

Earl Falconberg kissed hands, on being named a Lord of the Bed-chamber.

Bank of England, Feb. 18.

Hyman Isaacs, otherwise Hyam Baron, some time since apprehended at Calcar, in his Prussian Majesty's dominions, was executed at Ostend for uttering notes forged in imitation of the notes of the Governor and Company of the Bank of England. Every court in Europe shewed their zeal for bringing this villain to condign punishment.

Wednesday 19.

The sessions began at the Old Bailey. The following note was put into the hands of the Lord Mayor: "Ebenezer Smith Platt, a prisoner now in irons in the gaol of Newgate, humbly supplicates your Lordships that he may be brought to his trial during the present sessions."

A matter was discovered at the Old Bailey, which produced some altercation, occasioned by an order coming into the hands of Mr. Justice Willes for Lewis Robinson to be taken before the grand jury at Hicks's Hall, and examined on the bill of indictment preferred against William Dodd, D. D. &c. in consequence of which order, the evidence of Mr. Robinson was received by the grand inquest, and the bill against the Doctor was returned into court as a true bill. The Bench, it seems, had given no directions. The clerk of the court was called upon to justify his conduct, who said, he received the order from Mr. Manly's clerk, and that multiplicity of business had prevented his attending to the immediate directions from the court. To this plea several objections were made, and the matter judged to be of such importance as to require the determination of the twelve Judges.

Friday 21.

Joseph Arones, and Samuel Noah, were tried for forging and counterfeiting a lottery-ticket, as mentioned in our Magazine for January, p. 43. Their defence was, that the prisoner Arones found it, and persons were brought to swear it; on which they were acquitted. The figure altered was so totally obliterated by a certain liquid, that not the least trace of it could be perceived.

Saturday 22.

Came on, at the Old Bailey, the trial of Dr. Dodd, for forging and uttering a bond, with intention to defraud. As we have already related the principal facts,

let it suffice to say that they were all fully proved, and that he was found guilty. But some objections being made to the evidence of Mr. Robinson, the broker, on account of the manner in which it was obtained, the same was referred to the determination of the Judges. His defence was precisely in the following terms :

“ It is extremely difficult for me to speak against the evidence which has been produced against me. No man is more sensible than I am of the heinousness of the crime which is imputed to me, nor more aware of its general perniciousness to the state. But I trust it will be considered and admitted by your Lordships, and the gentlemen of the jury, that the moral turpitude and intrinsic criminality of any action depends, in the eye of law, reason, and religion, on the *intention* of the person who commits it. I am no lawyer ; but I am informed that this is the express idea of all the acts of parliament on the subject, that there must be “ an intent to defraud ” to constitute the crime. That I had no such intent, I trust will appear from every circumstance : that I did not do so, is proved by the witnesses against me, for I made instant and complete retribution. No injury was intended to any man ; none has been sustained by any man. Ample satisfaction was offered, and was accepted. In such circumstances what more could be done ? What more could be required of me by God or man ? And if your Lordships, and gentlemen of the jury, will please to consider the circumstances in which I have been entangled in this transaction, I cannot doubt of your just indulgence to me : circumstances of persecution and oppression ! For tho’ I acknowledge, with gratitude, the candour which I have experienced in this Court, yet I must complain of the previous conduct, and the steps which brought me hither. I have been pursued with oppressive severity. Notwithstanding the most solemn assurances, the most express engagements, the most soothing and delusive promises, from Mr. Manly, who now appears on the prosecution, that there should be none, yet do I now stand in this situation : and, what I believe is an instance unprecedented in matters of this nature, and circumstanced as this is, a prisoner, who was committed with me for the same imputed offence, has been brought up without authority, and admitted a capital witness against me. Your Lordships cannot think that life is now the object of my care. Loaded with imputed infamy, sunk in distress, overwhelmed with every sort of anguish, no one can imagine that I wish to live. No : I solemnly protest that death would be now the greatest blessing to me. But I have other ties ; which if I were permitted to describe—which I feel so tenderly affixed to my heart—which I know, from the sympathy of humanity, you will feel

with me. I have a wife ! For twenty-seven years she has lived with me, and blessed me ! The brightest pattern of unparalleled attachment and fidelity ! And in this most trying situation, her peculiar tenderness and anxiety of attachment would draw tears of approbation even from the most inhuman. Let me then trust, my Lords, and gentlemen of the jury, that you will judge of me according to my intentions. They were just and fair. I meant, fully and certainly meant, to replace the money in a few months. So I told Mr. Robinson at the time ; desiring of him, and expecting, that the transaction should be known to none but him and Mr. Fletcher. If, then, it appears that no mischief hath happened ; that not even any inconvenience hath been sustained ; but that complete satisfaction hath been made ; if it appears that there hath been no injury, intentional or real ; I remain in your Lordships hands, and with you, gentlemen of the jury, confiding in your merciful determination, and throwing myself with contented resignation on the justice and humanity of my country.”

Monday 24.

Peter Tolosa, a Spaniard, was tried and found guilty of the wilful murder of Maria Catharine Sophia Dwarzey, a French woman, by giving her a stab between her back and collar-bone.

Daniel Denny was tried for forging, counterfeiting, and altering a lottery-ticket, with intent to defraud ; and, being found guilty, was condemned.

Friday 28.

The Aurora, John Hutchinson, master, (late the Oxford,) of Glasgow, taken by the rebels, with a party of the 71st regiment on board, and carried into Virginia, is brought into Liverpool, laden with 412 hogsheads of tobacco, on account of the Congress, and bound to Nantz or Bourdeaux. She was seized and brought in by the crew.

SHERIFFS appointed by his Majesty in Council, for the Year 1777.

Berks. Henry Hall, of Cookham.

Bedford. J. S. W. Reynel, of Eggington.

Bucks. Benjamin Way, of Denham.

Cumberl. Robt. Walters, of Whitehaven.

Cheshire. Peter Kyffin Heron, of Moore.

Camb. & Hunt. Christopher Jeaffreson, of Dullingham.

Cornwall. Richard Gully, of Tresilian.

Devon. Postponed.

Dorset. Rd. Bingham, of Melcomb-Horsey.

Derby. Jos. Bag. Bradshaw, of Holbrooke.

Essex. Henry Sperling, of Dines-Hall.

Gloucester. W. Hay. Winstone, of Oldbury.

Herts. John Serancke, of Hatfield.

Hereford. James Clutton, of Kinnerley.

Kent. Benj. Harenc, of Foot’s-Cray.

Leicester. Robert Abney, of Lindley.

Lincoln. Sir Christ. Whichcote, of Aswarby.

Monmouth.

Monmouth. Edm. Probyn, of the Cayo.
Northumberland. Wm. Ord, of Fenham.
Northampton. Robt. Andrew, of Harleston.
Norfolk. Cha. Garneys, of Haddenham.
Nottingham. John Musters, of Colwich.
Oxford. John Weyland, of Wood-Eaton.
Rutland. Robt. Hotchkin, of South-Luffenham.
Salop. Dudley Acland, of Millichap.
Somerset. Sir J. Trevelyan, of Nettlecombe.
Stafford. John Turton, of Sugnall.
Suffolk. Robt. Sparrow, of Worlingham.
Southampton. Asc. William, sen. of Pilewell.
Surry. William Brightwell Sumner, of Hatchlands.
Suffex. Thomas Kemp, of Lewes.
Warwick. Gore Townsend, of Honnington.
Worcester. Sam. Netherton, of Chafeley.
Wilts. Joseph Coleborne, of Hardenhuish.
York. Bacon Frank, of Campfall.

SOUTH-WALES.

Glamorg. David Thomas, of Pwllly Wrach.
Brecon. Thyn. Howe Gwynne, of Buckland.
Radnor. Wm. Powell, of Llanwrthwl.
Carmarthen. David Lloyd, of Altyradin.
Pembroke. Wyrriott Owen, of Great-Nash.
Cardigan. Dav. Edw. Lewes, of Dalhaydd.

NORTH-WALES.

Anglesey. Rice Thomas, of Cemmes.
Carnarvon. Hugh Griffith, of Brynodol.
Merioneth. J. Vaughan, of Dolmelynlyn.
Montg. Jn. Dashwood King, of Aberhirrieth.
Denbigh. Robert Foulkes, of Meridogg.
Flint. Richard Allen, of Bistree.

BIRTHS.

Feb. 5 **L**ADY of Governor Verelst, of a son.

Lady of Henry Thrale, esq. of a daughter, at Streatham in Surry.

10. Lady of Thomas Frankland, Esq. of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Jan. **L**ORD Radnor, to the Hon. Miss Ann Duncombe, one of the daughters and co-heiresses of the late Lord Feversham.—*The reader is desired to correct the mistake in our Mag. for December last.*

Jan. 29. Rev. Mr. Pearkes, of Worcester, to Miss Mary Arnold, of New-sir.

31. — Nesbitt, Esq. to Lady Manners, daughter of Lord Robert Manners.

Capt. Thomas Jones, to Miss Ibbetson, of Greenwich.

Feb. 4. Henry Hornby, Esq. to Mrs. Darell, at Eltham, in Kent.

Timothy Walsh, Esq. of Essex, to Miss Dickson, of Stepney Causeway.

5 Capt. Benjamin Towler, of Scarborough, to Miss Sally Bean, of same place.

6. Tho. Colborne, Esq. of Surry-street, Strand, to Miss Thompson, of Edmonton.

10. Charles Butler, Esq. of Lincoln's-Inn, to Miss Easton, of Drayton.

12. Moses Moses, Esq. of Bury-Street, to Miss Marks, of Richmond.

13. Hen. Jones, Esq. of St. Ann's, Soho, to Miss Thomas, daugh. of Ald. Thomas.

14. Rev. — Willis, D. D. prebendary of Lincoln, to Mrs. Thistlethwaite.

15. John Day, Esq. of the Middle Temple, Advocate-General in the East-Indies, to Miss Ramus, of St. James's palace.

17. Owen Ormsby, Esq. of Welbeck-street, to Miss Owen, of Parkington.

19. James Trecothick, Esq. of Addington place, in Surry, to Miss Edmonstone, eldest daugh. of Sir Arch. Edmonstone, Bt.

24. Rt. Rev. Dr. Charles Jackson, Bp. of Kildare, to Mrs. Cope, relict of the late Rev. Anthony Cope, Dean of Armagh.

DEATHS.

REV. Mr. Pope, at Gondhurst, in Kent. Also his brother, Mr. Anthony Pope, a few hours after.

Rev. Mr. John Cooksey, M. A. and F. R. S. rector of St. Antholin's, London, and Great Geldham, in Essex.

John Grant, Esq. one of the Barons of Exchequer in Scotland.

Sir Benj. Kemp, Bart. at Coln Dean, Gloucestershire, of an ancient family in Suffolk. Dying without issue, the title devolves to a first cousin.

Rt. Hon. Juliana, Countess of Anglesea, at Bath.

Jan. 25. Rt. Hon. James, Ld. Belhaven.

26. Miss Fletcher, daughter of the late Lord Milton.

27. Peter Puget, Esq. merchant in Warwick-lane.

Samuel Tomlinson, Esq. at South Lambeth.

30. Robert Inglis, Esq. eldest son of Sir John Inglis, Bart.

31. Dr. Turton, only son of Dr. Septimus Turton, late prebendary of Westminster.

Feb. 1. Dr. William Steers, in Charterhouse-square.

Joseph Younghusband, Esq. at Walthamstow.

Wm. Bodimead, Esq. of Bushy.

Rev. Mr. Wm. Smyth, of Hill-hall, in Essex.

Lady Hotham, at Brompton.

3 Hugh Kelly, Esq. counsellor at law.

4. Samuel Jones, Esq. at Stepney.

5. James Hutchinson, Esq. at Ham, in Essex.

Armstead Parker, Esq. at Peterborough.

Wm. Milford, Esq. of Pitt's-hill, near Petworth, in Sussex.

6. Hotherfal Hutchinson, Esq. at the Custom-house.

Lady Falconer, in Albemarle-street.

10. Charles Carne, Esq. at Woodhill, near Malden, Essex.

11. Sa. Jenkins, Esq. on Barnet-com.

Sir Walter Blackett, Bart.

13. Maria, Duchess of Wharton, relict of Philip late Duke of Wharton.

14. Gregory Saunders, Esq. Tower-hill.

14. Rt.

14. Rt. Hon. Lady Dorothy Chedworth, mother of the present Lord Chedworth, aged 90.

15. Miss Anne Arbuthnot, sister to Ld. Vis. Arbuthnot.

19. Maj. Gen. Thomas Erle, Esq;

Rev. Dr. Tucker, Dean of Gloucester.

Alexander M^cRabie, Esq; Palace-Yard.

21. Robert Deslie, Esq; well known for his literary abilities.

23. Samuel Turner, Esq; late Alderman of Tower ward, London. He had served the first offices of the city with honour and applause, and had retired from public business, on account of his ill state of health.

24. Sir Samuel Prime, Knt. and serjeant at law, in the 76th year of his age. He was the Sir Fletcher Norton of his time.

PREFERMENTS.

REV. Robert Foley, M. A. to hold the V. of St. Peter, together with the R. of St. Owen, in Hereford, and Old Swinford R. in Worcester.

Rev. Joseph Smith, to the V. of Wendover, in the county of Bucks.

Rev. Richard Cecil, B. A. to the R. of All Saints, in Lewes, in the co. of Suffex.

Rev. Humphry Henchman, B. D. to hold the R. of Barford St. Martin, in the co. of Wilts, together with the R. of Cheverell Magna St. Peter, in the same county.

Rev. Mr. Greenwood to the R. of Sepay.

B—K—TS.

SAM. Colberg, Broad-st. merchant.

Rob. Dinning, Piccadilly, hosier.

Peter Ralph, West-Smithfield, grocer.

Tho. Bell, Bell-yard, printer and bookseller.

Joseph Crook, Grub-street, soap-boiler.

John Fauchon, Northfleet, Kent, miller.

Wm. Farrington, Margretting, in Essex, vintner.

Ja. Weston, Newington, Surry, stable-keep.

Ja. Smith, sen. Chively, Berks, grocer.

Tho. Clarke, Earl-Shulton, in Leicestershire, dealer.

Solomon Levy, and Samuel Levy, Middle-Row, salesmen.

John Quick, Piccadilly, woolen-draper.

John Monk, Gravesend, dealer.

Rich. Dore, Chipping-Ongar, dealer.

Nat. Irlam, Vine-st. Westm. coach-maker.

John Barber, Lincoln, silversmith.

Matt. Gambell, Cateaton-st. hot-presser.

Jn. Burnell, Fleet-Market, timber-merch.

Tho. Leece, Swithin's-rents, wine-merch.

Eliz. Smith, and John Ralph, Bishop Stortford, in Hertfordshire, shop-keepers.

Tho. Marshall, Chambers-street, White-chapel, carpenter.

John Robinson, Covent-garden, vintner.

John Swaine, Salford, Lancash.

Wm. Rawnsley, jun. Wakefield, in Yorkshire, dealer.

Tho. Essex, Southampton-street, Covent-garden, taylor.

John Raban, Thames-street, merchant.

Thomas Bingham, Savoy, grocer.

Eliz. Vaux, Cornhill, milliner.

Benj. Parran, Long-acre, cabinet-maker.

Jacob Gerrard, Birmingham, in Warwickshire, Mercer.

Jonathan Curtis, Plymouth, sail-maker.

Wm. Stevenson, Bristol, merchant.

Wm. Casely, Exeter, fuller.

Wade Kett, Norwich, hosier.

Wm. Bullough, Leeds, in Yorksh. dealer.

Francis Bell, Holborn, carpenter.

Wm. Bentley, Moorfields, felt-maker.

John Nuttall, Bedford row, linnen-draper.

Joseph Ewbank, and Wm. Ridley, King-street, Covent-garden, linnen-drapers.

Giles Norris, and John Mackrell, High Holborn, grocers.

Wm. Stokes, Oxford-str. haberdasher.

Lowen Hoad, St. Ann's, Soho. leather-sel.

Henry Warriner, Norwich, Chesh. dealer.

John Cox, Bromsgrove, Worcestersh. iron-monger.

Ed. Bate, Liverpool, ironmonger.

Fr. Wigglesworth, Greaibrough, Yorksh. grocer.

Wm. Anderton, Liverpool, upholsterer.

Joseph Bryan, Epsom, Surry, tallow-chand.

Wm. Pallard, of Fenchurch buildings, and Hewitt Adams, of Gould square, Crutched-Friars, London, merchants.

Aaron Brown, and Benj. Joyce, of Pearl-Street, Christ Church, Spittle Fields, silk dyers.

F. Charlton, Tavistock st. woollen draper.

Rt. Tucker, Newgate st. London, laceman.

John Hammond, of Hertford, maltster.

Aaron Newbolt. Alton, Hants, fellmonger.

Jona. Rigby, Melling, dealer.

John Brooke, Gray's Inn Lane, broker.

Elizabeth Steel, St. James's, Westm. slate-merchant.

Joseph Mitchell and Richard Jones, of Princess street, St. Ann's, Soho, dealers.

John Brookbank the younger, of Thornton, Yorkshire, stuffmaker.

John French, of Reading, wheelwright.

Alexander Morris and Thomas Gilbert, of Birmingham, dealers.

Richard Bacon, of Norwich, grocer.

Thomas Hammond, of Little Newport-street, St. Ann's, Soho, apothecary.

PRICES of STOCKS, Feb. 25.

Bank Stock, 138

India ditto, 169 $\frac{1}{2}$

South-Sea ditto, —

Ditto Old Ann. —

Ditto New Ann. 78 $\frac{1}{2}$

3 per Cent. Bank red. 81a $\frac{1}{2}$

3 per Cent. Bank conf. 80 $\frac{3}{4}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{3}{4}$

3 per Cent. 1726, 78 $\frac{3}{4}$

Ditto, 1751, —

Ditto India Ann. —

3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent. 1758, —

4 per Cent. conf. 1762, 83 $\frac{7}{8}$ a84.

India Bonds, 15s. a16s. Prem.

Navy and Vict. Bills, 2 $\frac{7}{8}$ Dis.

Long Annuities, —

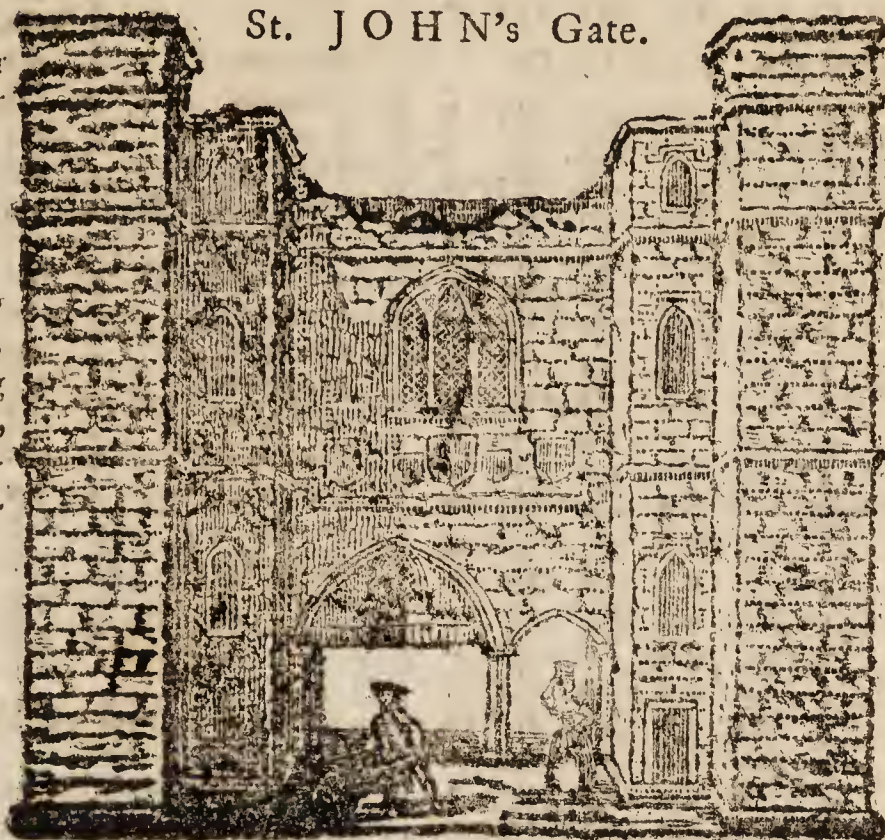
The Gentleman's Magazine

London Gazette
Daily Advertiser
Public Advertiser
Public Ledger
Gazetteer

St James's Chron.
London Chron.
General Evening
Whitehall Even.
London Evening
Lloyd's Evening,
Monday, Wednesday, Friday.

Oxford
Cambridge
Reading
Northampton
Birmingham 2
Bath 2 papers
Coventry 2
Bristol 3

St. JOHN'S Gate.



York 2 papers
Dublin 3
Newcastle 3
Leeds 2
Edinburgh
Aberdeen
Glasgow
Ipswich
Norwich
Exeter
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For MARCH, 1777.

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By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

LONDON, Printed for D. HENRY, at ST. JOHN'S GATE.

Prices of Grain.—Meteorological Diary.—Bill of Mortality.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from March 17, to March 22, 1777.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
London	5	1	2	9	2	3	1	9	3	0

COUNTIES INLAND.

Middlesex	5	7	0	0	2	4	2	2	3	2
Surry	5	4	3	2	2	5	2	3	3	7
Hertford	5	6	0	0	2	4	2	2	3	6
Bedford	5	5	3	7	2	5	2	0	3	1
Cambridge	5	6	2	1	2	4	1	9	2	6
Huntingdon	5	4	0	0	2	2	1	10	3	0
Northampton	5	10	2	10	2	3	1	11	2	10
Rutland	5	7	0	0	2	3	1	9	3	4
Leicester	5	6	2	9	2	3	1	11	3	9
Nottingham	4	11	3	1	2	3	2	0	3	8
Derby	5	6	0	0	2	6	2	0	4	1
Stafford	5	6	3	6	2	4	1	9	4	0
Salop	5	1	3	6	2	2	1	8	4	4
Hereford	4	11	0	0	2	3	2	2	4	3
Worcester	5	2	0	0	2	6	2	3	3	11
Warwick	5	11	0	0	2	8	2	3	4	0
Gloucester	5	8	0	0	2	3	2	0	3	5
Wilts	5	9	0	0	2	4	2	1	3	10
Berks	5	3	0	0	2	4	2	1	3	2
Oxford	5	3	0	0	2	1	2	0	3	2
Bucks	5	5	0	0	2	3	1	0	3	0

COUNTIES upon the COAST.

Essex	5	2	0	0	2	5	2	0	3	2
Suffolk	4	10	2	10	2	2	1	11	2	9
Norfolk	4	9	2	6	1	9	1	11	0	0
Lincoln	4	8	3	3	2	1	1	7	3	4
York	4	11	3	0	2	3	1	8	3	7
Durham	5	0	3	8	2	3	1	8	3	10
Northumberland	4	6	3	4	1	11	1	5	3	1
Cumberland	5	0	2	11	1	9	1	5	3	1
Westmorland	5	8	0	0	2	0	1	5	3	1
Lancashire	5	10	0	0	2	2	1	10	3	4
Cheshire	5	5	3	2	2	2	1	11	0	0
Monmouth	5	7	0	0	2	4	1	9	0	0
Somerset	5	9	3	0	2	3	1	9	3	3
Devon	5	9	0	0	2	2	1	4	0	0
Cornwall	5	6	0	0	2	2	1	5	0	0
Dorset	6	0	0	0	2	1	1	10	3	10
Hampshire	5	1	0	0	2	3	1	11	3	4
Suffex	4	9	0	0	2	3	2	0	3	4
Kent	5	2	0	0	2	6	2	3	3	1

WALES, from March 10, to 15, 1777.

North Wales	5	0	3	10	2	2	1	5	3	6
South Wales	5	3	4	2	2	7	1	5	3	3

A Meteorological DIARY of the Weather for APRIL, 1776.

April, 1776.	Wind.		Barom.	Therm.	Weather.
1	S W to N E	little	30 1½	49	flight frost in night, cloudy day, bright intervals
2	E N E	ditto	30 1½	51	an exceeding bright day, hot sun, cool air
3	W N W	ditto	30 1½	52	frost in the night, fine bright day
4	N N E	fresh	29 9½	52	ditto bright & cloudy interv. sharp air
5	ditto		29 9½	49	ditto ditto
6	S S W	little	29 9	48	black heavy day
7	N W	fresh	29 9	48	ditto
8	ditto	strong	29 6¾	49	a coarse day, hail, rain, & snow, & some sunshine
9	N N E	fresh	29 5¾	47	ditto a great deal of hail, rain, and snow
10	ditto	little	29 9½	44	Smart frost in the night, fine bright day
11	N	ditto	30	47	heavy black morning, fine bright day
12	N N W	fresh	29 9	47	chiefly cloudy, but little sun
13	W N W	ditto	29 8	48	a cloudy coarse day
14	S W	ditto	29 7½	50	in general cloudy, very little sun
15	S W to N E	ditto	29 7½	50	cloudy day, fine bright evening
16	S	little	29 5¾	50	a fair day, very wet evening
17	S W	ditto	29 4½	56	wet morning, fair day, bright evening
18	Variable		29 4½	57	a fair day, bright evening
19	S W	fresh	29 8¼	53	bright and cloudy at intervals, cold wind
20	S W to N W	little	29 8¾	53	many heavy clouds, but a fine day
21	N E	ditto	30 ¾	55	fine bright day, hot sun, cold wind
22	S W	ditto	30 1	54	a very fine, bright, warm day
23	N E	fresh	30 ¼	53	ditto
24	E N E	ditto	29 8¾	55	ditto
25	N E	ditto	29 8	57	many flying clouds, but a fine day, cold wind
26	N	ditto	29 9	55	a very fine bright day, cold wind
27	ditto		30 1	54	ditto
28	Variable		30 1½	55	ditto
29	N N E	fresh	30	56	many flying clouds, but fair, sharp, cutting wind
30	ditto		30 ¼	53	frost in night many clouds in day, cutting wind.

Bill of Mortality from Feb. 25, to March 25, 1777.

Christened.		Buried.		Between	
Males	709	Males	902	2 and 5	183
Females	669	Females	924	5 and 10	58
Whereof have died under two years old 643		1826		10 and 20	52
				20 and 30	120
				30 and 40	161
				40 and 50	145
				50 and 60	161
				60 and 70	129
				70 and 80	123
				80 and 90	46
				90 and 100	5

Peck Loaf 2s. 4d.

T H E

Gentleman's Magazine;

For M A R C H, 1777.

DEBATE on the 2d Reading of the
American Treason Bill, from p. 56.



R. D--nn--ng said,
he would not
take up the time
of the House
in debating the
bill upon legal
grounds; for
where there was
no reason or jus-
tice, there could

be no law. Law supposes a rule, which, while it prescribes a mode of conduct, respecting either the public or individuals, defines the offence, annexes the punishment, and, besides, specially provides and directs all the intermediate steps between the charge and conviction, but more particularly the measure and quantity of the punishment. What does this bill say? No crime is imputable, no examination of innocence or criminality is to follow. The punishment is inflicted, in the first instance, on the ground of mere suspicion. A man may be suspected; any man may be suspected; but his guilt or innocence are entirely out of the question; no enquiry whatever is to be made into either, as long as the present bill continues in force.

He confessed there were times, in which it had been necessary to suspend the *habeas corpus* act; such, in particular, were the two late rebellions in Scotland: but is there now a rebellion within the kingdom? Or are we afraid that the people of America will pass the Atlantic on a bridge, and come to invade us? No; no such thing is so much as pretended. This bill has been manufactured for other purposes. After impowering the apprehension, on the mere grounds of suspicion, and directing the commitment to any common gaol within his Majesty's dominions, we are next told, or *to any other place of confinement, specially appointed for that purpose*, by warrant under his

Majesty's sign manual, by any magistrate, having competent authority in that behalf. What is this but to authorize the mode, measure, and place of confinement, at the pleasure of the minister; which, besides, manifestly includes in it the power of temporary banishment, as well as confinement, to any part, or to the most remote, unhealthy, and pestiferous climate, within the wide circuit of his Majesty's dominions? If this be the intention of my honourable and learned friend over the way [Attorn.-Gen.] and his no less honourable employers, in God's name, let him speak out; let us know, let the public know, what they are to expect. Let him and his friends no longer amuse us with a formal circumstantial story of America and the high seas, or of the crime of piracy; such tales may be amusing to some people, and they may answer certain purposes without doors, and in some particular places: but to talk of them seriously within these walls, will not, I believe, be attempted. If the bill was to have no other evil effect than establishing a precedent for future ministers to come to parliament on the same errand, I should be against it: but when I view it in the light I do, I must deem it a most formidable, dangerous, and, I fear, fatal attack, upon the liberty of this country. If any thing were wanting to shew the true complexion of it, the words *high seas* and *piracy* will fully explain it; these words apply to the seas contiguous to Great-Britain and Ireland. It is, indeed, plainly perceivable, whatever the title of the bill may be, it is not an American, so much as it is a British suspension of the *habeas corpus* act. It may overtake any man, any where. It authorises a discretionary punishment, without a colour of legal proof, or even a probable ground of suspicion. It makes no distinction between the dreams of a sick man, the ravings of a demoniac, and

and the malice of a secret or declared enemy. No man is exempt from punishment, because innocence is no longer a protection. It will generate spies, informers, and false accusers, beyond number; and furnish the means of gratification, emolument, and satiety, to the most profligate of the species; while it will let loose, with impunity, the blackest and most horrid vices which disgrace the human mind. In fine, it will realise what has hitherto been looked upon to be the creature of poetic fiction; it will scatter over the land more ills and curses than were ever supposed to flow from Pandora's box. Justice will be bound, as well as blind; and it will be in the power of every revengeful minister, or mercenary villain, to satiate his revenge, or fill his pockets, at the expence of the best, and most virtuous, men in the common-wealth.

The *A—y—G—l* [Mr. T] said, nothing more was meant by the bill, than to apprehend, commit, and confine, persons actually charged with, or suspected of, committing the crime of high-treason in America, or on the high seas, or for piracy. It was absurd and preposterous to the last degree, he said, to suppose it was framed intentionally to reach or overtake persons presumed to be disaffected to this government, within this realm. He was certain the kingdom contained no such description of men. Treason and rebellion was properly and peculiarly the native growth of America. If government feared any such disposition in the people of this country, their application would have been fair, open, and direct: they would have come to parliament, and desired an immediate suspension of the *habeas corpus* act, in so many words; they would have accompanied such a request with their motives, and have stated the grounds of necessity. But the present bill was framed totally on another plan: it was meant to prevent mischief, not with a view to rigorous punishments, much less to persecutions. No innocent man had any thing to fear, the guilty man had every thing; and whatever harsh epithets gentlemen, who disapproved of the bill, might think proper to bestow on it, he should, for his part, always think, that that was the mildest, wisest, and most lenient government, which directed its attention, and devised modes of prevention, instead of endeavouring to

deter by rigorous and sanguinary punishments.

He observed, that his honourable and learned friend over the way [Mr. D] founded his prime objection on a supposition that the bill might be construed to extend to persons who had committed crimes within this realm. This was an objection, he solemnly believed, of the first impression. Be that as it might, this was not the proper stage of the bill to debate that question: supposing that the bill were to operate precisely as his learned friend had stated it, he could not see even a colourable pretext for finding fault with it. Imagining the King's death, his justices, his treasurer, &c. was high-treason; so was levying war within the realm, or appearing in arms against the Sovereign, or adhering to, or corresponding with, his enemies; now, if it should appear, or be discovered, that any person in this country had assisted the rebels with arms, or warlike stores of any kind, or that they had been assisted by his subjects, in any part of his dominions, with money, or implements of war, &c. he could not pretend to say, how far such an assistance, or adherence, might be construed to come within the description of high-treason, as laid down by the 25th of Edward the Third. He again repeated, that the committee was the proper place to come to the explanations so earnestly pressed by his learned friend; he should, therefore, be for the third reading of the bill, and trust for the perfect formation of the bill to that stage.

Mr. F-x said, the present bill served as a kind of key, or index, to the design that ministers had been some years forming, the objects of which they rendered visible, as opportunity served, and power strengthened. It resembled, he said, the first scene in the fifth act, when some important transaction, or circumstance, affecting the chief personages in the drama, comes to be revealed, and points directly to the *dénouement*. This plan had been long visible, and, however covertly hid, or artfully held out of sight, was uniformly adopted, and steadily pursued: it was nothing less than robbing America of her franchises, as a previous step to the introduction of the same system of government into this country; and, in fine, of spreading arbitrary dominion over all the territories belonging to the British crown. He
contended,

contended, that nothing but the most inevitable necessity could justify the present measure; such a concurrence of circumstances as happened at the Revolution, when the people of England were compelled to embrace the alternative of submitting passively to the will of a base, perjured tyrant, or of trusting to the dangerous experiment of appointing a dictator to preside over them, in the person of the Prince of Orange, till a new constitutional establishment could be formed, and legally recognized.

This perilous state of things was but of short duration; it was running, to be sure, a great risque; but then it was to preserve the liberty of this country from eternal destruction.—He dwelt a considerable time on the invaluable advantages derived from the *habeas corpus* act, which he called the great *palladium* of the liberties of the subject; expressing, at the same time, his astonishment, in the boldest and most animated terms, at the insolence and temerity of ministers, who could thus dare to snatch it from the people, by a mandate manufactured by themselves, though sanctioned by the sign manual: and not only attempt to deprive the object of their envy, resentment, or fears, of his liberty, but send him out of Great-Britain to the most distant and remote part of the British dominions. The learned gentleman who spoke last owns, that it is not possible to tell how far constructive treason may extend; or whether it may not reach such as have aided and abetted the American rebels, by sending them arms and ammunition, by corresponding with them, &c. Lucky for me, that I have no connection in America; but, if I had, I might probably have kept up a correspondence with an old schoolfellow, and when writing to him might have told him, “that Whiggism, and those that were friends to the Revolution, were looked upon now as factious persons, for these are the times that large strides are taken, not only to destroy the liberties of America, but of this country likewise.” Would not such a paragraph as this have furnished a good ground of suspicion? for weakness, cruelty, suspicion, and credulity, are almost always inseparable, at least they are often found in the same company. Ministers are credulous in the extreme, because they are fearful; and they are fearful from a consciousness of their crimes. Sus-

picious, however ill-founded, however improbable, are received by them as facts not **to be** controverted; witness the information of Richardson against Sayre, some time since; and the recent affair of John the Painter, relative to the improbable story of his setting fire to the rope-house at Portsmouth. I am not surprized at any thing. The tone of the minister is become firm, loud, and decisive. He has already assured us, in this House, that he has nearly subdued America; and by what we are able to collect from this bill, we may presume, he means to extend his conquests nearer home.

Lord North. I am extremely sorry to have the misfortune to be misquoted, or grossly misunderstood, by the honourable gentleman over the way. I never said that I had nearly subdued America, or that America was nearly subdued. What I said, and what I again repeat, was, that under God his Majesty's arms had met with many signal successes, and that I thought we were in a fair way of subduing America, not that we had nearly subdued it. The honourable gentleman who spoke last, and the learned gentleman who spoke early in the debate, seem to lay great stress on the improper power vested in the magistrate respecting the commitment under the sign manual. For my part, I see no new power vested in the magistrate; the warrant under the sign manual will be his authority: that warrant will be legalized by the present bill: so that I think the magistrate will stand precisely as he did before. He could before commit to the common gaol; now he is obliged to commit, ministerially, to the place specially appointed for the reception of such offenders: so that, if any alteration be made in the power of commitment, as residing in the magistrate, it is by abridging, not in extending it. Before the passing the act, he could commit to any prison; now he is bound specifically to obey the terms of the warrant. Before, he could admit persons, charged on suspicion of treason, to bail; now, neither judge, nor any inferior magistrate, can, without order from his Majesty's most honourable privy-council, admit any person to bail so charged or suspected.

The honourable gentleman charges his Majesty's servants with blind, ill-founded credulity, relative to the affair of Richardson and Sayre. For my part, I beg leave to think very differently

rently on the subject. I should have deemed the secretary of state, who committed Sayre, extremely neglectful, if not criminal, in his conduct, had he not attended to Richardson's information, and proceeded in the affair as he did. Gentlemen will, when they find a convenience in it, argue and decide on facts from events, and the doctrine of probabilities; but I will venture to contend, that many plots, which have come to maturity, and have been productive of the greatest and most fatal mischiefs, have been laid open in their infancy, and such early discoveries treated as matters unworthy of credit or attention. It is likewise certain, that conspiracies, equally important and consequential in their nature, have been defeated in their early stages, upon a discovery of circumstances and details much more trifling than those respecting the information of Richardson, or the suspicious conduct of John the Painter; for though the latter was apprehended for a burglary, I am still inclined to believe, that, whatever his motives may have been, his conduct has fully justified the steps that have been taken towards a thorough discovery of this very mysterious affair. The opposers of this bill seem extremely desirous to learn its intended duration. I mean to fill up the blank by the words, the thirty-first day of December next, or to the first day of the next session of parliament, which will answer precisely the same end; for in all probability the parliament will meet before Christmas; and if it should not be found necessary to continue it, the law will consequently cease.

Colonel *Barré* called upon Administration to defend the principle of the bill in that stage, and not send it to a committee by the mere power of numbers, unsupported by reason, justice, or policy. He said this bill would fully and compleatly accomplish what the other hasty, ill-advised, intemperate measures had begun, and in part effected. He was certain, violent, unrelenting, and implacable as they were, the present measure was the worst of all, and would be productive of massacre and retaliation, if not of more alarming consequences nearer home. America, he contended, must be reclaimed, not conquered or subdued. Conciliation or concession are the only sure means of either gaining or retaining America. The conquest of that country is doubtful: tho' it were subdued, the hold-

ing of it without the affection and good-will of the natives, would be impossible. To make America valuable, and to insure its possession, was therefore, in the Colonel's opinion, only to be effected by the most lenient and tender measures.

Gov. *Johnstone* said, he would repeat what he had told Administration a thousand times before; that America was not to be reclaimed, by the harsh decrees which originated within those walls; nor yet by the mere power of Great Britain. He said, the Admiral and General sent to America were likely to effect more by their personal characters, and amiable manners, than a thousand bloody edicts issued by that House. The Americans, he said, had the spirit of Britons. They might be led, but he was satisfied they would never submit to be driven. The Governor then commented on the polite and gentleman-like behaviour of Gen. Howe, adverted to his messages and letters to General Washington, and to many other circumstances, which reflected the highest honour, he said, on Mr. Howe's conduct, both as a soldier and a gentleman. He then turned to the bill, and foretold, that it would be productive of one or both of these consequences; it would raise a discontent, jealousy, and dislike of government at home, though none of the powers delegated by the bill were ever meant to be exercised, or carried into execution; or it would widen the breach so much between Great Britain and her Colonies, that it would be utterly impossible ever again to close it. The bill was unnecessary, if it was not framed for latent purposes, which, while it was depending, it would not be prudent to avow, lest it should prove fatal to it; for if the bill meant, what ostensibly it imported, an apprehension, commitment, and confinement, for offences committed, or suspected to have been committed, in America, it was to all intents and purposes nugatory and absurd; because the statute of treasons, as explained by the learned member over the way [Mr. Attorney General], would answer every thing promised or proposed by the present bill. If so, why then pass a bill, which empowers the Minister, or Administration, to lay every person in the kingdom by the heels, when they may think proper?

The question was put; 195 for the bill, and 43 against it. Ordered to be committed on the 13th.

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN,

THE author of a letter in your last Magazine, has been pleased to pass a very heavy censure on an expression of the late Bishop Pearce, mentioned in the account of his life, given in the Gentleman's Magazine for January. This expression he has falsely supposed to be the last words of the Bishop, and after observing that they will probably be much admired, proceeds to lament the evil tendency they may have on other Christians, who may make this specimen of their death-bed contemplations, a precedent for theirs. But, Sir, he grossly misrepresents this matter; for it does not appear by the account in your Magazine, that these words were the death-bed contemplations of the Bishop: They were an answer to a casual question asked him by his friends, who admired that he could exist with so little nourishment: to whom the Bishop replied, "I live upon the recollection of an innocent, and well-spent life." And surely, no one will pretend to say, that a good conscience is not at all times a pleasing and most desirable guest, but more especially, when age and infirmity warn us, that the lamp of life is almost extinguished. Your correspondent is so well aware of this truth, that he acknowledges it to be an unspeakable blessing; but then, by way of lessening our esteem for the truly venerable character of the Bishop, calls it an example that may encourage self-confidence, and self-admiration; and, as a contrast to the behaviour of Dr. Pearce in his last sickness, gives us the last words of Father Sarpe, and Bishop Usher, who, in the moment of their departure, expressed their fears for sins of omission, though they were both of them eminently distinguished by the sanctity of their lives.

What were the sentiments of Bishop Pearce at that awful period, or what expressions he might then make use of, does not appear: the sentence in dispute being, as was observed before, only given as an answer to a casual question, proposed by his friends during his last illness, and therefore the example drawn from the dying words of Father Sarpe, and Bishop Usher, are by no means applicable to the present dispute; but, admitting that the words in question were the dying words of Bishop Pearce, they are certainly not deserving of the censure passed on

them by your Correspondent: for, tho' self-confidence ought not to be relied on, yet, if a man is convinced from the testimony of a good conscience, that he has, to the utmost of his ability, fulfilled the duties of his station, and has passed through life without transgressing, in any flagrant instances, his duty towards God and his neighbour; such a man, I believe, may very safely trust to the recollection of an innocent and well-spent life, and resign up his soul quietly into the hands of the Redeemer, fearless of any punishment for the natural frailties of human nature. How much more comfortable must be the condition of such a man in his dying moments, than of those who, like Sarpe and Usher, seem, by their dying words, to despair of forgiveness for those sins of omission to which the best of men are subject, and which seem to be inseparable from the condition of human nature.

The irreproachable life, the goodness of heart, and the unaffected piety of Dr. Pearce, are well known to every one who had the happiness of his acquaintance, or of any dependance on him. In this neighbourhood his character was universally respected, and his memory held in high veneration and esteem by every rank of people, to whom a temporary residence had contributed to render him known and beloved. No wonder then if the slander and detraction so directly levied at this good Bishop has justly raised their indignation.

The cold, unanimated praise which your correspondent has thought fit to bestow on Dr. Pearce, could be given with no other view than that of detracting from his real merit, and adding greater force to the odium intended to be thrown on his character. "I believe him," says he, "to have been a very harmless good sort of man, and a very laborious collector of various readings." If a strict and conscientious discharge of his pastoral function, and a benevolent disposition, joined to a sweetness of temper that insured him the esteem and regard of all mankind, is what your correspondent would hint at, when he calls him a harmless good sort of man, I readily subscribe to his opinion: but I am afraid this cold phlegmatic expression was meant to convey far different ideas, and to insinuate the want of those virtues, of which this good Bishop was known to be possessed, as
the

the other part of the sentence would seem to intimate a want of genius, by saying that he was a laborious collector of various readings. In short, your correspondent has endeavoured to cast the foulest aspersions on Dr. Pearce, and to infuse into the minds of your readers a contempt for the man, whom before they had been taught to look on with reverence and esteem: and this odious calumny seems to have been brought with no other view, but that of paying a compliment to the memory of Father Sarpe, and Bishop Usher, and of inculcating a Calvinistical doctrine, tending to lead its followers into despondency, and by no means consonant to the pure dictates of the Gospel. This might be easily made appear from an infinite number of texts of Scripture, where the testimony of a good conscience, and a firm reliance on the merits of our Saviour, are held out as the high road to everlasting life. But as the intention of this letter was not to enter into a theological dispute, but to attempt the vindication of a great and good man, I shall wave any farther considerations on this matter, leaving it to the judgment of your readers, whether they chuse to take the humble confidence of Bishop Pearce, or the melancholick despondency of Sarpe and Usher, for their guides. This I will venture to affirm, that those who tread in the steps of this good Bishop, and make his excellent life an example for theirs, will not want the testimony of a good conscience at the hour of departure, to assure them of that happiness, to which I trust he has attained.

I am, Sir,

Your constant Reader,
G. S.

*Southfleet, near Gravesend,
Kent, March 26, 1777.*

Copy of a Letter sent by the Lord Bishop of London to the Clergy under his Lordship's Jurisdiction; recommending the religious Observation of Good-Friday.

" Good Brother,

" **T**HE little attention that has been given, of late years, to the due observation of that day, on which we are called upon, by authority, to commemorate the death and sufferings of our Saviour, is the occasion of great offence and anxiety to all who have a serious sense of their duty as members

of the Christian church. It is, indeed, a melancholy proof that there is a general decay of those religious principles which once formed our national character, but which, in this age of licentiousness and profligacy, have lost, in a great degree, their influence. Whether this is owing to a real disbelief of the great important truths of Christianity, or to a careless indifference to every thing serious, every good man sees the fatal consequences of this change in our manners, and every wise man, attentive to the cause of religion, and to the public happiness, wishes to find a remedy.

" The judicious zeal of the magistrate may be very seasonably exerted in reviving and encouraging the due observance of a solemn anniversary, so essentially connected with our Christian profession; but it is principally from your care, your admonitions, and example, that we expect a more successful application to the hearts and consciences of the people committed to your charge.

" I am well assured that you will not be wanting in your best endeavours to impress upon your congregation a serious sense of their duty, in their attendance upon the public worship on Good-Friday, and in their devout behaviour suited to that solemn occasion.

" I remain your loving brother,
March 19, 1777. RIC. LONDON."

MR. URBAN,

I SHOULD be obliged to any of your ingenious correspondents who would inform me of a method of extricating the Cornu Ammonis, and other fossils, from the beds in which they grow (if, indeed, that word be proper):—Mr. Ray's method of plunging them, when well heated, into cold water, seems not to be effectual.

L. L.

* * * Only a few copies were printed off with the error complained of by Mr. Fielding Best Fynney.

††† The Letter signed W. C. is received, and shall be inserted in our next.

§§§ The controversy with respect to the Works of Andrew Marvell can afford no entertainment to the public. If what has already been said in favour of Dr. Watts's Psalms is not satisfactory, nothing that can be urged will create conviction.

‡‡‡ Dr. P——'s favour shall be inserted in our next.

Mr.

MR. URBAN,

THE method of experiment and induction pointed out by the great Ed. Bacon hath exceedingly conduced to the improvement of real knowledge. But this improvement hath been made by men of patient and circumspect attention, who were careful to infer from their experiments no more than the experiments themselves would warrant. This process is sure, but it is slow. Men of warm imaginations and sanguine tempers are apt to be impatient of so tedious an investigation. From partial observations they slide into general axioms, and when once their opinions are warped in favour of a *System*, all future experiments must be made to fit it. Thus from some successful experience of the benefit of tar-water, Bp. Berkeley erected a fanciful and elaborate theory, which attributed to it the essence of all medical virtues.

This observation is not perhaps totally inapplicable to the practice of inoculation. From *partial* success the patrons of this art have inferred it to be a *general* benefit to the community. The bills of mortality will not however justify this inference, for they shew not only that no diminution, but that an absolute increase of deaths by the small pox, hath happened since the introduction of inoculation into this country, the estimators of this practice having neglected to take into consideration how much the disease has been extended by it.

A plan, nevertheless, hath lately been proposed, and in part executed, for inoculating the poor at their own habitations, under the title of a Dispensary. The danger of communicating the infection, and of extending the mortality of the disease by this means, renders this subject of the highest public importance.

Baron Dimsdale, whose extensive experience in inoculation must be allowed to give his testimony great weight and impartiality, has purposely stepped forth to remonstrate against this institution, which he apprehends to be "fraught with dangerous consequences to the community." He states his apprehension to be founded on an examination of the bills of mortality, from which it appears that the community has lost more members by the small-pox since inoculation has been generally practised than before. Hence he urges, with equal propriety and humanity, the necessity of restrictions which

are wholly incompatible with this new scheme.

This objection bears so hard on the institution, that those who interest themselves in establishing it, have found it expedient to attempt its removal. A learned physician has accordingly undertaken this task in a pamphlet lately published, intitled "An Examination of a Charge brought against Inoculation." The title, indeed, is not strictly just, for this charge is not so much brought against inoculation, as against the methods, and this method in particular, of conducting it.

In reply to the observations deduced from the bills, this author alledges, as another writer had done before him, that the improvements of late years made in London have so far corrected the impurity of the air, that other diseases have become less fatal, and that the small-pox doth not partake, with them, of this benefit of purer air; from whence, according to him, it arises that the numbers dying annually by the small-pox bear a larger proportion than formerly to the numbers dying by all other diseases. Yet he quotes Dr. Price, a modern writer, who calculates that one in twenty *dies* annually in London, whereas one only in thirty-three *dies* annually at Holy Cross near Shrewsbury, one only in fifty-four in another country-place, or even a greater disproportion in other places; an evident proof that the state of the air in London doth not yet approach in purity to the state of the air in the country. Besides, it is generally supposed, especially under the new mode of practice, that pure air was very beneficial to the sick in that distemper. Thus an ingenious and humane physician expresses himself on the subject: "Experience itself suggests that the town-air should be avoided, and a country-residence should be adopted, during the progress of the artificial small-pox *."

Another point insisted upon is, that the variolous contagion depends very much on the particular state of the air, which will at some times diffuse it much more than at others. This is very probable; but, unless some evident criterion was pointed out, by which the favourable seasons could be distinguished from the unfavourable, it is not easy to see what advantage

* See the Monthly Ledger, a late periodical publication, Vol. I. p. 279.

this circumstance brings to the argument.

But the stress of the defence is placed on this position, "That the inoculated small-pox has little or no infection in it." The appeal here lies plainly to experience. Baron Dimisdale, whose experience in this line is great, has thought it incumbent upon him to contradict the dangerous opinion, "that the small-pox from inoculation is so mild as scarcely to be infectious to others;" which, he says, will never be countenanced by a physician of any experience. But because the Baron asserts, in the succeeding paragraph, that the small-pox is infectious in proportion to the number and malignity of the pustules, adding therewithal this caution, "But let not this presumption make any one remit their care, or abate their concern for the community; for I can assert, from my own knowledge, that many fatal instances have happened from the disease having been spread by the inoculated*;" the author of the pamphlet quotes the latter paragraph as a sufficient confutation of the former. But there appears no contradiction between them; for, surely, there may be a dangerous degree of infection in the mildest state of the disease, which yet may be capable of great aggravations in the most malignant state.

In opposition to the Baron's testimony, foreign inoculators are produced, who declare that they have been able to trace the contagion flowing from inoculation in very few instances. One of them, indeed, (Sulzer,) candidly gives this reason for it, as well as caution to other inoculators, "that, at the time of suppuration, he takes particular care to suffer none to approach the sick who are in danger of catching the infection; and that he causes those who might else carry the infection to others, to change their clothes, to wash and perfume themselves, especially if the patients have a great number of pustules."

This humane and commendable attention to the public welfare receives a melancholy contrast in the conduct of the managers of this new Dispensary, who boast "that some have been inoculated in narrow streets, in the midst of those who were obnoxious to

the small-pox; and others in little courts, where, according to the common opinion, the danger of communicating the disease was still greater. In these little courts, the patient has sometimes been kept in a little room on the ground-floor, the door of which opened directly into the court, and in the day-time was seldom shut. Before this door, and within a few yards of the person inoculated, a number of children have continued to play during the whole course of the disorder."—It seems the disorder, luckily, was not communicated. But, surely, every person of humanity must lament, that so great and important a hazard should be run upon the mere presumption of a fact, which the most experienced practitioners in inoculation deny the existence of. Probably the air might not be, at that juncture, in a fit disposition to scatter the contagion; but Will the inoculator undertake to ascertain and avoid such a state? Can he foresee the number of pustules, and therefore, according to his own hypothesis, the degree of contagion which will ensue? Doth he consider how exceedingly this contagion may be extended on his own principles, if only one single person, in so populous a situation, should catch the natural disease from the inoculated? Or Are the lives of the poor people regarded as fit objects for the most rash experiments in inoculation?

It appears, from the bills of mortality, that the fatality of the small-pox hath gradually increased since inoculation hath generally been practised. The fact is acknowledged; but it is now said, that this gradual increase is of longer standing, the deaths by the small-pox, in proportion to the aggregate of deaths by all other diseases, having been in progressive advance from the earliest dates to this day. This observation has weight, but will not apply to the present question; for, granting this, according to the tables produced, this progression hath not been retarded by the practice of inoculation, but hath rather been accelerated since the introduction of it: consequently, the boasted partial success of inoculation hath, at least, had *no* operation on the general welfare; which cannot, I apprehend, be accounted for, but by supposing this great partial success to have been counteracted by the fatal extension of the disease. This consideration, therefore, will

* Thoughts on General and Partial Inoculations.

linder is to the weight K, when they balance each other, as B E to F E; and in the former instance (when the plane was fixed, and the cylinder drawn up it) the weight of the cylinder was to the weight I, when they balanced each other, as B C to A B; and since as B E is to F E, so is B C to A B; it follows most clearly, and to demonstration, that in both instances, as Mr. Ferguson most truly observed, *the same weight which would, in the one case, just draw the cylinder up the plane, will, in the other, just draw the plane under the cylinder*: and there is an end of the frivolous objection that has been made by our anonymous letter-writer; and its fallacy clearly appears, upon the strictest mathematical principles.

It is well known the experiments do most exactly agree with the theory laid down by Mr. Ferguson, and with what he has asserted: but the letter-writer, being aware of this, in order to avoid the force of it, adds a falshood, and a most unjust reflection on Mr. Ferguson's mechanical abilities; for he says, *Mr. Ferguson might perhaps be mistaken in the proportion of the weights, when they balance, his apparatus being but roughly made*.—This, however, could not possibly be the case.—I have myself seen him make the experiments more than once;—and he always did it with accuracy; and they always agreed precisely with the doctrine he laid down.—And as to the roughness of his apparatus, it is well known to every philosophical person, who was at all acquainted with it, that although it was by no means much adorned or ornamented, yet it was the most accurate, and the most nicely finished, in all the important parts of it, that could be; and that all his engines and machines were perfected in a manner that was most astonishing, and that has hardly been equalled by any instrument-maker whatever.—The late Mr. Ellicot, and many of the most able artists, were always great admirers of them.

I have now finished my answer to that part of the letter which has the specious appearance of a solid objection; but I cannot conclude without a still further and more important vindication of this good man's character.

“His posthumous fame (says this writer) has suffered much from his affectation of poverty and distress, while he was secretly possessed of thousands.—His seeming humility was as much

put on.—Many mistakes may be found in his Lectures on physical subjects; to which he was in no wise adequate.—Some of them were pointed out to him *privately**, that the sale of his works might not be hindered;—but he always received these private intimations with ill-humour, and rejected such friendly corrections with disdain.”

Now, all this is as false as the other part of his letter, and only shews how much malice and venom this animadverter adds to his ignorance.

I was well acquainted with Mr. Ferguson for many years; and altho' I knew that he was oftentimes really in great distress, notwithstanding his honest labours and industry, owing to an unfortunate connection, yet he always took pains to conceal his misery, and was backward and scrupulous to receive the benevolence of his friends, who wished to contribute to his necessities.—And when his Majesty was graciously pleased to bestow upon him a pension of fifty pounds a year, he expressed himself as under the deepest obligations of gratitude, and always spoke of it as making him easy and comfortable.—And as to the few thousands he left behind him, I can very truly affirm, they came to him only a very short time before he died, by means of the death of a relation, from whom he had never before received any thing.—As to his *humility*, (which this writer would give us to understand was merely affected, and hypocritical,) all who were acquainted with Mr. Ferguson know it was on the contrary most unfeigned; and so excessive, as to have been, in some instances, even very prejudicial to him, when he met with minds ungenerous enough to take advantage of it to his detriment.

The mistakes in his works, I believe, will be found to be few or none, as he was most remarkable for his fidelity, and accuracy: at least, they must be pointed out by some abler person, than the censurer, before the judicious part of the world will be inclined to believe the contrary. But, whether there are mistakes or not, this I can truly assert, that no man was more open to conviction, on all occasions, than Mr. Ferguson, or more ready and

* This worthy gentleman, however, it seems, wishes to point them out publicly, after his death, when he is no longer able to defend himself; but his efforts are as futile and contemptible as they are ill-timed.

desirous to hear what was offered, at any time, to his consideration, if he was not teized by obstinate ignorance, and petulance.—Justice to the memory of an old departed friend demands this vindication of his injured character; and I hope, Mr. Urban, you will, with your usual impartiality, insert it in your Magazine; and especially after having given a place to such an unprovoked and virulent abuse of his good name and reputation.

Base indeed must that mind be, which can find no better employment than to load with reproaches the memory of a man deceased, who was in his manners most simple and irreproachable; and, in the pursuit of his studies, one of the most useful, candid, and ingenious men of the age in which he lived; and to whom the world is indebted for great improvements in the science of astronomy, and for a great and elegant elucidation of it; and for many most useful mechanical inventions.

A PLAIN HONEST MAN.

Mr. URBAN,

YOUR correspondent in p. 24 has given an erroneous definition of the *Charade**, and some wretched examples. The Charade is confined to words of two syllables (and those two syllables are to be enlarged upon, first separately, and then together), but it is not confined to “three lines.” Courage, Senseless, and Handsome, are words, the selection of which evinces as little taste as the description. The Charades here presented for your insertion, though far short of excellence, are certainly much superior to those you have exhibited.

CHARADE I.

My First is what none wish to experience. My Second is what my Whole inclines to.

My First is what we strive to shun;

My Next the proudest thing in nature;
And, this proud thing would we believe,
My Whole's a fickle, trifling creature.

Wo-man.

II.

If I ever am lost in my First, may my Second inform me of some near mansion where I may be refreshed with my Whole.

Wood-cock.

III.

My First is a man of fancy. Of my Second many a besom has been

made, and many a dish. My Whole would fain be my First.

Wit-ling.

IV.

My First is a picture, and a wound, tho' sometimes neither: when drawn, it may either mortify or please. My Second with one is silk, with another, leather: its lining is in request with All: pride is the general consequence of bearing it. My Whole has or ought to have an open ear, a quick eye, and a nimble hand: my Whole lives by taking my Second, and these are the requisites for taking it.

Cut-purse.

V.

My First is an inclosure. My Second I have had ere now, and hope to have again. My Whole serves to receive my Second.

Close-stool.

VI.

My First is no writer, and makes but a vile mark: wings have erroneously been given to it†: it does not hover over our slumbers, but it does attend them, “stinks and stings.” My Second, tho' awkward to a proverb, is notorious for dancing, and has frequently picked the pockets of the good people of England. My Whole every body has heard of, perhaps every body has dreaded: it is first a schoolmaster, then a parent, and then a wife.

Bug bear.

VII.

My First and my Second (there is nothing unnatural in their union) have often concurred in making and eating my Whole.

Sim-nel.

VIII.

My First I have no passion for taking. My Second many a youngster wishes to be at. My Whole is the soldier's harvest.

Pill age.

IX.

My First is the former of youth, and the solace of age. My Second and my Whole have been known to get through my First with equal rapidity, and perhaps equal advantage.

Book-worm.

X.

My First is frequently formed in the mouth of my Second. My Whole is good or bad, lucky or unlucky, as priests or old women determine.

O-men.

XI.

My first is a blood-sucker. My

† “Let me flap this bug with gilded wings.”

* So called from its inventor.

Second, a sharper. My Whole, a trifling hurt.
Flea-bite.

XII.

My First is ev'ry parent's pray'r,
A blessing or a curse,
And oft inclines to take the fair,
"For better or for worse."
My Second o'er a wanton pair
Was once by Vulcan thrown;
The God put on the martial stare,
The Goddess feign'd a frown.
My Whole to many a fair-one's ear
Has often been address'd,
Has wak'd the smile, the sigh, the tear,
Been slighted and caress'd.

Son-net.

Mr. URBAN,

IN Noorthouck's Historical and Classical Dictionary, lately published, under the article of *Edmund Smith*, Author of *Phædra and Hippolitus*, is the following remark: "His greatest undertaking was his translation of Longinus, which he executed in a masterly manner."

This the Critical Reviewers have found fault with, by observing that Longinus was translated into English by a clergyman of the name of Smith, who had a living in Chester. But, with due deference to these critical censors, in Mr. Oldisworth's Life of Edmund Smith, there is express mention made of a translation of Longinus by the Author of *Phædra and Hippolitus*. This Mr. O. mentions with great encomiums, and says, if I forget not, that Mr. Smith had added many valuable and curious observations and additions of his own.

This work, I believe, has never appeared in print; if, through the extensive circulation of your Magazine, the possessors of Mr. Smith's valuable manuscript should be prevailed on to give it to the public, it would, I dare say, be to many others, as well as myself, a desirable acquisition.

X.

Mr. URBAN,

THE Gentleman's Magazine being, above all other monthly publications, devoted to the service of the sacred Bible; and having, for a length of years, distinguished itself by various *explications* and *elucidations* of that inestimable volume; I imagine the sequent short specimens of a work, whose laudable motive is to recommend the Bible upon every principle that can endear it to the minds of men, whether it is taken in a *devout*, a *critical*, a *literary*, or a *poetical* view)

will neither be unacceptable to you, nor ungrateful to your constant readers, amongst whom is, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

BIBLIOPOLUS.

The STORY of DINAH.

From Mr. Courtney Melmoth's Sublime and Beautiful of Scripture, just published.

PASSAGE.

"And Dinah, the daughter of Leah, which she bare unto Jacob, went out to see the daughters of the land.

"HOW soon after the loss of primeval innocence, the passions, which were let loose upon the world, tyrannized amongst mankind! We have scarce got beyond the middle of the first book of the Bible, and there is hardly a violation in human nature which is not upon record. Presently after the creation of man, the first and only woman then in the world, introduced the fault of *disobedience*; to that, succeeded the horrid crime of *murder*, the murder of a brother. Then, as population increased, errors multiplied in proportion; and the Almighty Father, seeing that the wickedness of man was great in the world, and that every imagination of the thoughts of his heart was only evil, continually; and moreover, that the whole earth was filled with violence, repented that he made it, and at length destroyed it, and buried it in a universal grave of waters; preserving only the family of one man, who was perfect in his generations. The deluge was scarce gone, before Error rapidly strode over the new world, and the first material circumstance left us in proof of it was the building of Babel: "And they said one to another, Let us make brick," and build us a city, and a tower, whose top may reach unto Heaven." What an arrogant idea! And thus came upon us the uncontrollable monster, *Ambition*. In the next place we are informed of the battle of the kings, whence came *Rebellion*. In the history of Hagar and Sarah, we perceive the origin of *Jealousy*. The destruction of Sodom and Gomorrah needs no comment. The wife of Lot is a monument of obstinate *Curiosity*. Jacob's obtaining the inheritance of his brother, is an early evidence of *Deceit*. Esau's menaces, are instances of *Revenge*. Laban's trick upon Jacob, with

with respect to Leah, is one of the first instances of *broken Faith*; and the treatment of Dinah, is a remarkable circumstance of *Lasciviousness* and *Inhospitality*. This is, I think, the first rape upon record; and it is also one of the most pardonable; for the ravisher, who, by the bye, was a nobleman, (contrary to the modern maxim of men of intrigue,) was desirous to repair the injury he had done, by marriage, and entreated the hand of the damsel after possession, with unabated ardour: nay, the young man carried this matter farther still, for he said to her relations, "Ask me never so much dowry and gift, and I will give according as ye shall say unto me; but give me the damsel to wife." He even adopted a part of their religion to obtain her; and as soon as they yielded their consent, he still continued his intentions of doing her all possible justice, and did not defer the nuptials. By this fair dealing Shechem became more honourable than all the house of his father. After this, the bridegroom's father proposed a plan of intercourse, and intermarriage with the tribe of Jacob, and, in general, it was accepted. But some braver spirits amongst the relations of Dinah, scandalized at the indignity which their family had sustained, meditated revenge; and two of her brothers, who possessed a nicer sensibility of honour (viz. Simon and Levi), took each man his sword, and came upon the city boldly, and slew both the ravisher and his father. When Jacob expostulated with the young men on this transaction, and even rebuked them for destroying the character he had in the hearts of the people of that country, they answered him with a dignity truly fraternal, and discovered at once a high sense of insult, and a becoming veneration for the great social compact, by which men are united to each other: "Should he deal with our sister, as with an harlot?" A concise question this, but comprehending a full and noble meaning: Shall the son of the very man whom we have dealt well with, in the way of business, violate the law of hospitality, and strike the first wound in the very vitals of our honour and happiness? even in the reputation of our sister? Can we, O father, be so lost to the duties of a brother, as to see her polluted, and in her, all our family, without punishing the ravisher? Forbid it, Courage, forbid it, Virtue! Heavens, shall *our* sister, the sister of

the sons of Jacob; of Jacob, who hath contended with angelic natures, and prevailed—shall they basely bear a stain and an ignominy like this, without redress? No, my father! the spirit, the paternal spirit, nay, the very inspiration of the Deity is in us, and urged us to the slaughter—to the *sacrifice*, we should have said; for lo! the victim lies bleeding before thee.

"Such is the language of true intrepidity: "Should he deal with our sister as with an harlot?" Though I would not be thought to recommend bloodshed, yet I can scarce avoid proposing the noble conduct of these young men as a pattern of imitation. He, who violates the chastity of a woman, is by so much the more infamous, and deserving of death, than the man who plants a pistol at the bosom, as a crime which is liable to the justice of the laws, is less safe, and less mischievous, than that which involves in the disgrace of one, the disgrace also of a numerous family, and for the most part, a wide and insulted circle of connections. Yet where, except in the sword of a parent, or a brother, where is a redress for this grievance? Ravishment, indeed, is cognizable; but where is the legal punishment for the more frequent and more fatal effects of undermining *seduction*? of ruin in the form of love, and treachery bewitchingly arrayed in the shape of reciprocal tenderness? Where, but in the bosom of bravery, is the scourge for that accumulated injury, which alienates the kindest relatives; which entices the daughter from the house of her father, till, by degrees, she becomes an inhabitant of a brothel, passes away the days of beauty and youth, amidst disease and wretchedness, and at length dies, untimely, a nuisance to the street? If then the laws of the land have no provision against the increase of this forest of all human violations, what is the natural succedaneum? The arm of Vengeance! And yet, are we not forbidden to abstain from blood, on any provocation? We are, and we *should* be: A moment's reflection convinces us, that the inhibition is founded in the law of eternal rectitude. It is mans' to err, and to mend; be it God's to punish and to pardon."

Mr. URBAN,

THE following remarks upon the *second sight*, wherewith some of the inhabitants of the highlands of Scotland

Scotland are still supposed to be haunted, are extracted from the truly ingenious "Essays" of the celebrated Dr. Beattie, lately printed at Edinburgh, in a large quarto volume, consisting of "Essays on Truth: on Poetry, and Music: on Laughter and Ludicrous Composition: and on the Utility of Classical Learning." Your readers will, I doubt not, be pleased with the sentiments of this Philosopher upon so curious a subject. They occur in p. 480, 1, 2, of the Work, and will not be deemed unworthy of a place in your valuable Magazine, if an occasional correspondent is not greatly mistaken in his opinion. He has therefore taken the trouble of transcribing them, and hopes they will be inserted as soon as possible.

"I do not find sufficient evidence for the reality of *second sight*, or at least of what is commonly understood by that term. A treatise on the subject was published in the year 1762, in which many tales were told of persons, whom the author believed to have been favoured, or haunted, with these illuminations; but most of the tales were trifling and ridiculous: and the whole work betrayed on the part of the compiler such extreme credulity, as could not fail to prejudice many readers against his system. That any of these visionaries are liable to be swayed in their declarations by sinister views, I will not say; though a gentleman of character assured me, that one of them offered to sell him this unaccountable talent for half a crown. But this I think may be said with confidence, that none but ignorant people pretend to be gifted in this way. And in them it may be nothing more, perhaps, than short fits of sudden sleep or drowsiness attended with lively dreams, and arising from some bodily disorder, the effect of idleness, low spirits, or a gloomy imagination. For it is admitted, even by the most credulous highlanders, that, as knowledge and industry are propagated in their country, the *second sight* disappears in proportion; and nobody ever laid claim to this faculty, who was much employed in the intercourse of social life. Nor is it at all extraordinary, that one should have the appearance of being awake, and should even think one's self so, during these fits of dozing; or that they should come on suddenly, and while one is engaged in some business. The same thing happens to

persons much fatigued, or long kept awake, who frequently fall asleep for a moment, or for a longer space, while they are standing, or walking, or riding on horseback. Add but a lively dream to this slumber, and (which is the frequent effect of disease) take away the consciousness of having been asleep; and a superstitious man, who is always hearing and believing tales of *second sight*, may easily mistake his dream for a waking vision: which however is soon forgotten when no subsequent occurrence recalls it to his memory; but which, if it shall be thought to resemble any future event, exalts the poor dreamer into a highland prophet. This conceit makes him more recluse and more melancholy than ever, and so feeds his disease, and multiplies his visions; which, if they are not dissipated by business or society, may continue to haunt him as long as he lives; and which, in their progress through the neighbourhood, receive some new tincture of the marvellous from every mouth that promotes their circulation. As to the prophetic nature of this *second sight*, it cannot be admitted at all. That the deity should work a miracle, in order to give intimation of the frivolous things that these tales are made up of, the arrival of a stranger, the nailing of a coffin, or the colour of a suit of cloaths; and that these intimations should be given for no end, and to those persons only who are idle and solitary, who speak Erse, or who live among mountains and deserts, is like nothing in nature or providence that we are acquainted with; and must therefore, unless it were confirmed by satisfactory proof, (which is not the case,) be rejected as absurd and incredible. The visions, such as they are, may reasonably enough be ascribed to a disordered fancy. And that in them, as well as in our ordinary dreams, certain appearances should, on some rare occasions, resemble certain events, is to be expected from the laws of chance; and seems to have in it nothing more marvellous or supernatural, than that the parrot, who deals out his scurrilities at random, should sometimes happen to salute the passenger by his right appellation."

Mr. URBAN,

THE capture of the Morning Star, belonging to Dr. Irving, and myself, and my application for redress, having

having been greatly misrepresented, both in and out of parliament, I submit the following state of facts to the public, who may then judge for themselves, how far any of their servants have been culpable; and whether, in my appeal to parliament, I have been guilty of that indecent hurry of which I am accused.

Lord Halifax, when Secretary of State, in a letter to the Governor of Jamaica, dated Decemb. 9, 1763, says, "The Musquito Shore is a British settlement; and as such is to be maintained and encouraged."

Lord Dartmouth sent instructions to the Governor of Jamaica, in August 1775, for establishing a legislative council on the Musquito Shore, to be chosen by the inhabitants.

Dr. Irving and myself, induced by the above arrangement, sailed from Gravesend on the 13th of Nov. 1775, with a design of a settling on the Mosquito Shore, not entertaining the most distant suspicion, that our property would not be equally protected there as in any other part of the British dominions.

On the 30th of April last, the Morning Star was lying at anchor, under British colours, in the road of Black-river, the principal settlement on the Musquito Shore, and in sight of the King's house, and was there forcibly seized by two armed sloops under Dutch colours; at the same time one of their boats chased the Nancy, a small sloop belonging to Black-river: John Coffil, master of the Nancy, and Richard Burrel, who was a passenger in her, both deposed, that the boat was at one time so near as to hook the Nancy's quarter-rail, and that the crew were Spaniards; every man who has ever seen a Spaniard, must know that they could not be mistaken.

The inhabitants of Black-river, conscious that the Morning Star had never been employed in any illicit trade, were greatly alarmed; they considered the capture as a direct attack on the colony, and applied to the Superintendent to assemble the Legislative Council; that Council which (I am told) Lord — assured the House of Commons never existed, met, advised the Superintendent to send an express to Jamaica, with an account of this daring and unprecedented outrage, and laid a tax on the colony for defraying the expence.

The depositions of John Coffil, Rich.
GENT. MAG. *March 1777.*

Burrel, and some other persons, who saw the transaction, were sent to the Governor of Jamaica (the colony being at present an appendage to that government); but both the Governor and Admiral, for reasons best known to themselves, were of opinion, that the Morning Star was taken by North-American privateers; and no step was taken to reclaim the vessel and seamen, until Dr. Irving arrived in Jamaica on the 19th of September, and fortunately met with Frederic Sund, one of the seamen taken in the Morning Star, and who had escaped from Carthagena. This man made oath to all the particulars of the capture before Thomas Fench, Custos and Chief Judge of the Court of Common-pleas of Kingston in Jamaica.

The Governor, unable to resist such positive proof, applied to Admiral Gayton, who, after a delay of another month, sent a frigate to Carthagena, but positively refused to permit Dr. Irving to go in the frigate to assist the Captain in his application for redress.

The Spanish Governor, contrary, in all probability, to the wishes of Sir Basil Keith and admiral Gayton, acknowledged the capture, but said he had no power or authority to order restitution.

Having taken the earliest opportunity of returning to England, I got to London September 24, and next day presented a memorial to Lord George Germaine, with an attested estimate of the actual loss immediately sustained, amounting to 2659l. 12s. 10d. sterl. besides the total ruin of our project; his Lordship acquainted me with the opinion of Sir Basil Keith, that the Morning Star was taken by North American privateers. I shewed him the affidavits of John Coffil, and Richard Burrel; but his Lordship chose to give more credit to the vague suspicion of the Governor of Jamaica, than to my positive assurances, as a spectator of the transaction, supported by the clearest evidence the nature of the case would admit, or which there was at that time any probability of ever obtaining. His Lordship seemed extremely desirous of not making any immediate application to the court of Spain, and in deference to the critical situation of this country at that time (for the accounts of our successes in America were not then arrived) I did not then press the matter farther.

I received Frederick Sund's affidavit

vit on the 17th of Dec. and wrote immediately to Lord George Germaine, inclosing a copy of it. I saw his Lordship on the 19th, when he seemed still desirous of making further delays; but being pressed by me for redress, referred me to Lord Weymouth, to whose department he told me it belonged to make application to the court of Spain.

I saw Lord Weymouth by appointment soon after, who told me that the first knowledge he had of the affair was by a copy of Dr. Irving's petition to the Governor of Jamaica, and of Frederick Sund's affidavit, transmitted to him from the Admiralty; that he had immediately sent them to Lord Grantham; that the papers which I had put into his hands should be sent that evening; and that as soon as any answer arrived from the court of Spain, it should be communicated to me: this last part of his Lordship's promise has never been performed; but I willingly impute the neglect to hurry of business.

The propriety of Lord Weymouth's conduct in the affair of Falkland's-Island makes it reasonable to suppose, that if the representations to the court of Spain, on the present occasion, have not been made with becoming spirit, it is not his Lordship's fault.

I am assured that Lord — told the House of Commons, that the Spanish Minister denied any knowledge of the affair in the month of January. The Morning Star was taken on the 30th of April, and carried directly to Porto-Bello and Carthagenæ. Can any man believe that a Spanish Governor dared so long neglect informing his court of the capture of a British vessel in so unprecedented a manner?

Great pains have been taken to represent the whole affair as a complaint of a private injury, in order that Administration might shelter themselves under the shallow pretence, that I did not continue to harass them, with daily applications for redress, from the 25th of Sept. to the 17th of Dec. but this is by no means the case; the British flag has been insulted; British seamen have been made captives in the most barbarous and disgraceful manner; and the very existence of a colony, capable of being made equal to any in the West Indies, is at stake.

I conceive that I have discharged my duty to the Public, by communicating to his Majesty's Ministers, as early as possible, all I knew of the matter; if

the negotiation has languished in their hands, it is to be hoped the day will arrive, when they shall be made answerable for it.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

ALEX. BLAIR.

Oxendon-street, March 4.

Mr. URBAN,

DOCTOR Watson, in his excellent "Address to the profane Declaimers against *Christianity*," subjoined to his masterly defence of it, amongst other objections frequently made by them to the truth of the Gospel-History, takes notice of the following: "You observe," says he, "that neither Luke, nor Mark, nor John, have mentioned the cruelty of Herod in murdering the infants of Bethlehem, and that no account is to be found of this matter in Josephus, who wrote the Life of Herod; and therefore the fact recorded by Matthew is not true." To this the Doctor answers;—"The concurrent testimony of many independent writers concerning a matter of fact, unquestionably adds to its probability; but if nothing is to be received as true, upon the testimony of a single Author, we must give up some of the best writers, and disbelieve some of the most interesting facts, of ancient History." *Apology for Christianity*, p. 246.—And the answer is a very satisfactory one. But had the learned writer recollected (what he must, doubtless, have met with in the course of his reading) the saying of Augustus on this occasion, which is recorded by Macrobius, he might have produced the most *decisive* evidence of this cruel act of Herod; such, I mean, as by being found in one of their favourite *heathen* Authors, these champions of infidelity would have acknowledged to be *so*. "Cum audisset inter pueros, quos in Syria Herodes rex Judæorum intra bimatum jussit interfici, filium quoque ejus occisum; ait: *Melius est Herodis porcum esse, quam filium.*"—Macrobius. *Saturnal. lib. II. cap. 4.*

Indeed, it appears from a passage of *Suetonius, that about sixty years be-

* Auctor est Julius Marathus, ante paucos quam nasceretur menses [sc. Augustus], prodigium Romæ factum publice, quo denuntiabatur regem pop. Rom. Naturam parturire: Senatum exterritum censuisse, ne quis illo anno genitus educeretur:

fore this event, A. U. C. 690, on account of a prodigy which was said to have happened at that time in Rome, and which was interpreted to denote the birth of a King, who should rule the Roman State; the Senate passed a decree, to forbid the educating of any infant that might be born in that year. A circumstance which serves to prove the expectation, that, some time before the coming of Christ, had generally prevailed in the world, concerning One who was to be born to the empire of it; and which, by the way, would render St. Matthew's account of the cruelty of Herod highly *probable*, even though we had not the express testimony of Macrobius to establish the truth of it beyond a doubt.

Caerbaes, Cornwall,
March 12.

Q.

Mr. URBAN,

AN Ebenezer Thompson, D. D. and a William Charles Price, L. L. D. have lately advertised "a new translation of all the Works of Josephus," of which they tell us, in their preface, "a good translation was unknown, till Sir Roger L'Estrange, with a zeal and industry that do honour to his memory, attempted to cloath them in an English dress." And, in their advertisement, they style this translation "excellent," at the same time neglecting to mention one more modern, and much more elegant and accurate, by honest old Will. Whiston, I know not for what reason, unless theirs is a republication, which the public will soon determine, of Sir Roger's. But to give us this, as Hamlet says,

"There needs no ghost come from the grave;"

or, which is much the same, two men of straw, or *terre filii*, (like the Honourable Captain Berkeley, the late Hon. and Rev. Doctor Willoughby, Squire Mountague the Historian, and the Rev. Herald Barlow, &c.) at once raised up and dignified (though not distinguished) by some Cadmean Book-sellers. To shew you, however, what a laborious task these learned Doctors have undertaken, and how much L'Estrange's garden wants weeding, I have here sent you a sample of its productions: "*Between hawk and buzzard; clawed him with kindness; a-*

caretur: eos qui gravidas uxores haberent, quod ad se quisque spem traheret, curasse ne senatusconsultum ad ærarium deferretur. Sueton. in *Octavio* 94.

lert and frisky; guzzling down tipple would not keep touch; lay cursed hard up their gizzard; cram up his gut; conceited noddie, old chuff, &c." I must add, that, besides this grossness and vulgarity of expression, it is full of mistakes, being taken, not from the original Greek, but from a French version, which, however, is easy and polite, by M. d'Andilly. Sir Roger's translation of one passage may serve as a specimen of the whole: p. 121. "His wife Michal met him upon the way with a thousand good wishes and blessings, but still reproving him for dancing and jumping about so unlike a King, and for uncovering himself in the eyes of his hand-maidens and his servants." David told her, "that he was not ashamed of doing any thing that he knew was acceptable to that God, who advanced him to the throne of Israel, in preference to her father and all other pretenders; and that he would sing and dance again and again, without mitering it at all, how either she or her hand-maidens took it." Had the Knight intended to burlesque his author, you will allow he could not have done it more effectually, and will be of opinion, that writers who admire this, even if they give us a new translation, will scarce give us a better.

Yours, &c.

CRITO.

Mr. URBAN,

IN your last Mag. p. 93, you have thus endeavoured to account for Dr. Dodd's unhappy and mysterious conduct: "As it has been doubted by some, by what resources the Doctor could repay so large a sum as 4200l. the answer is easy. His necessities required only 300l. he had made use of no more: 3000l. he had in notes in the house, 900l. at his banker's, and 100l. he had given the broker. All therefore that he had to replace, was 300l. which, as he said, he could easily have done in six months time. But why borrow 4200l. when he wanted only 300l? That question too may be easily solved. His intimacy with Lord Chesterfield gave colour to his being employed to borrow, with security, 4200l. but nobody would have credited, that Lord Chesterfield could want secretly to borrow so trifling a sum as 400l. The latter could not be believed; the former was not improbable. He therefore made use of that, as an expedient to save his credit, which in the

the end has ruined his reputation for ever.”—But, besides observing, that Dr. Dodd could draw on his banker for 700l. only, (not 900l. having drawn on him before,) this answer will not seem so “easy,” when it is considered, that three safe and obvious methods might have been adopted: 1st, Low indeed must have been his credit, if neither Lord Chesterfield, nor any other opulent friend, would have lent him so small a sum as 300l. on the personal security of his mere note or bond: or 2dly, This, and more than this, might have been obtained of any advertising broker, without favour or hazard, by sequestering some of his preferments, having two church livings and a prebend, besides his chapels, all which produced him, it is supposed, 800l. a year: or 3dly, With equal ease and safety it might have been raised by a bond and judgment on his goods, as we find much more than that, viz. 400l. was immediately raised by that method, besides a distress for another execution. And therefore, whatever has been said or pretended, unless he wanted a much larger sum †, his conduct cannot be reconciled with the dictates of common-sense, much less of his excellent understanding, discarding every other consideration, as no man with such an income, and resources, as we know he had, would have hazarded his life and reputation for 300l. only, unless he had been infatuated.

Yours,
DISSENTIENT.

M. URBAN,
YOUR correspondent Academicus, in p. 13, might have referred the author of the Life of Bp. Berkeley to a note relative to his Lordship occurring in p. 427-8, of the “Supplement to Swift’s Works,” [See *Gent. Mag.* 1776. p. 515.] in which, however, there is the same mistake as to his age

† A writer in the *Whitehall Evening-Post* lately affirmed, that “a printer was with the Doctor but an hour before he was apprehended, to whom he proposed a new and splendid edition of Shakespeare in quarto, with engravings by the best artists at Paris, with whom he had entered into an engagement, and only wanted money to carry it into execution.” If this be true, (and if not, it should be contradicted,) this may serve to account for a temporary want of no small sum; and that Dr. Dodd was at Paris last summer, is well known.

with that committed by Mr. Duncombe.

In p. 31, col. 1, Sir John Hawkins is represented as mentioning “Rabenus a Moor, Archbishop of Mentz.” The person intended is, no doubt, Rabanus Maurus; who, whatever was the place of his nativity, was certainly not a *Moor*. His name of *Maurus* is thus rightly accounted for in Schœttgenius’s additional volume to Fabricius’s “*Biblioth. med. et inf. Latinitatis*,” edit. Hamb. 1746, page 68: “*Mauri nomen ipsi, cum Prior esset, adjecit Alcuinus Præceptor, prout ipse docet in præfat. ad Comment. in libros Regum, et quidem in honorem S. Mauri, quod nomen inter Bénédictinos non est incelebre.*”

In p. 47, col. 2, the death of a Mr. Oliver Cromwell is noticed, and he is said to have been a descendant of the Protector. That this is a mistake appears from the “Account of the Cromwell family” annexed to Dr. Gibbons’s Sermon, in 1772, on the death of Wm. Cromwell, Esq; some remarks on which were published in your *Mag.* for Oct. 1773. In that Account the person just deceased is not mentioned, and the only surviving male of the family is described thus: “Oliver, an attorney in London, who was married August 8, 1771.” To the remarks on Dr. Gibbons’s Account of this family some additions might be made from the third volume of Hughes’s Letters, which you have reviewed in p. 83 of your volume for 1774. In p. 57 of Dr. Gibbons, l. 21, 22, for “third son *Henry*” we should read “fourth son *Richard*”; as also in p. 60, l. 2 and 7, for “*Henry*” we should read “*Richard*.”

In p. 62, Bp. Pearce is characterized, in l. 25, 6, 7, in so absurd a manner, that every one, who knows any thing of his real character, must necessarily impute this absurdity to a total ignorance of it in the writer, who cannot surely have read the Life of this Prelate at large, prefixt to his two quartos lately published. If he had read it, I think he could not have expressed himself in terms so preposterous and incongruous.

Perhaps your correspondent in p. 65 may be satisfied as to part of his inquiry by looking into Johnson’s Dictionary under the word *Grub-street*.

Since I sent you, in answer to Mr. Row, some references, in p. 602, 3, of your last volume, to writers concerning the

the author of the famous "Pugna Porcorum," of whom a further account is given in p. 70, 71, of your present volume, I have met with some curious notes in Menckenius "De Charlataneria eruditorum," Amstel. 1747, p. 156, 7, 8, 9, properly exposing him and his fraternity of learned triflers. Mr. Row will probably not dislike to recur to this entertaining work of Menckenius for the purpose, for which I have mentioned it.

The third anecdote in p. 77 of your last Magazine, is hitched into rhyme, by Prior in his "Merry Andrew," which is to be found among his Poems.

In p. 78 you tell us, from Sir John Hawkins, that "each cathedral had a formulary or use (as it was called) to itself." As I know of no such Use except for the cathedrals of Salisbury, Hereford, Bangor, York, and Lincoln, as noticed in the tract "concerning the service of the Church" prefixt to the Common Prayer-Book; and one more, called "Ufus Sancti Pauli," as noticed by Newcourt in his "Repertorium Eccles." i, 21, which was laid aside in 1414; I should be glad to be informed where the history of any others is given.

SCRUTATOR.

Part of a Letter from Lord Chesterfield to Solomon Dayrolles, Esq, Resident at the Hague, with whom his Lordship carried on a constant Correspondence, and to one of whose Sons he had been Godfather. From the Miscellaneous Works of Lord Chesterfield, just published.

I Entirely agree with you in your resolution of breeding up all your sons to some profession or other, but at the same time your usual vivacity carries you much too prematurely to fix their several destinations. You must not so much consider what you would chuse for them, as what they are likely to succeed best in: and that cannot be discovered these seven or eight years. It is certain, that, whether from nature or from early accidental impressions in their youth, I will not say, it being very hard to distinguish, children, after eight or ten years of age, often shew a determined preference for some particular profession, which it would be imprudent for their parents to oppose, because in that case they would surely not succeed so well, or perhaps at all, in any other. In the mean time give them all eventually a good education,

so as to qualify them to a certain degree for whatever profession you and they may hereafter agree upon; for I repeat it again, their approbation is full as necessary as yours. These, however, are the general rules by which I would point out to them the professions which I should severally wish them to apply to. I would recommend the army, or the navy, to a boy of a warm constitution, strong animal spirits, and a cold genius; to one of quick, lively, and distinguishing parts, the law; to a good, dull, and decent boy, the church; and trade to an acute, thinking, and laborious one. I wish that my godson, for whom you must allow me some degree of predilection, may take a liking to the law; for that is the truly independant profession. People will only trust their property to the care of the ablest lawyer, be he Whig or Tory, well or ill at court. * * *

[Tho' there is nothing new in the above observations, yet they are truly characteristic, and shew how much Lord Chesterfield had the proper breeding up of children at heart.]

The Character of Richard Earl of Scarborough. From the Same.

IN drawing the character of Lord Scarborough, I will be strictly upon my guard against the partiality of that intimate and unreserved friendship in which we lived for more than twenty years; to which friendship, as well as to the public notoriety of it, I owe much more than my pride will let my gratitude own. If this may be suspected to have biased my judgment, it must at the same time be allowed to have informed it; for the most secret movements of his soul, were, without disguise, communicated to me only. However, I will rather lower than heighten the colouring; I will mark the shades, and draw a credible rather than an exact likeness.

He had a very good person, rather above the middle size; a handsome face, and, when he was chearful, the most engaging countenance imaginable; when grave, which he was oftenest, the most respectable one: he had in the highest degree the air, manners, and address of a man of quality; politeness with ease, and dignity without pride.

Bred in camps and courts, it cannot be supposed he was untainted with the fashionable vices of those

warm climates; but, if I may be allowed the expression, he dignified them, instead of their degrading him into any mean or indecent action. He had a good degree of classical, and great one of modern knowledge, with a just, and at the same time a delicate taste.

In his common expences he was liberal within bounds, but in his charities and bounties, none. I have known them put him to some present inconveniencies.

He was a strong, but not an eloquent or florid speaker in parliament. He spoke so unaffectedly the honest dictates of his heart, that truth and virtue, which never want, and seldom wear ornaments, seemed only to borrow his voice. This gave such an astonishing weight to all he said, that he more than once carried an unwilling majority after him. Such is the authority of an unsuspected virtue, that it would sometimes shame vice into decency at least.

He was not only offered but pressed to accept the post of Secretary of State, but he constantly refused it. I once tried to persuade him to accept it; but he told me that both the natural warmth and melancholy of his temper made him unfit for it, and that moreover he knew very well that in those ministerial employments the course of business made it necessary to do many hard things, and some unjust ones, which could only be authorized by the jesuitical casuistry of the direction of the intention: a doctrine which he said he could not possibly adopt. Whether he was the first that ever made that objection I cannot affirm, but I suspect that he will be the last.

He was a true constitutional and yet practicable patriot; a sincere lover, and a zealous asserter of the natural, civil, and religious rights of his country.

But he would not quarrel with the crown for a few stretches of the prerogative; nor with the people for some unwary abolitions of liberty; nor with any one for difference of opinion in speculative points. He considered the constitution in the aggregate, and only watched that no one part of it should preponderate too much.

His moral character was so pure, that, if one may say of that imperfect creature man, what a celebrated historian says of Scipio, *nil non laudandum aut dixit, aut fecit, aut sensit*, I sincerely think (I had almost said I know) one might say it with great

truth of him, one single instance excepted, which shall be mentioned.

He joined to the noblest and strictest principles of honour and generosity, the tenderest sentiments of benevolence and compassion; and he was naturally warm; he could not even hear of an injustice or a baseness without a sudden indignation; nor of the misfortunes or miseries of a fellow-creature, without melting into softness, and endeavouring to relieve them.

This part of his character was so universally known, that our best and most satirical English poet says,

When I confess there is who feels for
fame, [I name?

And melts to goodness, Scarb'rough need

He had not the least pride of birth and rank; that common narrow notion of little minds, that wretched mistaken succedaneum of merit: but he was jealous to anxiety of his character, as all men are who deserve a good one. And such was his diffidence upon that subject, that he never could be persuaded that mankind really thought of him as they did. For surely never man had a higher reputation, and never man enjoyed a more universal esteem; even knaves respected him, and fools thought they loved him. If he had any enemies (for I protest I never knew one) they could only be such as were weary of always hearing of Aristides the Just.

He was too subject to sudden gusts of passion, but they never hurried him into any illiberal or indecent expression or action; so invincibly habitual to him were good nature and good manners. But if ever any word happened to fall from him in warmth, which upon subsequent reflection he himself thought too strong, he was never easy till he had made more than sufficient atonement for it.

He had a most unfortunate, I will call it a most fatal kind of melancholy in his nature, which often made him both absent and silent in company, but never morose or sour. At other times he was a cheerful and agreeable companion; but, conscious that he was not always so, he avoided company too much, and was too often alone, giving way to a train of gloomy reflections.

His constitution, which was never robust, broke rapidly at the latter end of his life. He had two severe strokes of apoplexy or palsy, which considerably affected his body and his mind.

I desire that this may not be looked
upon

upon as a full and finished character, writ for the sake of writing it; but as my solemn deposit of the truth to the best of my knowledge. I owed this small tribute of justice, such as it is, to the memory of the best man I ever knew, and of the dearest friend I ever had.

[The act of violence which this noble Lord committed on himself, in 1740, is thus related by the Editor:]

“The morning of the day on which he accomplished this resolution, he paid a long visit to Lord Chesterfield, and opened himself to him with great earnestness on many subjects. As he appeared somewhat discomposed, his friend pressed him to stay and dine with him, which he refused, but tenderly embraced him at parting. It happened in the course of the conversation that something was spoken of which related to Sir Wm. Temple’s negotiations, when the two friends not agreeing about the circumstances, Ld. Chesterfield, whose memory was at all times remarkably good, referred Ld. S. to the page of Sir W.’s memoirs, where the matter was mentioned. After his Lordship’s death the book was found open at that very page, several other books being piled about him, with the pistol in his mouth. Thus he seems, in his last moments, to have been still attentive to his friend, and desirous that he should know he was so. This fatal catastrophe was universally lamented, tenderly censured, and *entirely excused* by those who considered the unaccountable effects of natural evils upon the human mind. But what must Lord Chesterfield’s situation have been upon his being informed of this unfortunate event? His excellent Lady does not, even now, without the greatest emotion, speak of the manner in which his Lordship, on her return home at night, acquainted her with his loss of that amiable nobleman; she ever after lamented that he did not detain him at his house, saying he might perhaps have been saved, if he had not been left to himself that day.”

The words which we have put in Italics have surely too much of the Roman in them. In this climate, and from a christian, they are much too strong; and though Lord Chesterfield might be “temperate in censuring, and ready to make allowances for suicide,” we did not expect to see it palliated, much less *excused*, by Dr. Maty.

Mr. URBAN,

Nobody has accounted for the Devil’s having the name of *Old Nick*. Keyser *de Dea Nebaleunia*, p. 33, and *Antiq. Septentr.* p. 261, mentions a deity of the waters worshipped by the antient Germans and Danes under the name of *Nocca* or *Nicken*, styled in the Edda *Nikur*, which he derives from the German *nugen*, answering to the Latin *necare*. Wormius, *Mon. Dan.* p. 17, says the redness in the faces of drowned persons was ascribed to this deity’s sucking their blood out at their nostrils. Wasthovius, *prej. ad Vit. Sander.* and Loccenius, *Antiq. Sueo-Goth.* p. 17, call him *Neccus*, and quote, from a Belgo-Gallic Dictionary, *Neccer, Spiritus aquaticus, and Necce, necare*. The Islandic Dict. in Hicke’s Thes. P. III. p. 85. renders *Nikur, bellua aquatica*. Lastly, Rudbekius, *Atlant.* p. 1, c. 7, § 5, p. 192, & c. 30, p. 719, mentions a notion prevalent among his countrymen, that *Neckur*, who governed the sea, assumed the form of various animals, or of a horseman, or of a man in a boat. He supposes him the same with Odin; but the above authorities are sufficient to evince that he was the Northern *Nep-tune*, or some subordinate sea-god of a noxious disposition. Wormius queries whether a figure said to be seen, 1615, on the river *Lan*, and called *Wasser Nickts*, might not be of this kind. Probably it was a sea-monster of the species called *Mermen*, and by our Spenser, *Fairy-Queen*, II. 12, 24, *The griesly Wasserman*.

It is not unlikely, but the name of this evil spirit might, as Christianity prevailed in these Northern nations, be transferred to the father of evil.

If it would not be thought punning on names, I would hazard another conjecture.---*St. Nicholas* was the patron of mariners, consequently opponent to *Nicker*. How he came by this office does not appear. The Legend says, “*Ung jour que aucuns mariniers peririssent si le prièrent ainsi a larmes, Nicolas, seruiteur de Dieu, si les choses sont vraies que nous avons ouyes, si les esprouve maintenant. Et tantot ung homme s’apparut at la semblance de luy, & leur dit, Voez moy, je ne m’appellez vous pas: & leur comença a leur ayder en leur exploit: de la ne fet tantost la tempeste cessa. Et quant ils furent venus a son Eglise ilz se cogneurent sans demonstrier, & si ne l’avoient oncques veu. Et lers rendirent* graces

graces a Dieu & a luy de leur delivrance; et il leur dit que ilz attribuaissent a la misericorde de Dieu et a leur creance, et non pas a ses merites.”---

Then follow other miracles, not peculiarly appropriated to him under this character. We have afterwards, indeed, another story of his delivering from an illusion of the Devil certain pilgrims *qui alloient a luy a nage, which I understand to mean only by water.* *Legende d'or. fol. viii.* See also Blomefield's *Hist. of Norfolk*, II. p. 861. PALÆOPHILUS.

A Sketch of the Life of David Hume, Esq; extracted from his Own Life as written by Himself, just published. Strahan and Cadell.

THIS gentleman was born April 26, 1711, at Edinburgh, of a good family. His ancestors, both on the father and mother's side, were allied to those of the first nobility; and his elder brother is now in possession of the paternal estate which had descended to him through several generations.

His father, who passed for a man of parts, died while he was yet an infant; and his mother, though young and handsome, rejected all future connections, for the pleasure of superintending the education of her children, of whom she had three, two sons and a daughter.

David, the younger, discovered an early passion for literature; and when he came to years of discretion, finding he had little else to depend upon, applied with uncommon assiduity to the learning of the schools. His friends designed him for the bar, but the study of philosophy and the classics engrossed his whole mind.

In 1734, he made a feeble attempt to enter into a mercantile way of life, and for that purpose took a journey to Bristol, with letters of recommendation that would have almost ensured success. But the trade of a merchant, though reputable enough, was in no degree suitable to his genius. He was not desirous of riches, but ambitious only of acquiring a competency. With this view he went over to France, where being unknown, he prosecuted his studies in a village-retreat, where he made the most rigid frugality supply the deficiency of his fortune, and where he composed his *Treatise of Human Nature*, which, after three years absence having returned to London, he published about the end of 1738. The

reception it met with was by no means flattering to a young author. He left London, and visited his mother, with whom and his brother he lived and prosecuted his studies till 1742, when he published at Edinburgh the first part of his *Essays*, which was favourably received.

In 1745, he received a letter from the Marquis of Annandale to come and live with him in England, which he accepted, and continued to superintend the affairs of that nobleman for one whole year, till he received a more advantageous offer from Gen. St. Clair, to attend him as Secretary in his expedition to Port l'Orient. Having acquitted himself in that station to the satisfaction of the General, he afterwards accompanied him in his embassy to the Courts of Vienna and Turin; and by the appointments in these several employments he had, in 1747, acquired a fortune which he himself called independent, though his friends used to smile when he boasted of being master of near a thousand pounds.

While he continued in Scotland with his mother, as above related, he new-cast the first part of his *Treatise of Human Nature*, and again introduced it under the title of *An Enquiry concerning Human Understanding*. But this publication was little better received than the former; and, what was still more mortifying, an edition of his *Essays*, printed at London, lay dormant on the booksellers shelves for months together, with little or no disturbance from impertinent enquirers.

Undiscouraged, however, by these disappointments, he still persevered. On his dismissal from his employment of Secretary, he returned to Scotland, and in two years composed the second part of his *Essays*; and cast a-new the second part of his unfortunate *Treatise of Human Nature* in the form of *An Enquiry concerning the Principles of Morals*.

These publications soon became the subject of conversation. Answers by Reverends and Right Reverends came out two or three in a year. The books sold, and their reputation called for new editions of the former works of the same author, all but the first *Treatise*, which, being *still born*, could never be brought to life.

In 1752, his *Political Discourses* were published at Edinburgh; which, he observes, were the only work of his that was successful on the first publication.

The

The same year he was chosen by the Faculty of Advocates at Edinburgh their Librarian; and now, having the command of a valuable library, he conceived the plan of writing the History of England: but being frightened at the idea of continuing a narrative through 1700 years, commenced with the accession of the House of Stuart to the English throne, which he carried down to the death of Charles I.

From this work, he owns, he had entertained the most sanguine hopes: but miserable was his disappointment, when he found it assailed on all sides; and not only reprobated with reproaches, but treated with contempt. In twelve months, only 45 copies of it were disposed of; and the Primate of England, Dr. Herring, and the Primate of Ireland, Dr. Stone, were the only persons of note that gave him the least encouragement to persevere.

This shock, notwithstanding his boasted apathy, was rather more than (what shall we call it?) his *pride* could well bear; for, had not the war at that time been breaking out between France and England, he had determined to change his name, retire to some obscure village in that distant country, and, like a disgusted cynic, never more be in charity with the world. Some favourable circumstances, however, presenting themselves, he was prevailed upon to change his resolution, and continue his History.

In 1756, the second volume of his History, comprehending a period from the death of Charles I. till the Revolution, came forth, and was rather better received than the first, and not only floated itself, but helped to buoy up its sinking brother.

Though he complains, that English, Scotch, and Irish, Whig and Tory, Churchman and Sectary, Free-thinker, and Religionist, all joined in the cry against him, yet his indignation seems principally to have been excited against the Whigs; for of more than a hundred alterations, which he made in the reigns of the first Stuarts, he says he made them all invariably on the Tory side:---very much to his credit as an impartial historian, no doubt!

About this time, too, he published his Natural History of Religion, with some other small pieces, which, like the rest of his publications, were at first coldly received.

In 1759, he published his History of the House of Tudor, which was
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soon after followed by the Reign of Queen Elizabeth; and, last of all, by the early periods of the English History, for which, he boasts, that he received from the bookseller a more liberal consideration than ever was known in England before.

Being now turned of 50, and intending to retire into his native country, he received an invitation from the Earl of Hertford, to attend him in his embassy to Paris, where he was soon after made Secretary, and afterwards *Chargé d'Affaires*, when that Nobleman was called upon to accept the Lieutenantcy of Ireland.

In 1766, he left Paris, and was by Mr. Conway appointed Under Secretary of State; but when that Gentleman resigned, he pursued his former resolution of retiring to his native country, having now, by the sale of his copies, and his lucrative employments, improved his thousand pounds to a thousand pounds a year.

In the spring of 1775, he was seized with a disorder in his bowels, which, though it continued wasting him till his death, never gave him a moment's pain or abatement of spirits. He died August 25, 1776, in the 65th year of his age, quite placid, sensible to the last of his approaching dissolution, and perfectly resigned.

Those who are desirous of knowing more of this celebrated author, are referred to the original, with which, as it is a small pamphlet of an easy purchase, the proprietors may think we have already made too free.

Narrative of the Trial of James Aitken, otherwise John the Painter, at Winchester Assizes, for setting Fire to the Rope-House, in his Majesty's Dock-Yard, at Portsmouth, Dec. 7, 1776.

TO give the reader a clear idea of this man's character, it may be necessary to trace the steps which led to his discovery.

The fire which happened in the rope-house at Portsmouth, had passed for an accident; and as no suspicion had fallen upon any one, no enquiry was made about it till, on the 15th of January, Mr. Russel, one of the under clerks of the dock-yard, having occasion to move some hemp in the hemp-house, discovered the machine, of which we have already given an account and a cut in our Magazine for January (p. 46).

It was then that the whole dock-yard was alarmed. Some hundreds of

workmen were instantly drawn together, and every one looked at his neighbour, convinced that whoever was the contriver of that machine, and had placed it there, was the incendiary.

This called to mind every minute circumstance that had happened, previous to the breaking out of the fire on the day above-mentioned, and it occurred to one that a fellow had been locked into the rope-house the night before; to another, that a man, whose name was unknown, had been seen loitering about the yard on the very day; and to others, that he was a painter, and had worked in the neighbourhood; and as he had never been seen there after the fire, a strong suspicion arose, that he must be some way or other concerned in the mischief that had already been done, and also in the diabolical design which providentially had been defeated.

It were needless to take notice of the advertisement that followed, describing the person of the man, and under the name of John the Painter offering him a reward of 50*l.* to surrender himself to examination, and the same reward to any one who should apprehend him.

In the mean time other fires broke out, particularly at Bristol, which could no otherwise be accounted for than by supposing American agents employed to spread fire and devastation throughout the kingdom, wherever their malignant purposes could be executed with effect; an idea that favoured the prejudices of the vulgar, and therefore was the more easily credited.

It was not long, however, before Sir John Fielding found means to trace this John the Painter out, and some time about the beginning of February he was apprehended at Odiam, in Hants, for a burglary, and brought to town for examination.

The news of his commitment was soon spread; and it having been reported that he had been in America, and had worked there as a painter, Earl Temple desired one Baldwin, a painter, who had likewise been in America, and had done business there, to attend his examination before Sir John Fielding, to see if he could recollect him. But Baldwin, upon looking at the man, and being asked the question, frankly declared that he had never before seen him in his life.

This open declaration, after others, as he said, had borne false witness against

him, prejudiced the prisoner in favour of Baldwin, and he expressed a strong desire to cultivate an acquaintance with him, which Baldwin did not decline, being encouraged to visit him as often as opportunity offered, in order, if possible, to bring him to confession. This had the desired effect, and brought the whole scene of iniquity to light.

After a regular attendance on him for 15 days, sometimes once a day, and sometimes twice, the prisoner at length began to trust him, and to speak openly. He told him he had been in France; that he had there seen Silas Deane; that Silas Deane had given him some money; had encouraged him to set fire to the dock-yards at Portsmouth, Plymouth, Woolwich, &c. as the best means of distressing Great-Britain; that he had promised to reward him according to the service he should do to the American cause; and that, as an earnest of what should follow, he had given him a recommendation to, and bills upon, a merchant in London to the amount of 300*l.* which, however, he had found it necessary to burn, to prevent a discovery; that, in consequence of this encouragement, he procured a passport from the French King; which passport he lamented that he had left at Portsmouth, with other things, in a bundle. That from France he came to Canterbury, where he devised the machine which had been found in the nemp-house, and had it there constructed; that before he left Canterbury he had a quarrel with a dragoon; and that when he removed from thence he directed his course to Portsmouth, where he prepared the combustibles with which he afterwards set the place on fire; that he disclosed to him (Baldwin) the secret of making the composition, and the manner of his applying it; told him the circumstance of his being locked in the rope-house; of his quarrelling with his landlady, on account of the interruption she gave him in his operations; of her forcibly turning him out of her house; of his taking another lodging; of the difficulty he had in lighting his matches; of his purchasing other matches; of his flight from Portsmouth in a woman's cart; with many other particulars, all of which were confirmed on his trial, by the testimony of the persons, respectively, who were any ways employed by him, or with whom he had any thing to do in the business. The boy who made the cannister, the dragoon with whom

he quarrelled at Canterbury, the woman at whose house he lodged at Portsmouth, the man who let him out of the rope-house, the persons who saw him in the dock-yard, the woman who sold him the matches, the woman who took him up in her cart in his flight from Portsmouth, and last of all the bundle in which was his passport from France, with the identical articles in it, which he had specifically mentioned to Baldwin; all these were produced against him, and, as the Judge observed, in summing up the evidence, that from a chain of circumstances attentively put together, such a body of evidence may be drawn, as would be abundantly stronger than where two or three witnesses swear to a positive fact, it is no wonder, therefore, that the jury, without going out of court, pronounced the prisoner **GUILTY**; and he being asked in the usual form what he had to say, why sentence of death should not be passed upon him, replied *he had nothing to say*.

He had, indeed, in making his defence, observed, upon the evidence of Baldwin, that from his, the prisoner's, name being publicly advertised, and the kingdom searched for charges against him, it might be easy for Baldwin, or such a man as Baldwin, properly instructed, to form such a story, and to bring such a number of witnesses as he has done to confirm it; nevertheless, said he, "Be it a false accusation brought against me, or a betraying of trust thro' the treachery of the man's heart, I should like that your Lordship would take it into consideration, whether such a person has a right, in the sight of God, and according to the laws of this kingdom, to give evidence against me; or, if he has, whether such evidence ought to be regarded." He observed, likewise, on the witnesses from Canterbury, that one says he was there about six weeks before Christmas; another says 6 or 7 weeks; another between Michaelmas and Christmas; another, before or after the 20th of November; yet his passport is dated at Fontainebleau the 13th of November, so that he could not be there and at Canterbury at the same time. He was asked if he rested his defence on those observations, or if he chose to call any witnesses. His answer was, For what end? till something is proved against me I intend no defence in the world. I am ready to live and die according to justice.

When the Judge, in pronouncing sentence against him, said, "You cannot be surprized that the law has thought fit to punish such a crime with death; you can as little be surprized if after you have been convicted upon the clearest evidence of this offence, I can give you no hope of pardon;" he said, *I do not look for any, my Lord*. And when in conclusion, his Lordship added, "I have only now to pronounce the *painful* sentence of the law," the prisoner said "*joyful*."

He was carried from Winchester goal on the 10th of March, to Portsmouth dock-gate, where, before he was turned off, he said, I acknowledge the justness of my sentence, and hope for forgiveness, as I forgive all the world; I wish success to his Majesty, King George, and his family, and all his loyal subjects; and I hope for forgiveness for all the transactions I have been guilty of.

He recommended strict vigilance at the dock-yards of Chatham, Woolwich, Deptford, Portsmouth, and Plymouth; because, he said, it was in the power of any determined resolute man to do a great deal of mischief.

After hanging the usual time upon a gallows 60 feet high, he was cut down, and immediately hung in chains.

Before he was taken from Winchester, he made a voluntary confession, by which it appears, That his real name was James Aitken; that he was born at Edinburgh, September 28, 1752; that his father was a blacksmith, and he believes his mother is now living; that he served an apprenticeship to a painter; that curiosity led him to Virginia at the age of 21; that he left America in March 1775; in October he enlisted in the 32d regiment at Gravesend, under the name of James Boswell, but soon deserted; in November he enlisted at Chard, in Somersetshire, in the 13th regiment, and soon after deserted. He never was in the 45th regiment, neither did he go to America in any regiment, as sworn against him by Baldwin; nor did he tell any one, that one Brooks, a prisoner in Newgate, would be hanged, or that he ever knew a man by the name of Brooks. That he never said he had recommendations to any merchant in London, or that he burnt bills to the amount of 300l. He burnt his indentures, he said, when he listed for a soldier, to conceal his real name.

At Birmingham and Warrington he followed the trade of a painter; as he did likewise at Titchfield, in Hants,

where he conceived the first idea of setting fire to the dock-yards. That he went to France, and applied to Mr. Silas Deane, who told him, when the work was done, he should be rewarded. That, on his return to England, and after setting fire to the rope-yard at Portsmouth, he went to London, and waited on Dr. Bencraft, to whom he had a verbal recommendation from Mr. Deane; but that the Doctor gave him no countenance. That he afterwards wrote to him, and the day following met him at the Salopian coffee-house, and told him he would do all the prejudice he could to this kingdom; but the Doctor not approving of his conduct, he took his leave, hoping that the Doctor would not inform against him, to which the Doctor said, *He did not like to inform against any man.*

That from London he went to High Wickham, where he broke open a house: from thence to Oxford and Abingdon, at which last place he attempted to break into some silversmiths shops, but without effect. At Fairford, he broke into a house, and took a watch and some money. At Plymouth, he twice attempted to set fire to the dock-yard, and twice reached the top of the wall for that purpose; but the watchmen being within hearing, he desisted. He then went to Bristol, and in his way attempted to break into a house at Taunton. At Bristol he attempted to set fire to the shipping in the harbour, and afterwards set fire to a warehouse in Quay-lane. He then left the town, and broke open Mr. Lowe's house at Calne. That he committed or attempted to commit several other robberies; particularly one at Norwich, where he stole two silver table-spoons and a pair of silver buckles. He also committed a robbery on the highway between Portsmouth and Petersfield. By all which atrocious villainies, conceived and committed without any instigator or accomplice, other than the promise from Mr. Deane, he appears to have been a most abandoned miscreant, capable of the most enormous crimes, and of suffering without remorse the most rigorous punishments.

An Account of the NAVIGABLE CANAL from Chesterfield, in the County of Derby, to the River Trent, near Stockwith, in the County of Nottingham. See Plate.

THE annexed plan of this canal was communicated by Mr. Cha. Whitworth, but the undertaking was first projected and surveyed in the year

1769 by that able and experienced engineer the late Mr. James Brindley, and an act of Parliament was obtained for carrying the plan into execution in the spring of the year 1770; and the work was immediately begun, and carried on under the direction of Mr. Brindley to the time of his death, and since that time by Mr. Henshall, and is now nearly completed.

In this canal there has been a great many difficulties to encounter, the most capital of which is in the neighbourhood of Harthill, where the canal is carried under ground for near *three thousand* yards in length.

This canal is already of prodigious advantage to the neighbouring country in conveying lime, coals, and other heavy articles, which are now carried at about one *fifth part* of the usual price of land-carriage, and altogether as expeditious.

N. B. Plans of all the navigable canals throughout England are to be found in this Magazine.

Mr. URBAN,

IN one of your anecdotes, p. 77. it is said, that "the late Rev. Mr. Tho. Metcalfe, incumbent of Toft and Hardwicke, near Cambridge, was appointed to preach Bp. Fleetwood's visitation-sermon at Canterbury; *about the time that his Lordship's preface was burned by order of the House of Commons,*" &c. In this certainly there must be some mistake, as will appear by the following dates: Bishop Fleetwood's preface was burned in June, 1710; but he was then Bishop of St. Asaph, nor was he translated to the see of Ely, till Dec. 18, 1714, soon after the accession of King George I. CRITO.

Mr. URBAN,

IF it be not too late, J. H. would beg leave, through the channel of your next Magazine, to present his compliments to *Scrutator*, who has done him the honour* to take notice of his letter to Mr. Soame Jenyns; and to enquire how it came to pass that *Scrutator* should think J. H.'s letter to be a performance so very *objectionable*, and so *hurtful* to Christianity---that he should likewise esteem it so *unlucky* that the said letter ever made its appearance---and yet, notwithstanding all this, that he should account it *Telum imbellis in ictu, a harmless weapon.*

J. H.

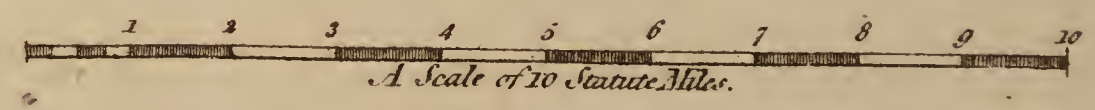
* Supplement for 1776, page 602.

APPLICAN of the Navigable Canal from **CHESTERFIELD**, *in the County of* **DERBY**, *to the River Trent near* **Stockwith**, *in the County of* **NOTTINGHAM**.
Survey'd in 1769.



From

Chesterfield, to the West end of the Tunnel at B.	M 12	F 2	Chains 6.76
B, to Worksop at C.	7	5	8.22
Worksop, to Retford, at D.	10	1	4.58
Retford, to the River Trent, near Stockwith.	14	4	8.92
the whole Extent.	44	6	8.48



17. Sir JOHN HAWKINS's *General History of Music. Continued from* p. 79.

WE now enter on the III^d volume, and approach that period when the Romish ritual ceased to prescribe the mode of divine worship, and choral service in this country assumed a new form; so that this is the commencement of a new æra, as the reformed liturgy can neither be said to be borrowed from that of the Romish church, nor nearly to resemble it. The history of church-music is therefore now postponed, and that of secular music re-assumed; in which we were at this time somewhat behind our neighbours, madrigals not being introduced till about the beginning of the 16th century. And few songs and ballads of that date, with the music to them, are at this day to be met with. Two, however, have been recovered, and are here inserted, set by William Cornish in the reign of Henry VII. The mere words have been better preserved, of which several specimens are given, some of them so gross and profane as to shock the decency and refinements of modern times; others discover great simplicity of style and sentiment; and all are curious for their indubitable antiquity, most of them being about 1550. There are also specimens of the various methods of notation, from the 11th century, when the musical characters were invented by Guido, to the 14th. This instability was effectually prevented by the invention of printing. In England the first musical characters were printed at Westminster by Wynken de Worde in 1495, comparatively late. Music, however, was not easily admitted into the church, as several individuals laboured to exclude it. But by the end of the 8th century all opposition to it was pretty well calmed; and for upwards of seven centuries it met with no obstruction. An account is then given of the progress of choral music; and its state, as it was in the age immediately preceding the Reformation, is exemplified by the chapel-establishment of the 5th Earl of Northumberland, 1512, which shews that it was then arrived at great perfection. And the Council of Trent, by reforming some of its abuses, gave it a sanction which before it wanted. After some observations on the Lutheran service, the succession both of theoretic and practical musicians is resumed. Of these the

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most distinguished are Vicentino, Zarlino, Salinas, and Palestrina; and of their musical works, with some others, we have here an epitome and extracts. The Prince of Venosa also should be mentioned, as no less eminent for his skill in music than for his rank. We then proceed to English musicians, of whom the first of note, after the Reformation, was John Marbeck, organist of Windsor, to whom (and not to Tallis, as is generally supposed) the church of England owes its original cathedral-service, the musical notes to the preces, suffrages, and responses. Others of eminence are, Dr. Tye, musical preceptor to Prince Edward, Thomas Tallis, (above-named,) one of the greatest musicians that this country ever bred, and the father of the cathedral style*, William Bird, who “with fingers and with penne had not his peere †,” Dr. Bull, Thomas Morley, author of a well-known treatise on practical music, of which an account is here given, and John Milton, father to the poet, a more excellent musician, though not so by profession, than perhaps will be imagined. This account brings down the succession to the end of the 16th century. Our author then specifies the compositions peculiar to the church, those calculated for private amusement, and also sundry other kinds described by Morley and other musical writers, of which the most then in practice for the voice, as well in England as in other countries, and also the most elegant, was the madrigal, first imported from Italy in 1583, and soon naturalized in this island. Of these the most celebrated are *The Triumphs of Oriana*, 1601, in which all the musicians of Q. Elizabeth's time endeavoured to excel each other in setting a song, celebrating the beauty and virtues of their sovereign. Few, if any, collections of madrigals were published after 1620, K. James I. being more fond of masques and other theatrical representations, with which music, at least good music, had little to do. Among other old popular ballads, mention is made of *Robin Hood's Garland*, and several scattered fragments concerning that popular hero are brought together. As to poetry, it had been gradually refining from the

* So Sir John styles him; but how is that consistent with what is said above of Marbeck?

† Verses by John Baldwins, 1591.

time of Chaucer, and, though it received some little check from certain pedantic or mechanical rules, was arrived at great perfection. Sir John then gives an account of several writers little known to the world, the authors of madrigals, sonnets, and other compositions for music. "To this class of poets succeeded another, who deviated into allegory, metaphysics, and even school theology. This style of writing furnished little employment for the musical composers, and soon gave way to that natural, elegant, and easy vein of poetry, which Spenser, Daniel, Carew, and Waller, introduced and practised, and which lent to music as many graces as it borrowed from it."

In the subsequent part of this volume our author states the several opinions as to the origin of the musical drama, or opera, as it is called, and submits them to the reader's choice. Some ascribe it to Sulpitius, 1480, others to Emilio Cavaliere, 1590, and others to Ottavio Rinuccini, 1600; and, lastly, Riccoboni, with less foundation than any, fixes it so low as 1637. From this period its progress and farther improvement may be traced without much difficulty. The first opera printed with the music was probably the *Eurydice* of Rinuccini, 1600, the structure of which, being very unlike that of the modern drama, is given as a curiosity, and also a dialogue and duetto from the *Orfeo* of Monteverde. The *Cantata Spirituale*, now called *Oratorio*, took its rise, no doubt, from the Opera, and is ascribed to St. Philip Neri. In the history of church-music we then proceed to the deviations that were made from the established mode of religious worship by Luther and Calvin, and the introduction of psalm-singing among those of the reformed religion, the version of Marot, and the music of Goudimel and Le Jeune. We are told what part the church of England acted with respect to church-music, and its existence at this day is ascribed to the affection which the four last Princes of the Tudor family had to music. It also appears, that those who had the direction of choral service were very solicitous about the performance of it. Our historian then traces the rise and progress of that formulary which at present distinguishes the church of England from other reformed churches, from the year 1536, when the Creed, Pater-

oster, and Ten Commandments, were, by the command of K. Henry VIII. put into English, to the establishment of the solemn choral service on a legal foundation under Q. Elizabeth, and also the rise and progress of psalmody in England; gives an account of Sternhold and Hopkins, with their coadjutors; makes a particular enquiry concerning the melodies to which the psalms are and usually have been sung; and mentions those persons who at different times composed the harmony to them, and thereby fitted them for the performance of such as sung with the understanding. The volume concludes with an enquiry into the nature of the office of parish-clerk, and the origin of that corporation in London, with an account and some extracts of the scripture histories, mysteries, and moralities, exhibited by them at Clarks-Well, (so called from them,) now Clerkenwell, Guildhall-chapel, &c.

(To be continued.)

18. *Miscellaneous Works of the late Philip Dormer Stanhope, Earl of Chesterfield. Consisting of Letters to his Friends never before printed, and various other Articles. To which are prefixed, Memoirs of his Life, tending to illustrate the civil, literary, and political History of his Time. By M. May, M. D. In Two Volumes. 4to. 2l. 2s. Dilly.*

THE Memoirs prefixed are divided into six sections. The five first were completed, and a rough draught of part of the last left by Dr. Maty. The rest has been supplied by Mr. Justanond, the present editor. The 1st section extends to the death of Queen Anne, or Lord Chesterfield's 20th year. The 2d ends with the death of Geo. I. in 1727. The 3d gives an account of his Lordship's first embassy in Holland, and his return to England, to the time of his dismission in 1733. The period of his opposition during the 12 following years is the subject of the 4th. The 5th includes his Lordship's 2d embassy to Holland, his administration in Ireland, and his share in public affairs as Secretary of State till 1748, when he resigned; and the last represents him in his retreat, enjoying the fruits of his experience and labours.

The substance of these sections we shall endeavour to reduce to a short narrative, referring the reader to the more enlarged account in the original, which is elegantly written, and judiciously arranged.

His Lordship, by Mr. Maty's account, was born Sept. 22, 1694; by other accounts just one year later. His father was Philip Stanhope, Earl of Chesterfield, educated at Westminster-school, a high Tory, and suspected of favouring the interest of the Pretender: his mother, Elizabeth, one of the daughters of George Savile, Marquis of Halifax, a nobleman distinguished by the extent of his capacity, the fertility of his genius, and the brilliancy of his wit. By this lady his father had four sons and two daughters, who by her early death were deprived of an illustrious example of piety and every social virtue.

Philip Dormer, the heir apparent, being rather neglected by his father, was taken under the protection of his grandmother, Lady Halifax, who by her over-fondness suffered him to go to no public school. The best masters, however, were chosen to render his accomplishments suitable to his birth. While he was still very young, he discovered a strong inclination for a political life; but at the same time an unconquerable taste for pleasure, with some tincture of laziness; which Lord Galway, who often visited his grandmother, observing, gave him the following advice, which he never afterwards forgot: *If you intend to be a man of business, you must be an early riser. In the distinguished posts your parts, rank, and fortune, will entitle you to fill, you will be liable to have visitors at every hour of the day; and, unless you will rise constantly at an early hour, you will never have any leisure to yourself.* He ever afterwards observed this excellent rule.

When he was about 14 years old, he had an opportunity of seeing Richard, the son of Oliver Cromwell, whom that great wicked man left in possession of an authority, which, under the title of Protector, raised him above most Kings; but who, not being inspired with the same genius as his father, relinquished the views of ambition, and had retired to the happier situation of a country gentleman.

He had been called upon to give evidence in a court of justice, and the Judge, Sir John Holt, on hearing him named, shewed him a kind of distinction by ordering him a seat. Lord Chesterfield, who particularly remarked him on this occasion, said, that he only saw in him the traits of a plain old man, without any appearance that could either excite regard or pity.

At the age of 18 Mr. Stanhope was sent to Cambridge, and entered at Trinity-hall, under Dr. Johnson, Professor of Civil Law, a man of great learning and abilities, and a zealous Whig; by whose instructions he made a rapid progress in classical learning, and was besides confirmed in his principles of liberty and constitutional government.

Party divisions at that time ran extremely high throughout England, and Cambridge was by no means exempt from them. Lord Stanhope (so he was called upon the death of his grandfather Chesterfield) diverted himself in going sometimes to the coffee-house to see the pitched battles that were fought between the heroes of each party, which usually determined in the total defeat of a few tea-cups on both sides. He had, however, wisdom enough to take no part in those violent contentions.

After having passed two years at the university, he was sent, according to custom, to begin the tour of Europe; unattended, however, by any governor. He hastily passed through the towns of Flanders, but spent in Holland the greatest part of the summer. It was at the Hague that he first began to throw off his college rust, and to become a man of the world. The company he found there were men of the first rank of different countries, from whom, with his improvements in good-breeding, he acquired, as an accomplishment, the habit of gaming, which, far from adorning his character, was perhaps its greatest blemish.

Here he had frequent opportunities of asserting his principles by joining with Lord Burlington and Mr. Doddington, since Lord Melcolme, in teizing the Earl of Strafford, then Ambassador to the States-General, a warm Tory, by speaking in favour of the Whig party, and condemning the Tory administration.

From the Hague his Lordship removed to Paris, where he says of himself, many a Frenchman paid him the highest compliment they thought they could pay, which was, Sir, you're just like one of us. He had been early taught the French language, and when he was about sixteen, Mr. Jounceau, a French clergyman, had been employed to improve him in the speaking of it.

While he was at Paris, Queen Anne died, and he regretted his not having been present to partake of the general joy

joy on the arrival of her successor. His Lordship declared to some of his friends, that, if the Queen had lived but a short time longer, the Whigs would have taken up arms. Gen. Stanhope was to have commanded the army, and Lord Cadogan to have seized the Tower. All the officers in half-pay had signed the association, not one of whom betrayed the secret; and Lord Bolingbroke never heard of this design till his return, when Lord Chesterfield told him of it.

The new King arrived in England about two months after he had been proclaimed. Several changes had taken place, and many more were expected. Gen. Stanhope was made Secretary of State, and his young kinsman, of whom we are speaking, thro' his interest, was appointed one of the Gentlemen of the Bedchamber to the Prince of Wales.

In a soil so unfavourable to the growth of virtues as Courts generally are, it was our young Lord's peculiar good fortune to meet with a man whom Socrates would probably have not disowned as a disciple; and he had the good sense to make that man his friend.

Lord Lumley, afterwards so well known under the name of Lord Scarborough, was at this time a Lord of the Bedchamber, and Master of Horse to the Prince. The friendship between these two noblemen was unreserved, and continued unalterable to the last.

In those contentious times a seat in parliament was considered by the leaders on both sides as a duty. Lord Stanhope was elected for the borough of St. Germain's, in Cornwall. He knew that speaking well in the House of Commons was the only way of making a figure, and at that time rising to honours. For a month after his election, he thought and dreamt of nothing but speaking, and, tho' much awed the first time, he acquitted himself in a manner which raised the expectations of his friends as well as his own. As soon as he concluded, one of the opposite party took him aside, and told him he knew he was not of age. Lord Stanhope answered him by making a low bow; quitted the House, and set out for Paris.

While he was there, the rebellion broke out in some parts of England as well as Scotland; but like other precipitate and ill-conducted schemes it was soon quelled, and only served to distinguish the friends of Govern-

ment from its enemies. Lord Stanhope, who, under the appearance of a man of pleasure, concealed the man of business, could never have found a better opportunity to improve his talents for negotiation.

On his return home, the septennial bill came to be debated, and he particularly distinguished himself on that great constitutional question. The advantage of his rank, the figure he made in parliament, his insinuating graces in and out of court, must soon have raised him to the highest employments, if a misunderstanding* between the

* This misunderstanding between Geo. I. and his son, in 1717, which took its rise from a trifling circumstance, the Duke of Newcastle's standing godfather to his child, gave occasion to a humorous ballad by Lord Chesterfield (then Lord Stanhope), which we are disappointed in not seeing here, and will therefore insert from memory a few stanzas, hoping some kind correspondent will supply the rest.

“God prosper long our noble King,
Our Lords and Ladies all;
A woeful christ'ning late there did
At James's-House befall.

To name a child, with might and main
Newcastle took his way;
We all may rue the child was born
That christen'd was that day.

The Prince of Wales * * * * *
A vow to God did make,
That if he dar'd to name his child
Full sore his heart should quake.

Not heeding this, to James's-House
Newcastle did repair,

* * * * *

Up leap'd † Lepell, and frisk'd away,
As tho' she ran on wheels;
Miss Meadows made a doleful face,
Miss ‡ Howe be-p—t her heels.

But || Bellenden I needs must name,
Who, as down stairs she jumps,
Sung *O'er the hills and far away*,
Despising doleful dumps.

Then up the street they took their way,
And knock'd up good Ld. Grantham;
Higgledy-piggledy they lay,
And all went rantum-scantum.”

And it closes with “The babe
Kick'd up its heels, and died.”

This is a political and witty *morceau* that should have been preserved.

† Afterwards Lady Hervey.

‡ Afterwards Lady Pembroke.

|| Married afterwards to Gen. Campbell, the late Duke of Argyle.

King

King and the Prince his son had not for a time obstructed his elevation.

During the time of this division no person was allowed to remain neuter. The courtiers deserted the Prince, and his friends were not received at St. James's. Attached to one court, Lord Stanhope could expect no favour from the other, and in the contest for the repeal of the occasional and schism bills, in 1718, he divided against the ministry.

In 1720 the Prince was restored to public honours, though not to public trust. When the King went to Hanover, he expected to be constituted Regent, but the Regency was put into other hands, and his friends again voted on the side of opposition.

In 1723 his Lordship was notwithstanding appointed Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard.

In 1725 he was offered the Order of the Bath, which he refused. That year he shared the fate of Mr. Poulteney, and was dismissed from his place.

In 1726 his father died, and he was removed to the House of Lords.

In 1727 the King died suddenly of an apoplectic stroke, on his journey to Hanover, the 11th of June, in the 68th year of his age. He left many private friends, who sincerely lamented his loss.

Lord Chesterfield was now three-and-thirty years of age, when the Crown devolved on a Prince in whose family and favour he had continued thirteen years. As his joy on this occasion was natural; his expectations must likewise have been great. First appearances, however, were against him. The Sovereign at his accession seemed rather more disposed to forget former offences, than anxious to reward past services. His name was not in the list of promotions. He kept only the post of Lord of the Bedchamber, and was not even restored to the place of Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard, which on his dismissal had been bestowed on the Earl of Leicester.

His nomination next year to the embassy of Holland was thought by his friends an earnest of further advancement, and the rather as he was allowed the appointment of all his retinue and household.

In the middle of the year 1728 he arrived at the Hague, where his Lordship found a most useful assistant in James Dayrolles, his Majesty's Resident.

The Marquis of Fenelon, heir to the merit as well as to the name of the author of *Telemachus*, had for some years been Ambassador from the court of France when Lord Chesterfield first arrived. These two noblemen were both young, and equally desirous to distinguish themselves. Actuated by a powerful spirit of emulation, they strove to excel each other in industry and application.

Great-Britain, France, and the United Provinces, were at that time engaged in one common cause. The Emperor Charles the Sixth, and Philip the Fifth, King of Spain, had entered into an alliance. The former endeavoured to establish an East-India company at Ostend; the latter attempted the reduction of Gibraltar, and refused to restore several ships illegally taken. The object of the Allies was to maintain the peace of Europe. It was therefore thought proper to detach Spain from her new connexions with the Imperial Court, and to reconcile her with England and France. This was effected by the treaty of Seville; which, however, was by no means a popular measure in Great-Britain.

Lord Chesterfield had an equal share in a matter seemingly of less consequence, but which nearly concerned his master as Elector of Hanover. Levies of men were forcibly raised in the Hanoverian dominions by Prussian emissaries, and these proceedings occasioned retaliations on the side of Hanover. Our ambassador's zeal was happily exerted in preventing the consequences of this dispute; an arbitration was proposed, and accepted; and soon after an accommodation took place. His Majesty expressed his approbation of Lord Chesterfield's conduct on this occasion with a warmth not very usual to him.

Lord Townshend, who occupied the place of Secretary of State, was then at Hanover with the King, and had formed a secret design to displace the Duke of Newcastle, and to procure Lord Chesterfield for his colleague. With this view he acquainted the Earl, without communicating to him his design, that he would do well, when he waited upon his Majesty at Helvoetsluys, to desire permission to attend him to London, on his own private affairs. The ambassador was graciously received, and his request readily granted. But Lord Townshend, far from being able to displace the Duke of Newcastle,

Newcastle, was himself forced to resign; and Lord Chesterfield, instead of being made Secretary of State, saw Lord Harrington succeed his friend in that office. His disappointment was in some measure made up to him by the place of High-Steward of his Majesty's Household, and the Garter, which had been the supreme object of his wishes. He was installed at Windsor, the 18th of June, with the Duke of Cumberland, at the expence of the Sovereign, who was present at the ceremony. He soon after left England, and returned to his post.

Business of importance awaited him in Holland. The ancient system, too long neglected, was now to be revived. A secret negociation was accordingly set on foot at the Hague between the British Ambassador, the Imperial Envoy, and the Grand Pensioner of Holland, which was soon after wrought into a treaty, agreed to, and on the 16th of March, 1731, signed at Vienna.

In 1732 he desired to be recalled, and his request was granted. He at first appeared to be on good terms with the Minister, and supported his measures. But it was scarcely to be expected that a real or lasting confidence could subsist between Sir Robert Walpole and Lord Chesterfield.

The excise scheme proposed by the Minister about this time, though it raised an universal clamour throughout the kingdom, yet proved decisive in establishing the power of Sir Robert. The Lords Chesterfield and Clinton were among the most zealous of its opposers in the Upper House, and those two noblemen were the first who experienced the Minister's resentment. Lord Clinton was turned out, and Lord Chesterfield persuaded to resign. He would, however, listen to no solicitations of that kind, and received his dismissal from the King with some displeasure. He took the first opportunity of going to Court, but he was so far from being graciously received, that he never again appeared in the royal presence till the necessity of the times occasioned his recal.

(To be continued.)

19. *Observations in a Journey to Paris by Way of Flanders, in the Month of August, 1776.* 2 Vols. small 8vo. 5s. Robinson.

HACKNEYED as the road is to Paris, and frequently as it has of late been

described, these little volumes afford so much both of the *utile* and the *dulce*, that we wish they had been larger, and the author's tour much longer. He is evidently a man of sense, and a man of science; and, by the light which he throws on the most common occurrences, and his interesting conversations with men of genius and learning, like himself, his Journey has more variety and novelty than could have been expected. His route was by St. Omer's, Lille, Bethune, and Peronne. At the first of these we have the following account of a military mass, or sacrament for the soldiers, which reminds one of Machiavel's *Marriage of Belshazzar*:

"In a gallery at the West end of the church the musicians of the regiment were placed, with clarinets, French horns, and bassoons. They opened the affair with a symphony, in all respects like a modern concerto of Bach or Abel, or one of the new periodical overtures. The chaplain of the regiment, in the habiliments of a priest, officiated at the altar; and all the drummers of the regiment kneeled down before the rails, attended by their drum-major, with his staff and tassel. As soon as the host was elevated, the drums all struck up in a moment with a flourish which went through my head, and all the soldiery, who filled the church, bowed their heads, to signify that they joined in the adoration. Then the music played as before, with a common jig for one of the strains; and after the remaining part of the office the priest gave the benediction, at which the soldiers all bowed as before: then the music concluded, and thus the whole ceremony was ended in little more than half an hour. In this service of the mass, the congregation only attended, as the Jews did of old in their sacrifices; they received nothing, they said nothing, but were altogether passive: on which account some of the laity among themselves say that by this operation they are *massified*."

Of M. de Fontenelle, who lived to upwards of an hundred, we have the following turn of wit: "A lady, who was nearly of the same age, observed to him one day, in a circle of company, 'Monsieur, you and I stay here so long, I have a notion Death has forgotten us.' 'Speak as low as you can, Madam,' said he, 'for fear you should remind him of us: the proverb

‘ proverb says, we must not awake
‘ the sleeping lion.”

The inscription for Voltaire (given, with a translation in verse, in our last volume, p. 403) is inserted here; and the hint is said to have been taken from a subscription proposed by some of his fellow-atheists in Paris, among themselves, for erecting a statue to him. Of the first sentence a learned Abbé there disputed the propriety, affirming that “Voltaire was not *magnus in pœsi*, except in his *Pucelle d’Orleans*, the best of all his compositions”---in poetry, this gentleman must mean; otherwise, for its blasphemy and bawdry, it is indisputably *the worst*.

For the honour of our music and literature, an English reader will be pleased to hear that our author played over to the Augustins and others, with much approbation, some pieces of Handel, some fugues of Corelli, and other music, in the way of our English compositions for the organ, and also a capital anthem of our choirs; and mentioned to his literary friends, with the just encomiums they deserve, Mr. Bryant’s *Mythology*, Dr. Horne’s *Commentary on the Psalms*, and Mr. Jenyns on the *Internal Evidence*, &c.

To return to Voltaire, we are here told, “that he applied to the Curé of his parish for the sacrament; which the Curé could not refuse, as he had complied with the rules of their church to qualify himself. The service being finished, he addressed himself to the people who were present, and gave them some good moral advice, recommending peace and benevolence, and mutual good-will towards each other. Being questioned about this occurrence afterwards, he gave it as a motive of his conduct, that he thought it his duty, in every part of the world, to conform to the religion of the place; that he meant nothing by it but to do as other people did; that, if they had agreed to wear their breeches upon their heads, he would wear his breeches upon his head. So that his apparent reconciliation to the Christian religion was nothing but a more complete piece of mockery: he received the sacrament with the same spirit of compliance as he would have worshipped the moon in Africa, or a long-tailed monkey in the E. Indies; or have put his breeches upon his head, in conformity to the usage of the place.”

Our author’s visit to the library of St. Genevieve naturally reminds him

of the late learned Dr. Courayer, formerly a canon of that church, who died on the 17th of October last, in Downing-street, Westminster, at the age of 95; and introduces some curious particulars of that extraordinary person communicated by James Smyth, Esq; of Upper Grosvenor-street, and the Rev. Mr. Beauvoir, master of the King’s school at Canterbury (the latter in the Appendix). Speaking of the religion of the French, our traveller tells us, that “the shrine of St. Denis was once resorted to with so much superstition, that the royal authority interposed to put a stop to it by walling up the shrine: which gave such offence to some, that the procedure was libelled in the following epigram written on the wall:

*De par le Roi defense à * Dieu
De faire miracle en ce lieu.”*

By command of the King, God is forbidden to work any more miracles here.

This, with submission, is a small mistake, as the above witty pasquinade was occasioned by the walling up the tomb of Abbé Paris, so famous among the Jansenists for his pretended miracles †.

Our traveller returned by Abbeville, Montreuil, and Boulogne. The figure of a saint that frequently occurs in their churches, with two naked children at his feet, in a bathing-tub, and particularly at Breteuil, where this figure is in stone, as large as the life, on the top of an high pedestal, with the tub, &c. at his feet, being utterly enigmatical, our traveller, not liking to be disappointed of the game thus started, desires, “as a favour, that any curious antiquary, who can produce the history alluded to, will please to insert it in the *Gentleman’s Magazine*,” a request, which we beg leave to second. “He was told that it was St. Constantius, but could find no such name among the *Saints du Mois*; and conjectured himself that it was St. Nicholas, the patron of children and scholars, but cannot produce any authority that is adequate to the circumstance.” A most remarkable character whom our author met with at Calais, who, like a bird of passage, constantly travels with the sun, has crossed

* Misprinted *au*.

† See Lord Lytton’s *Observations on the Conversion and Apostleship of St. Paul*, p. 63. Dr. Douglas’s *Criterion*, &c.

the line 22 times, and the arctic circle fix, &c, we agree in thinking would alone have compensated the trouble of the journey, as "peace, learning, philosophy, good sense, and politeness, wherever he is, are his fellow-travellers." In the Appendix, besides Mr. Beauvoir's letter above-mentioned, are an account of the *Memoirs of Voltaire*, (announced in our last, p. 81,) with an etching of him* at a rehearsal of one of his own plays, shewing a stroller how to act; a scale of the steps on one of the best organs in Paris; some Latin verses found at Calais, and Dr. Courayer's profession of faith, taken from his will. We cannot quit this agreeable companion without regret, which can only be allayed by the hope that he will speedily resume his travels, for the credit of his country abroad, and its emolument at home.

20. *Letters from the late Most Rev. Dr. Thomas Herring, Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, to William Duncombe, Esq; deceased, from the Year 1728 to 1757. With Notes, and an Appendix. Small 8vo. pp. 355. 3s. Johnson.*

OUR opinion of this publication shall be given in the concluding words of the Preface: "All who cherish the memory and revere the name of *Herring*, for his public and private virtues, for his steady support of our happy establishment, of freedom civil and religious, for his unaffected piety, moderation, and universal benevolence, will rejoice to see him in a point of view hitherto perhaps unknown to them; and, as the slightest sketches bespeak the master, while they admire the cordiality, the judgment, and taste, of the friend, the divine, and the scholar, here flowing with elegance in the most common and easy touches of his pen, convinced that his pulpit discourses, like those of his first patron and model, Fleetwood, had a merit much more intrinsic, much less transient, than delivery only, will, with us, lament, that no Augustus interposed to save them from the flames, to reverse the sentence of disease and diffidence, and to transmit them, like the *Æneid*, to latest posterity."

In the first of these Letters, dated from "Barley, Aug. 28, 1728," Dr. Herring acknowledges his obligation to Mr. Duncombe for a most generous

and disinterested offer of friendship, in justifying his sermon (at Lincoln's-Inn) on the Beggar's Opera in one of the public papers. The last is dated "Croydon-house, Jan. 3, 1757," a little more than two months before his Grace's death. The whole number of Letters is 51, but of these two are from Mr. Duncombe, and two from the Archbishop to Mr. Whiston and Dr. George Benson. The many interesting subjects, literary and political, here discussed in an unreserved correspondence of 28 years, particularly the war of 1741, and the last rebellion, of which his Grace gave the first alarm, make this collection a valuable addition to the epistolary treasures of the present age.

They are also illustrated by notes; and some curious pieces, to which they occasionally refer, are annexed in an Appendix, particularly "Letters between M. de la Motte and the Archbishop of Cambray, Heads of some of Archbishop Herring's Sermons," (taken by memory,) and "Remarks on Lord Bolingbroke's notion of a God. With the arguments of Q. L. Balbus, from Cicero. By Mr. Duncombe." "The Archbishop" (to adopt his own expression of the equally amiable and benevolent Fenelon) "must have been a delightful correspondent;" as will appear by the following specimen:

LETTER XIII.

Rochester, Dec. 10, 1740.

Dear Sir,

I AM sure it is high time for me to make my acknowledgments to you, for two most entertaining letters. Your reproofs of my ingratitude are very genteel, but very strong and efficacious; and there is no bearing the reprimand of a second obliging letter, when the first had been neglected.

The verses you sent me* are very sensible and touching, and the senti-

* By Mr. Thomas Beach, merchant, at Wrexham, in Denbighshire, a little before his suicide, May 17, 1737. He had an improved understanding, and was author of several poetical pieces, particularly "Eugenia, or virtuous and happy Life;" inscribed to Mr. Pope, and published but a few weeks before his death: "That serene and pleasurable month," a writer in the Gentleman's Magazine well observes, "was remarkable for the sudden violent self-destruction of several persons of great capacity and rare accomplishments;" meaning, no doubt, Eustace Budgell, Esq; (who drowned himself May

* Drawn at Ferney, in 1772, by Thomas Ord, Esq; of Lincoln's-inn.

ments in them, I doubt not, exhilarated the blood for some time, and suspended the black execution; but his distemper, it may be said, got the better, and carried him off at last. I would willingly put that construction upon these melancholy accidents, and then leave the sufferers to the Father of Mercies. I read them to a young gentleman here, a Wrexham man, who knew the author, and lived in that country with an uncle who was intimate with him.

I have been amused, in my leisure hours from business, with “Anti-Machiavel;” indeed, much entertained with him. You know, the author is a † royal one; and if he puts his speculations into practice, if bad times should come, and honest men be forced to quit Old England, I would endeavour, if I could support that character, to put myself under his government and protection. He has exposed, very justly, the littleness of Machiavel’s principles, who formed his maxims among the petty states of Italy, and supported the justness of them upon the example of a Cæsar Borgia. In my opinion, this book of the King of Prussia is much more in the style and character of a great Prince, than the celebrated *Εἰκὼν Βασιλική*, unless we are to suppose every Christian Prince to support the two characters of King and Priest; for the book last mentioned is more agreeable to the sacred function; as I believe, in real truth, it was the work of one of us ‡.

I am, Dear Sir,

Your obliged friend, &c.

THO. BANGOR.

4,) and Mr. Beach; and from thence takes occasion to lament the frail condition of human nature, considering how soon reason is eclipsed in those minds which seem enlightened with its strongest rays. “One of these (he adds) was my particular friend, a fine genius, a delightful companion, and of the most entertaining conversation on all subjects; one who has said and published the most resigned things with applause.” As an instance of this, and to shew how much better he could think than act, an epilogue to Cato, written by him a few years before, may be seen in the Appendix, No. IV.

† The King of Prussia, who, some have thought, has out-Machiavelled even Machiavel, by first disclaiming and exploding his principles, and then, without scruple, carrying them into execution.

‡ Bishop Gauden was affirmed to be the author; by the Earl of Anglesea, in a *gent. MAG. March, 1777*.

LETTER XLVIII.

Croydon-house, Jan. 25, 1756.

Dear Sir,

I THANK you for your entertainment of the 13th instant, and return you most heartily my best wishes for every thing to you, which is truly estimable. Your judgment is right. Whitefield is Daniel Burges’s *redivivus*; and, to be sure, he finds his account in his joco-serious addresses. The other* author, in my opinion, with good parts and learning, is a most dark and saturnine creature. His pictures may frighten weak people, who, at the same time, are wicked; but, I fear, he will make few converts, except for a day. I have read his “Serious Thoughts §,” but, for my own part, I think the rising and setting of the sun is a more durable argument for religion, than all the extraordinary convulsions of nature put together. Let a man be good on right principles, and then, *impavidum ferient ruinæ*; so far Horace was as good a preacher as any of us. For myself, I own I have no constitution

morandum (discovered after his death at the sale of his library, in 1686) in the blank leaf of an *Εἰκὼν Βασιλική*, which produced a long controversy. Bishop Burnet also asserts, that he heard the same from the Duke of York, in 1673. See *Biographia Britannica*, vol. I. p. 157, note (L), in which, however, from several circumstances, the authenticity of that memorandum, and the veracity of Burnet’s testimony, in this instance, are strongly impeached, not to mention the internal evidence of the style and spelling, both widely different from Dr. Gauden’s.

* Mr. John Wesley.

§ “On the earthquakes at Lisbon.” If what the author had advanced in this pamphlet had been true, the earth, by the return of “the great comet,” (as he calls it,) in 1758, would have been set on fire, and burnt to a coal; as he affirmed that the comet, in this revolution, would move not only in the same line, but in the same part of the line, in which the earth moves. This strange mistake arose from Mr. Wesley’s confounding the comet of 1682, whose period is 75 years, with that of 1680, whose period is 575 years, and applying, *totidem verbis*, what Dr. Halley says of the latter, which will not appear till 2255, and whose trajectory will coincide with the earth’s orbit, to the former, which did appear in 1758, but never approached nearer to the body of the earth than four millions of miles.

for

for these frights and fervors; and, if I can but keep up to the regular practice of a Christian life, upon Christian reasons, I shall be in no pain for futurity, nor do I think it an essential part of religion to be pointed at for any foolish singularities.

The subjects you mention, of the Methodist preaching, are excellent in the hands of wise men (not enthusiasts). Religion, for the practice of the world, must be plain and intelligible to the lowest understanding. This is self-evident; and the Gospel itself assures us, that “the love of God is keeping his commandments;” and what need we farther evidence? As to their notion, that “men are by nature devils,” I can call it by no other name than wicked and blasphemous, and the highest reproach that man can throw upon his wise and good Creator.

I am, Dear Sir,

Your assured friend,

THO. CANTUAR.

21. *Sir Thomas Overbury: a Tragedy. Altered from the late Mr. Richard Savage. As now Performing at the Theatre Royal, in Covent-Garden.* Newbery, 1s. 6d.

THIS “orphan offspring of an orphan bard” has been received with applause on the stage, and cannot well fail of approbation in the closet. As the distress is of a private domestic kind, such as comes home to our own hearts and bosoms, and has also its foundation in strict historical truth, it affects us much more strongly, as Mr. Sherridan, in his prologue, justly observes, than “bleeding heroes or falling states,” calamities which we can never experience, and which we know never happened. The language is in general easy and natural, though, in compliance with the fashion of those times, (now justly exploded,) every act is tagged with rhymes. The scene changes but once, being continued through the three first acts in the Earl of Northampton’s house, and through the two last in the Tower. Without enquiring how much we are indebted to the author or the editor, what was the original plan, or what have been the subsequent alterations, we shall only consider it in its present state, and endeavour to give our readers some adequate idea of its plan and execution.

In the first act we learn that the nuptials of the Earl of Somerset and the divorced Countess of Essex had been solemnised the day before, and have a sketch of the ambitious vindictive spirit of that angelic fiend well contrasted by the amiable manners and improved genius of Isabella, beloved by Overbury, of whom it appears that Northampton, uncle to Lady Somerset, and foe to Overbury, and banished from court by his means, is also deeply enamoured. He therefore inflames his niece with resentment against Sir Thomas, as having done her ill offices with her husband, of which her slighted love had made her too susceptible, having formerly addressed to the Knt. some passionate letters, which she now most anxiously wishes to regain. Lord Somerset, in an interview with Northampton, speaks in the highest terms of the friendship and merit of Overbury, which the other, in vain, endeavours to depreciate. And in the subsequent scene, which is finely worked up, Sir Thomas, ignorant of his friend’s marriage, draws in true but black colours the portrait of the Countess, with a view of breaking the connection, till Somerset informs him his advice is too late, and Overbury, with tears and a last embrace, leaves him---for ever.

In the II^d act we are introduced to Isabella, the ward of Somerset, who, it seems, is averse to the suit of Overbury, having had her affections engaged by a humble swain, a young Oxonian, named Bellmour, of whom, however, it was long since she heard, and whose letters she had lost. At the appearance of Northampton she flies in disgust: he having procured from her attendants the letters above-mentioned, unsuperscribed and unsigned, shews them to the Countess, who, fired with jealousy and revenge, agrees to disclose them to her Lord, as sent to her. This she does with great art, in a succeeding scene; and the act ends with Somerset’s imprecations and threats against his supposed faithless friend.

In the III^d act Northampton tells Sir Gervas Elwis, for whom he has procured the lieutenancy of the Tower, that Somerset, now estranged from Overbury, has prevailed with the King to send him on an embassy to Russia, which if he should refuse, as deeming it a decent exile, he will be accused of contempt, and committed to the Tower. Somerset, in a scene with Northampton, shews some remorse, and, startled at

at treachery, wishes to accuse his friend face to face; but is dissuaded by his uncle. Overbury attending his summons, on being offered the Russian embassy, urges Somerset to frame some excuse to the King for his declining it; he promises that he will, and retires in great disorder. The Countess then enters, upbraids the Knight with his flight of her, and his love for Isabella, and demands her letters, which he generously returns, to her great surprise and confusion, which she cannot disguise, and hastily leaves him. He retires, while Isabella enters, and, on her lamenting the absence or loss of her Bellmour, discovers himself to be that Bellmour, and also that she was the fair whom Somerset had often proposed to him in vain, and that thus they had mutually refused each other. Their tenderness is interrupted by Elwis, with a guard, coming to convey Sir Thomas to the Tower.

In the IVth act, Elwis mentions to Northampton a present of wine sent by the Countess to Overbury, in the Tower, as from her Lord, his friend. Isabella comes to visit him there, and is acquainted by her confident Cleora with Somerset's treachery, and the guilt of his Countess, disclosed in a letter to Overbury, which had fallen into the hands of one of her attendants, urging his flight, seeking to partake it in the feigned name of Isabella, and offering to meet him in a dark room. To her guardian Somerset, who next enters, Isabella discovers his friend Northampton's villainy, and his Countess's perfidy; and, fully to convince him of the latter, urges him to expect her in the appointed room. The designed escape of Overbury (as supposed) with Isabella being discovered by Elwis to Northampton, that Lord determines to complete his vengeance with the sword. By Somerset we are told (in a soliloquy) that his Lady had owned her guile, called him her Overbury, &c. till enraged, he burst away. Northampton appears with his sword drawn, and, on being taxed by Somerset with his treachery, they fight: Northampton is disarmed, and insulted with the gift of life. He retires, and the Countess enters. Somerset shews her her own letter, reproaches her with her wickedness, but is almost disarmed by her tears and seeming contrition.

In the Vth act, Somerset, ashamed of his perfidy, persuades Isabella to

petition the King, and determines to write also himself, in favour of Overbury, whom (she informs him) his wife, Northampton, and Elwis, were still plotting to destroy. Elwis, from a dark chamber, tells Northampton that "the deed is done." They retire to watch the event. To Overbury Somerset enters, acknowledges his treachery, implores forgiveness, and relates how he had been deceived, and the methods he was now taking to release and promote his friend. Overbury pities and forgives him. Isabella comes, in a transport of joy, with the news of the King's having granted her suit, and given him freedom. But their joy is soon and fatally interrupted by the pangs that seize Sir Thomas in consequence of the poisoned wine, and at length in a most affecting manner destroy him. Isabella is carried off in a swoon; Somerset falls on the body; his wife enters mad; and, after a high-wrought scene of frenzy, runs off raving. Somerset is seized by the guard, and concludes the play with this moral:

"Ye, who see my sufferings, shun their
cause. [arms,
Fly, fly, fond youth, the guilty fair one's
Nor judge of excellence by outward
charms!
They, who for faithless love a friend
betray, [pearls away;
Chuse glitt'ring toys, and throw rich
Ruin and death on ill-plac'd love are
built, [in guilt."
And passion, sprung from weakness, ends

Such is the plan of this tragedy. It only remains to give some idea of its execution, which may be formed from the last scene of the first act.

"Enter Sir THOMAS OVERBURY.

Somerset. Fly to my arms!—welcome as
ease to pain,

As health to nature, or relief to want.

Overbury. O Somerset, engraft me to thy
bosom, [age;

Each day of absence seem'd a lingering
But I have hasten'd ev'n to outstrip time,
Left the dull hours behind me as I flew,
And reach'd the goal of all my wishes
here.

But, tell me—

Som. Answer first one earnest question.

Why does my friend refuse unnam'd, un-
seen,

The beauteous object I so oft propos'd
To win, and to be won by love?

Overb. Oh! there is one,

Who, if she lives, lives only to be mine;
If dead, I never will become another's :

To

To me then nameless rest this fair unknown. [upon thee—
 But tell me—for my mind has dwelt
 Has thy fond heart regain'd its liberty?
 Does the late Essex yet appear herself?
 Or does she still hang all her spells around
 thee? [tongue,
 Enchanting softness dwells upon her
 And charms in fluent mischief—she has
 beauty, [op'ning flower;
 That spreads and blooms like a fresh
 But pois'nous adders lurk beneath its
 shade;
 Or from such briars shoots this lovely rose,
 It wounds the touch while it invites to
 crop it.
Som. Oh! let me beg thee, if thou lov'st
 thy Somerset, [care,
 If friendship makes my peace of mind thy
 No more to shock me on this tender point,
Overb. 'Twere flatt'ry all, not friendship,
 to comply; [the probing,
 The wound can ne'er be cur'd that shuns
 And counsel is a friend's peculiar office.
Som. Trust me, my friend, that counsel
 comes too late.
Overb. Hear me!—for, as I love thee, I
 will speak— [the eye,
 Tho' beauty's glitt'ring charms delude
 Virtue, the light of truth, is long since
 faded: [her:
 Her fame—but dignity of fame deserts
 And when a woman's reputation falls,
 So justly falls,—all that fair faint-like
 guile,
 All that repenting virtue can inspire,
 Can never lift it to its state again.
Som. Cruel report, I know, has wrong'd
 her worth;
 Envy still feeds upon the fairest fruit,
 And spreads its poison on the wings of
 virtue.
Overb. Virtue and her—Oh! name them
 not together.
 Her trial with her late wrong'd husband,
 Essex;
 Her loose pretensions for that wish'd di-
 vorce—
 Come, we know all, and, on my soul, I
 think, [so low
 Dear as I love thee, could'st thou stoop
 As to receive that wanton to thy arms,
 'Twould shake my friendship so,—I could
 not scorn thee,—
 But ere I'd see thy shame—I'd range the
 world, [fond of.—
 And leave thee to the ruin thou'rt so
 Should'st thou—Alas! what mean those
 starting tears:
 Big drops of sweat—dead paleness—trem-
 bling limbs!
 Signs of some strong confusion!
Som. Oh! my friend!
 I must not, cannot, hide a thought from
 thee. [would divert me,
 She, from whose charms your friendship
 Is now—my wife!
Overb. Your wife!
Som. My much-lov'd wife.

Overb. Oh! what are men who love
 My Lord I've done.
 One sigh to friendship only, and—no
 more;— [thy frame,
 All those convulsive starts that shook
 Were the prophetic warners of my fall.
Som. Saidst thou thy fall!—
Overb. That I still love thee, witness this
 embrace! [hour,
 Witness these tears!—But, from this fatal
 Join'd as you are to her,—we part for
 ever.
Som. O stop—repent—recall those hasty
 words!
 I fear I have no friend but Overbury.
Overb. You have a wife, and friendship
 is her office. [tray'd,
 It stings my soul to see thee thus be-
 And my foreboding heart ev'n bleeds
 with pity.
 All that is left me now is to avoid thee,
 And not to see, what, but to hear, will
 wound me!
 Will deeply wound!—Down, down, my
 throbbing passions:
 Farewel, my Lord,—may ceaseless blef-
 sings wait you!
 Exit Overbury."

22. *Genuine Memoirs of the Rev. Dr.
 Dodd.* 1s. 6d. Whitaker.

THIS, as the unfortunate subject
 of it has publicly declared, is a mere
catchpenny effusion of one of those li-
 terary harpies who go about seeking
 whom they can plunder or devour, and
 from whom no distress can secure, nor
 even a prison afford an asylum. It be-
 gins with some trite common-place re-
 flections on the nature of forgery; and
 of the few facts, or anecdotes, related,
 the majority are false. Two or three
 will suffice. And, 1. that "the Duke
 of Newcastle met with much more op-
 position in his election at Cambridge
 than the Duke of Grafton," and, 2,
 that "Mr. Dodd was selected to re-
 hearse poems and pronounce speeches
 before his Grace at his installation,"
 are just as true as that Mr. Dodd
 "was one of the most promising di-
 sciples of an eminent tutor in a neigh-
 bouring college, famous for training
 young men of competent genius to a
 just taste and skill both in composition
 and delivery." Add to this the bitter
 and unchristian spirit which breathes
 through the whole, aggravating every
 failing, misrepresenting some, making
 others, and thus *bruising the broken
 reed*, and, we are sure, no one of com-
 mon humanity will wish to peruse this
 pamphlet; not to mention that the
 late transaction and trial (copied *ver-
 batim* from the papers) compose near
 one half of it.

Catalogue of New Publications.

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A Sermon preached before the Right Hon. the House of Lords on Friday, Dec. 13, 1776. By Richard, Lord Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry. 4to. 1s Cadell

A sermon preached before the Hon. House of Commons, Dec. 13, 1776. By John Butler, LL D. 1s. Cadell

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A TRANSLATION of the Latin EPITAPH
on a Country Schoolmaster, J. B.

See p. 86.

AT length the Pedagogue resigns to Fate,
Ordain'd by Heav'n to bear a tenfold
weight

Of troubles, as with tears he oft confess'd,
When wine unlock'd the secrets of his breast.
O'er num'rous captives absolute he reign'd,
But, tho' a monarch, was himself enchain'd,
A perfect galley-slave, so mean, so poor,
He from the wolf cou'd scarcely guard his door.
No language can describe the stunning sound,
The cares revolving in a ceaseless round,
The soul aspersions, and vindictive rage,
From day to day experienc'd by our Sage.

Add, too, of ever-fresh complaints the scroll,
That broke his peace, and vex'd his inmost
soul:

By Ign'rance those adduc'd, by Justice these,
For who a Master but delights to teize?
How his audacious boys invasions make,
And into gardens, into orchards break!
If in some bush, or tree, that waves on high,
Some nest's bewitching charms they chance
to spy,

Or mark some clusters dangling from the vine,
How full the grapes, how rich the juices
shine!

Tho' but an empty promise of repast,
All immature, and acid to the taste.
Lo! an informer in his school appears,
His thund'ring knock alarms the monarch's
fears: [sung;
He tells what stones his wicked boys have
Expatiates on their impudence of tongue;
How they have chalk'd his doors; how often
tore

Each other's noses till they gush'd with gore;
What cruel mischiefs in their sports prevail;
Now lop *Grimalkin's* ears, and now her tail;
Now set the sharp-tooth'd mastiff on the boar,
Enjoy his pains, and laugh to hear him roar;
What hedges they have broken; and what
walls,

By them half-ruin'd, totter to their falls.
But not the days, however long, comprize
His woes, his woes afresh at midnight rise;
His wakeful mind to-morrow's scenes foretels,
And on those scenes in pensive musings dwells;
What crimes his future justice will provoke,
The rod uplifted, and descending stroke,
The little criminals all drench'd in tears,
Their mothers ravings ringing in his ears;
Then thinks what fums his scholars throw
away,

Of *galligaskins* in their last decay,
Of matted locks, torn coats, and dirty faces,
Those foul dishonours to the weeping *Graces**;
Now in his fancy, prostrate at his knees,
A lad o'erwhelm'd with guilt and grief he
sees,

Condemn'd for Exercises vilely writ,
And Verses destitute of sense and wit:

* See *Homer's Iliad*, B. XVII. v. 51. And
more largely our *Chesterfield*.

When, on his son's behalf, the father cries,
"Jackey no progress makes—the failure lies
"In you, for genius none with Jackey vies." }
How plagu'd was *Bennet*, till he left the
world, [bers, hurl'd

With nouns, verbs, genders, persons, num-
Into one chaos, that all rule defy'd,
And in th' abortive gulf of nonsense dy'd!

'Midst threat'ning Beldames, a vile neigh-
bourhood, [good!

And throngs of boys, and, O! how few were
And, what was worse, a true *Socratic* wife†,
Whose tongue was eloquent in nought but
strife;

He heard as many heterogeneous noises,
As *Bedlam's* sweet, sad, proud, spiteful
voices,

Or *Babel's* jargon, when in hubbub wild
Discordant languages the project spoil'd:
But now, his years of painful penance o'er,
He sleeps in peace, nor hears his *vixen* more.

§ We are also obliged to another Correspond-
ent, but this must suffice.

In Praise of PHYLLIS.

PHYLLIDA amo ante alias. VIRG.

O YE nymphs come and carol away,
Sweep loudly the joy-giving lyre,
Come and join in the heart-flowing lay,
For my Phillis has lent a kind ear.
But, see! her bright form doth advance,
Her presence all Nature can cheer,
See! the maidens who move in the dance
Come trooping, and join the career.

What charms I descry in the face
Of the too lovely nymph I adore!
Such charms to descry I could gaze
Till gazing myself was no more.
O queen of the flowery tribe.
What's become of thy delicate hue?
Does Phyllis thy beauties imbibe?
'Tis she can thy beauties renew.

For the maids of her train I declare
Are no more to compare with my love,
Than *Ida's* bright nymphs can compare
With the Queen of the Cyprian grove.
Then let not my fair one repine,
Nor doubt that her shepherd dare prove,
To a maid so engaging, so kind,
The wretch who is fickle in love.

Let me wander thro' deserts forlorn,
Not a friend to beguile the dull way,
Where Sol with rapidity borne
Too nearly directs his hot ray;
O'er snow-crowned heights let me rove,
Where the face of bright Sol never glows;
When temper'd by Phyllis's love,
All the labours of life seem repose.

† *Xantippe*, the wife of *Socrates*, a woman
remarkable for her passion and brawlings.
*JOHN CLARE's Introduction to the Making of
Latin.*

As Eurus' chill blast oft is found
To deprive of their bloom ev'ry tree,
So the force of my Phyllida's frown
Bears away all enjoyment from me.
But why the fond passion forbear?
Why to far distant realms shou'd I fly?
'Tis in vain to depart, even there
Does my Phillis her presence deny.

Not a line of that face I declare
But on Corydon's heart may be seen;
I wou'd try, yet I cannot compare
One who rivals the Paphian Queen.
Ev'ry thought that occurs to my mind
Bids the form of lov'd Phyllida rise,
Nor can absence a fair so refin'd
E'er diminish in Corydon's eyes.

W—— College. OXONIENSIS.

E L E G Y

Occasioned by the Death of a Lady's Linnet.

AFTER an Exordium to *Sensibility*, and an Address to "Attic Spirits of the softer Sex," the Writer, in the Vth Stanza, breaks out into the following rapturous Apostrophe on his Subject.

THOU feathered songster, thou musician sweet,
Few, in this iron world, thy honours meet;
Ere Fate inexorable called thy breath,
Great were thy honours—they were great
in death. [heart?
Did not thy sickness wound thy Delia's
And did not she exhaust compassion's art,
All the fond assiduity of grief,
To bring her favorite bird relief?
Was not thy languid frame by her fair hand
caressed?

And didst not thou expiring rest
(Ecstatic death!) on her ambrosial breast?
And when thy tuneful soul had fled away
To myrtle groves, to realms of purer day,
Did not she form thy little tomb
In that most consecrated ground
Where warblers breathe, and odours float
around? [bloom?
Where oft her beauties deaden Flora's
And in the tomb did she not place thy bier,
Bedewing it with many a tender tear;
Those tears which, o'er departed merit shed,
And in the poet's hallowed numbers read,
More durably than Egypt's art embalm the
dead?

To thee his Pæan then the bard should give;
In elegy for thee he should not sigh;
Thy life, 'twas raptur'd all to live;
Thy death, 'twas luxury to die
To one of human race would fate assign
A span as narrow, but as blest as thine,
Him as much pleasure would engage
As the most happy man who lives to Nestor's
age.

But since I hope not to obtain
Exuberance of blifs; since mental pain
My days embitters, and infects my strain;
And since with woe my future life
Can but maintain a manly strife;

May I, sweet bird, that life resign
In a last scene as elegant as thine!
Let no grim priest distract my feeble head,
Like a harsh raven croaking near my bed;
Let him not agitate my parting breath,
Nor in his poison dip the shaft of Death.
But let a priestess of the Muse,
Who to the poet opens Fancy's views,
Her forms romantic, and her orient hues;
Let some good nymph, as Delia fair,
Grant me her last, her tender care;
Vouchsafe humanely to befriend,
To cheer, to brighten, to adorn my end.

On the Death of the late Adm. SAUNDERS.

LO! Saunders mingles with the mighty
dead;
No more th' avenger of his country's wrong.
O'er his cold dust let no weak tear be shed;—
He wept, alas! that he had liv'd too long!
O greatly glorious! had he died
Ere set in darkness Britain's sun:
Ere frantic rage and Stuart pride,
That empire lost, his valour won!
"What more," he cry'd, "can adverse fate
require?"—

Dying he saw his country's fame expire:
Saw her bright cross he late triumphant spread,
Droop on the sick'ning gale, and blush with
deeper red!

Hark! thro' America's indignant shore,
What groans for vengeance rend th' affrighted
skies!

Foul impious war has broken nature's ties;
And Britain, terror of the world no more,
Turns on herself, and drinks her childrens
gore!

O quickly drop the murd'rous sword!

What horrors rise around!

Canst thou, ill-fated realm, afford

With thine own blood to drench the
ground?

The vet'ran, yet untaught to yield,
Reluctant views the death-fraught field,
Conscious of guilt would fain retreat,
And dreads ev'n victory as defeat;

In vain: still o'er Ontario's flood,
With ghastly smile, and blasting eye,
Stern Alva's guilty spirit flies,
And snuffs the scented air, and rages still for
blood!

Hear how her sons Iberia tells,
Exulting as the tempest swells;
And faithless Gallia, with prophetic eye,
Beholds thy golden streams of commerce dry,
Or marks them for her own, 'O great event,'
She cries,—'Thy shame and punishment,

'Rash, ruin'd rival! Now I see.

'Thy palm of glory snatch'd by me;

'That envied prize*, by nature giv'n,

'Which rais'd thy tow'ring front to heav'n,
'Spurn'd by thyself!—O speed thy ling'ring
fate, [great!

'And to thyself be false—to make my empire

* Commerce.

To the memory of P. F. whose remains were on Sunday interred in the burying-ground of *Friends*, near this city. He has left behind him an afflicted mother, a disconsolate widow, and one child, to lament the loss of an affectionate husband, a tender parent, and a duteous son.

Go, reader, and fill thou up these and every other relation and character in life, on the true principles of Christian faith and love; then shalt thou be what all, who are not, will one day wish they had been, and after death shalt go where all will wish to follow thee!

Canterbury,
11th Mo. 2d Day.

Farewell.

FROM hence remov'd to regions here unknown,
We but resign what none can call his own:
Time, life and friends, with every talent giv'n,
To improve on earth the precious boon of heav'n.

Hail, happy souls! whose race is safely run,
Their warfare ended, and their joy begun!
Their sacred dust in sweet repose shall keep,
'Till heav'n's last trump shall rouse oblivion's sleep:

When fresh renew'd, their sacred dust shall rise,
Resume its form, and hail its native skies!

Ad DEUM Optimum et Maximum.

Auxilium in Articulo Mortis petitem.

TU, Deus, audi vocem, et supplicis annue votis,
Alis lethiferis quando ruit hora suprema,
Et mihi decedendum est his terrestribus oris,
Adfer opem, atque intentatum dirige cursum
Æquora per cœca immensâ caligine tecta
Ad portum ætherium æterno splendore micantem,

Pace et Letitiâ regnantibus omne per ævum.
Sint Christi merita arca mihi, Spes anchora firma,
Atque Fides velum, et Cœli possessio certa est!

To the Memory of Mr. HUGH KELLY.

By Capt. THOMPSON.

An E P I T A P H.

PAUSE, gentle passenger, a Word to thy Wife! * [lies!
Life's but an Hour's Romance—here genius
He thriv'd, as every Man of Reason thrives,
And left a wife—a very School for Wives.
He without trite False Delicacy shone,
And dar'd to write; nay, to defend the Throne.

The Muses found him meek, untaught, and wild, [vorite child.
Confirm'd their choice, and nurs'd the ease and Goodnature were his social friends;
With all this worth—here human glory ends!

* Alluding to his different dramatic compositions.

On the DEATH of a FLORIST.

Illum etiam lauri, illum etiam flevère myrica.

VIRG.

AUriculas, with me your loss deplore,
And open sable next, or ope no more:
Let every tulip hang its drooping head,
And mourn a lover to Elysium fled.
Narcissus, now so pallid be thy hue,
That in the stream 'twere safe thyself to view
Each flow'ry tribe, with me your sorrow blend,
You lost a cultivator, I a friend:
Who now shall tend your beds with equal care?

For you parterres of richest mold prepare?
Shall build warm sheds, nor labour grudge,
nor cost,
To guard from Northern blasts and nipping frost,
But open to the sun's meridian ray,
That, with your beauties your fond beam might play.

His curious hand shall sort your bulbs no more
He's gone himself, and wither'd like a flower
Ye that remain, attend, and deck his herse,
His name perfuming better than my verse!

The VIOLET. By the Rev. Mr. WOTY.

SERENE is the morn, the lark leaves his nest,
And sings a salute to the dawn;
The sun with his splendor embroiders the east
And brightens the dew on the lawn:
While the sons of debauch to indulgence give way,
And slumber the prime of their hours,
Let us, my dear Stella, the garden survey,
And make our remarks on the flow'rs.
The gay gaudy tulip observe as you walk,
How flaunting the gloss of its vest!
How proud! and how stately it stands on its stalk,
In beauty's diversity drest!
From the rose, the carnation, the pink, and the clove,

What odours incessantly spring!
The South wafts a richer perfume to the grove
As he brushes the leaves with his wing.
Apart from the rest, in her purple array,
The violet humbly retreats;
In modest concealment she peeps on the day
Yet none can excel her in sweets:
So humble, that (tho' with unparallel'd grace
She might e'en a palace adorn)
She oft' in the hedge hides her innocent face
And grows at the foot of the thorn.

So beauty, my fair one, is doubly refin'd,
When modesty heightens her charms;
When meekness, like thine, adds a gem
her mind,

We long to be lock'd in her arms.
Tho' Venus herself from her throne should descend,

And the Graces await at her call— [her
To thee the gay world would with preference
And hail thee the violet of all.

*Continuation of AMERICAN Affairs, from
page 91.*

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Whitehall, March 20, 1777.

*Extract of a Letter from the Hon. General
Sir Wm. Howe, to Lord Geo. Germaine,
dated New-York, February 12, 1777.*

THE disposition of the troops in this quarter having undergone little alteration since my last dispatch, I have only to advise your Lordship of the return of a brigade of British, and some companies of grenadiers and light infantry, from Rhode Island, to strengthen Lord Cornwallis's corps in Jersey, in order to enable his Lordship, with more security to the posts of Brunswick and Amboy, to make a movement when the weather proves favourable, against the enemy still remaining at Moris-Town.

Lieutenant General Clinton being gone to England, Lord Percy has succeeded to the command at Rhode Island, and has with him Major-General Prescott, one troop of the 17th light dragoons, one brigade of British, and two of Hessians.

His Excellency Governor Tryon has offered his service in the command of a corps of Provincials for the ensuing campaign; and, presuming this measure will be approved by his Majesty, I shall endeavour to place such a corps under his command as may be of essential use in the prosecution of the war.

Major-General Robertson, who will have the honour to deliver this dispatch, can give your Lordship the best information respecting the present state of this country.

Major-General Robertson, who left New-York the 18th of February, and by whom the letter, of which the above is an extract, has been received, gives an account of several advantages gained by parties composed of British and Hessian troops, employed in escorting convoys in the Jerseys, over large bodies of the rebels, by which they had been attacked; particularly, that a party of the 42d, which was escorting some forage waggons from Brunswick, having been attacked by a great number of the rebels, Sir William Erskine marched out with a detachment to their relief, and taking a position which placed the rebels between two fires, obliged them to retreat in great confusion, leaving between three and four hundred dead upon the spot.

That a considerable number of the rebels having appeared on the heights above the light-house, at Sandy-hook, Major Gordon, with 200 men, landed behind them, attacked and defeated them, killing several, and taking 74 prisoners, which had occasioned the rebels to abandon all that part of Monmouth county.

GENT. MAG. March, 1777.

That the Hessian soldiers that had fought their way through the rebels, at Trenton, and come to New York, had requested Gen. Howe to send them back into the Jerseys, that they might have a share in any services that the season would admit of; with which the General had complied, and they were sent back accordingly.

That the rebels on the West Chester side had collected all the militia they could draw together from the New England provinces, and the western parts of New-York, bringing with them a number of empty waggons, in expectation of plundering the inhabitants of New-York island, and had appeared before Fort Independence, near King's-Bridge, which they summoned to surrender; but upon receiving some cannon-shot from the place, and perceiving the disposition making by General Knyphausen, who commands at King's-bridge, for attacking them, they withdrew with their waggons and dispersed.

That General Howe proposed passing over from New-York into the Jerseys on the 18th of February, having ordered the troops which were returned from Rhode Island to disembark at Amboy.

That all his Majesty's ships fit for sea were kept out cruizing, notwithstanding the rigour of the season, and had taken and sent into New-York near two hundred sail of prizes.

That although, when the King's troops took possession of the city of New-York, it was found almost without inhabitants, the eagerness of the people to return under his Majesty's government was such, that the number of inhabitants on the 17th of February amounted to upwards of 11,000. That they kept constant watch, and patrolled the city night and day, to guard against any further attempts of the rebel incendiaries, and that their zeal and alertness had prevented any late material injury to the city or shipping from fire.

That the Congress, after declaring General Washington Dictator of the American States for six months, had withdrawn to Baltimore, in Maryland, leaving a committee at Philadelphia to assist him with their advice.

*Copy of a Letter from Governor Tryon to
Lord Geo. Germaine.*

New-York, Feb. 11, 1777.

My Lord,

THE success that accompanied my endeavour to unite the inhabitants of this city, by an oath of allegiance and fidelity to his Majesty and his government, has met my warmest wishes, 2970 of the inhabitants having qualified thereto in my presence. The mayor, recorder, and alderman Waddle, were employed in administering the oath.

I have

I have the satisfaction to assure your Lordship, as the invitation to the people to give this voluntary testimony of their loyalty to his Majesty and his government, was made even without a shadow of compulsion, it gave me peculiar satisfaction to see the cheerfulness with which they attended the summons. I verily believe there are not one hundred citizens who have not availed themselves of the opportunity of thus testifying their attachment to government. The mayor, since I went through the several wards, has attested 50 more men, and is daily adding to the number, which makes the whole sworn in the city 3020, which added to those attested on Staten-island, in the three counties of Long-island, and in West Chester county, (all which amounted to upwards of 2600,) makes the whole amount to 5600 men.

Thus, my Lord, I have used my best endeavours to secure the fidelity of the inhabitants of this government, within those districts through which the King's troops have moved. I have assured the General, that, should he remove all his troops from this city, there would not be the least risk of a revolt from the inhabitants; but, on the contrary, was confident large numbers would take a share in the defence of the town against the rebels.

The loyal inhabitants of Queen's-county received the 800 stand of arms, distributed by the General's permission, with demonstrations of joy, and with a professed resolution to use them in defence of the island.

I am anxious that some grace from government may speedily be extended to this loyal quarter of the province.

I have the honour to be, &c.

W. TRYON.

From the CONGRESS GAZETTE.

This morning the Congress received the following letter from Gen. Washington.

*Head Quarters, New-Town,
Dec. 26, 1776.*

S I R,

I HAVE the pleasure of congratulating you upon the success of an enterprize, which I had formed against a detachment of the enemy lying in Trenton, and was executed yesterday morning. The evening of the 25th I ordered the troops intended for this purpose to parade the back of M'Kenky's Ferry, that they might begin to pass as soon as it grew dark; imagining that we should be able to throw them all over, with the necessary artillery, by twelve o'clock, that we might easily arrive at Trenton by five o'clock in the morning, the distance being about nine miles; but the quantity of ice made that night, impeded the passage of the boats so much, that it was three o'clock before

the artillery could be got over, and near four when the troops took up the line of march. I formed my detachment into two divisions, one to march up the lower or River road, the other by the upper or Pennington road. As the divisions had nearly the same distance to march, I ordered each of them, immediately upon forcing the out-guards, to push directly into the town, that they might charge the enemy before they had time to form. The upper division arrived at the enemy's advanced post exactly at eight o'clock, and in three minutes after I found, from the fire in the lower road, that that division had also got up. The out-guards made but a small opposition, though for their numbers they behaved very well, keeping up a constant retreating fire behind houses. We presently saw their main body formed, but from their motions they seemed indetermined how to act, being hard pressed by our troops, who had already got possession of half their artillery, they attempted to file off by a road on their right, leading to Princeton, but perceiving their intention, I threw a body of troops in their way, which immediately checked them.

Finding from our disposition that they were surrounded, and must inevitably be cut to pieces if they made any further resistance, they agreed to lay down their arms. The number that submitted in this manner were 23 officers, and 886 men. Col. Rhall, the commanding officer, and seven others, were found wounded in the town. I do not exactly know how many were killed, but I fancy about 20 or 30, as they never made any regular stand. Our loss was very trifling indeed, only four officers, and one or two privates wounded. I find the detachment of the enemy consisted of three regiments of Hessians, Hanspach, Kniphausen, and Rhall, amounting to about 1500 men, and a troop of British light horse. Immediately upon the beginning of the attack, all those who were not killed, or taken, pushed directly down the road towards Burdenton. These would likewise have fallen into our hands, could my plan immediately have been carried into execution. General Erving was to have crossed before day, at Trenton Ferry, and taken possession of a bridge leading out of town; but the quantity of ice was so great, that, though he did every thing in his power to effect it, he could not get over; and finding it impossible to embark his artillery, he was obliged to desist. I am fully confident, that, could the troops under General Erving and Cadwalader have passed the river, I should have been able, with their assistance, to have driven the enemy from all their posts below Trenton; but the number I had with me, being inferior to those below me,

me, and a strong battalion of light infantry being at Prince's Town above me, I thought it most prudent to return the same evening with the prisoners, and the artillery we had taken. We found no stores of any consequence in the town.

In justice to the officers and men, I must add, that their behaviour on this occasion reflects the highest honour upon them. The difficulty of passing the river in a very severe night, and their march through a violent storm of snow and hail, did not in the least abate their ardour; but when they came to charge, each seemed to vie with the other in pushing forward; and were I to give a preference to any particular corps, I should do injustice to the other. Capt. Baylor, my first aid-de-camp, will have the honour to deliver this to you; and from him you may be made acquainted with many other particulars. His spirited behaviour upon every occasion requires me to recommend him to your particular notice.

I have the honour to be, with great respect, Sir, yours, &c. &c.

G. WASHINGTON.

Extract of a Letter from Boston, by Way of Hamburg, dated Jan. 8.

"The Altier, of 64 guns; and the Silside, of 16, arrived in this harbour the 4th instant from Brest. They have brought 90,000 suits of regimentals, being part of 150,000 which were contracted for by the Congress in the summer for the Provincial army. The above ships are to take on board cargoes of tobacco in part of payment."

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

February 22.

The ship *Phoenix*, from London to Gainsbrough, was unfortunately set on fire by a cinder's falling on a cat in the cabin, and the cat's running frightened into the half-deck, where was stowed a quantity of hemp, which instantly burst into a flame, and, more than 20 barrels of powder being on board, so intimidated the ship's company, that they quitted the vessel, to preserve their lives, and soon after she blew up.

February 24.

There was the greatest fresh in the harbour of Whitby that has been known in the memory of man, and greater damage was done to the shipping than has happened for many years: among others, a ship from Yarmouth, laden with 638 sacks of flour, a quantity of wheat, and some cheese, overfet and filled with water; but happily no lives were lost.

February 25.

John the Painter was brought to Winchester gaol, in order to take his trial at the ensuing assizes for Hants.

February 26.

The House of Commons resolved itself into a committee, and came to several resolutions in favour of the West-India Planters, particularly to empower Gov. Tryon to grant licences to the commanders of British ships to export lumber from New York for a limited time.

SATURDAY, MARCH 1.

This being St. David's day, the Society of Ancient Britons went in grand cavalcade from the school-house, at the bottom of Gray's-inn-lane, to St. Andrew's church, Holborn, where a sermon was preached by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Litchfield and Coventry: after which they proceeded to the Crown-and-Anchor tavern, in the Strand, where an elegant entertainment was provided by the stewards. The collection for the use of the charity amounted to 403. 8s. of which 105l. was given by the Prince of Wales, 50l. by Lord Cardiffe, 20l. by the Hon. Mr. Vernon, 20l. by Sir Watkin Williams Wynne, and 10l. by John Roberts, Esq;

A threatening letter was received at the Public-Office in Bow-street, the purport of which was, That the dye was cast, and the Knight's [Sir John Fielding] fate was determined, in consequence of his having refused bail for a woman who stands charged with defrauding Mrs. Chancellor of a great quantity of valuable lace, and die he must.

Monday 3.

The following bills received the royal assent by commission:

The bill to enable his Majesty to detain persons suspected of treason in America.

— to enable the Admiralty to grant letters of marque.

— to defray the charge of cloathing the militia.

— for regulating the affairs of the East India company.

— for enlarging Mr. Hartley's patent. and to a number of local and private bills.

Tuesday 4.

The Right Hon. Henry Dundas, Lord Advocate for Scotland, and Andrew Stuart, Esq; of Craighorn, are appointed Keepers of his Majesty's Signet in Scotland.

Capt. Talbot, of the West Indies, with his wife and children, his father, and eight servants, were all unfortunately drowned in going aboard a Westindiaman then lying ready to sail at Spithead.

A cabinet council was held at Lord Weymouth's, said to be on the subject of the Morning Star. (See p. 113.)

Wednesday 5.

Arrived the mail from New York, brought by the *Harriet* Packet, Sampson Spargo master, when the Postmaster General

neral immediately appointed him commander, for his gallant defence of the said boat in an engagement with a rebel privateer, on his outward-bound passage, in September last, when the Captain and five more were killed, and nine wounded.

Thursday 6.

Came on to be tried, at Winchester assizes, John the Painter, otherwise James Aitken, for setting fire to the rope-house in Portsmouth dock. See p. 121.

Three men were committed to Gloucester gaol for robbing and murdering Mr. John Smith, a farmer of Lidney, whom they waylaid on his return home from market, having seen him receive 140l.

Friday 7.

Was heard before the Lords a Scotch appeal, wherein Elizabeth Ross, widow, was appellant, and David Ross, Esq; comedian, her brother, was respondent. David Ross had been cut off by his father with a shilling, on account of his taking to the stage, and his sister was left sole heiress; but he sued and obtained a verdict in Scotland for all the out-standing bond-debts, which were considerable.—The Lords confirmed the decree.

At Oxford assizes, John Peter Le Matre, alias Matra, was tried for robbing the Ashmolean Museum of divers gold medals, a Queen Anne's five-guinea-piece, and two gold chains. It appeared in evidence, that the prisoner was first apprehended in Ireland; that two of the medals were found at his lodgings, in the drawers of a bureau of which he had the use; that a third was found fastened to the side of his waistcoat, like the ensign of a honorary order, which he wore, as a badge, to give him consequence. It appeared, likewise, that two other medals had been sold at Oxford; and that at Norwich he had disposed of the gold chains, and the other pieces with which he was charged: all these had been collected, and were produced against him. The manner he obtained them is said to be as follows:—He had been admitted into the Museum as a teacher of French, and in that character had frequent opportunities of being there alone; that at one of those times he had taken occasion to secrete two of the medals, and at another to conceal himself in the Museum all night, and, after breaking open the cabinet where the medals were locked up, and possessing himself of the contents, he wrenched a bar out of a window, and made his escape unsuspected. But he soon afterwards being missed from Oxford, and upon enquiry it being discovered, that he went off in a post-chaise and four; that he had pledged two medals to pay the post-boy; with other circumstances; it was no longer a doubt but that he was the thief. He was therefore advertised and described, and by means of that advertisement apprehended. He was con-

victed on the clearest evidence; but it seems the crime did not amount to a capital felony; and he was sentenced to work on the Thames for five years.

Saturday 8.

Robert Campbell, a notorious thief, was apprehended for robbing two countrymen at an inn near Charing Cross. Their watches were found upon him, with 30 guineas, 27 of which he swallowed.

Being the anniversary of the birth-day of the Prince Stadtholder of the United Provinces, who then entered into his 30th year, his Serene Highness received the compliments of the Nobility and foreign Ministers.

Tuesday 11.

Orders were sent to Chatham for the immediate embarkation of 100 riflemen, for Gen. Howe's army, under the command of Capt. Ferguson. See Vol. XLVI.

In the Commons Mr. Luttrell presented to the House a plan for manning the navy without pressing, which, however, was rejected by a majority of fifty-four.

Wednesday 12.

Admiralty Office. By letters received this day from Vice-Admiral Young, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's ships and vessels at the Leeward Islands, dated the 9th of December last, it appears, that, besides the Putnam American privateer, carrying twelve guns and eighty men, the ships of his Squadron had taken, and sent into that port, twelve vessels belonging to his Majesty's rebellious Colonies, since the 30th of Sept. last.—It appears, by letters received at the same time from Vice-Admiral Gayton, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's ships at Jamaica, dated the 8th of Jan. last, that the ships of his Squadron had sent in fifteen sail of prizes since his last account.

The cargo of the Aurora, chiefly tobacco, was condemned by the Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, in Doctors Commons, as a droit of the Admiralty. She was bound from America for Nantes, but brought into Liverpool by the English sailors on board, who confined the Captain, overcame the Americans, and brought the ship in as above.

Thursday 13.

Mr. Burke moved the House, that a bill might be brought in for the more effectually securing his Majesty's dock-yards, &c. when a bill was ordered to be prepared agreeable to the said motion.

Friday 14.

At Gloucester assizes, Joseph Armstrong was tried for petty treason, in poisoning his master's lady, Mrs. A'Court. The prisoner was hired into the family by Capt. A'Court, and shortly after attended his Master and Mistress to Cheltenham. The lady had expressed her dislike at the prisoner's conduct, and had

intimated a wish that he might be discharged from their service. This being known to Armstrong, he determined on revenge, and by infusing small quantities of arsenic into his lady's tea, she contracted a disorder which carried her off in ten days. The Jury found him guilty.

Saturday 15.

The Hellepont, Capt. Lister, a transport from New-York, that sailed 12 days after the packet, brings an account that the transports from Rhode-Island, with 2700 troops on board, were arrived there; that the Continental Congress had established an order, called the Order of Independency; the badges which the members wear, is a green ribbon, with a star of six points, with America making offerings to the shrine of liberty; and that they have likewise voted Mr. Washington Protector of the United States.

Monday 17.

An express arrived at the India-House, over land from Madras, where every thing appears to be in confusion. Lord Pigot, who was appointed governor, with orders to put the deposed Raja of Tanjore in possession of his dominions, in attempting to carry his instructions into execution, was seized, suspended, and conveyed up the country, where it is apprehended he is, or will be, assassinated. His adherents were suspended, and Col. Stratton appointed Governor.

Armstrong, who was to have been executed for the murder of his lady, hung himself just before he was to be carried to the gallows.

Tuesday 18.

At a court of Lord-Mayor and Aldermen, the Lord-Mayor read a letter from the Archbp. of Canterbury, recommending the observance of Good-Friday, which being read, the court made the following order:

"Ordered, That the Royal Exchange be shut up; and that it be recommended to the inhabitants within this city and liberties, to keep their shops shut on that day, and otherwise observe it according to the solemnity of the occasion.

"Also ordered, That notice be given to the Aldermen, that the Right Hon. the Lord-Mayor will hear a sermon at St. Paul's church on that day."

Thursday 20.

A new opera, called the Milesian, was performed at Drury-lane, and well received.

Saturday 22.

A cause of very great consequence to the clergy, was heard at Doctors-Commons, in the Arches Court of Canterbury, before Sir George Hay, Dean of that court.—William Naylor Blundel, Esq; patron of the rectory of Ostard Darcey, cited the Rev. Mr. Green, rector of that parish, to shew cause why the said rectory should not be pronounced to be void, in

consequence of Mr. Green having since accepted two perpetual curacies, of the parishes of Hurst and Ruscombe; in the county of Berks, and diocese of Salisbury, situated more than 30 miles from Ostard Darcey, and without dispensation; on the appointment and by licence from the Dean of Salisbury, both the impropiator and ordinary, and being augmented with perpetual stipends by the act 29 of Charles II. which gives to perpetual curacies and their successors a right of distress on the tythes, or an action for debt, to recover their stipends reserved in the leases of impropiators to their tenants.—It was strenuously contended, on the side of Mr. Blundel, that such curacies were now benefices with cure of souls; and that, upon the determination of the Council of Lateran, held under Pope Innocent III. in 1215, which is allowed to be the law of the realm, such benefices are void.—After very long and learned arguments by the counsel on each side, the Judge decreed against the prayer of Mr. Blundel, and dismissed Mr. Green, without costs on either side; declaring, nevertheless, that perpetual curacies are moveable, on the application of impropiators to the proper jurisdiction, on good cause shewn; and that, having a large benefice at a very great distance, (such as this was of 90 miles,) might be a good cause to vacate a perpetual curacy.—The counsel for Mr. Green were Dr. Marriott, (the King's Advocate General,) and Dr. Calvert; for Mr. Blundel, Dr. Harris and Dr. Wynne.—The principle insisted upon on the side of Mr. Green was, that perpetual curacies are not benefices with cure of souls, but are stipendiary offices with cure of souls by delegation, and that the holders are not parsons imparsones, or incumbents, but serve the cure in the name, and as representatives, of the impropiator; and that, when the impropiator is an ecclesiastic, the cure is in him originally; but when a layman, in the ordinary. That the impropiator is bound to furnish a curate, or the ordinary may appoint one, by calling on him first to do so, on his default; and that the ordinary, whoever licenses, may remove, on cause shewn in due course of law, but only for such cause as would occasion deprivation. That the curate has no freehold in the church, chancel, or church-yard, or glebe, or in any particular portion of tythes; that these things are necessary with institution and induction to create a perfect benefice, according to the true ideas of the ecclesiastical and feudal laws.—It was said, that the feudal system and doctrines of investiture to beneficial rights arising from the soil, operated in the constitutional and ancient laws in ecclesiastical property, the same as in civil. The authority of the Papal Councils, and Legatine decrees, and episcopal and provincial

constitutions, was argued to have no force but so far as they agreed with the King's prerogative, the usage of the realm, and squared exactly with the statutes made in parliament.

A monument was opened in the north aisle of Westminster Abbey, on the base of which is the following inscription :

"Erected by the East-India Company, to the memory of Major-General Stringer Laurence, in testimony of their gratitude for his eminent services, in the command of their forces on the coast of Coromandel, from the year 1746, to the year 1766."

Wednesday 26.

The Chavalier Pinto, Envoy extraordinary from the court of Portugal, notified to the King the death of the late King of Portugal, and presented credentials from his new Sovereign, Mary, the present Queen.

At a general quarterly court of the East India Company, the purport of two anonymous pamphlets came to be taken into consideration ; and as these pamphlets highly reflected on the conduct of the Directors, relative to the affair of Tanjore, the chairman acquainted the proprietors, that they were preparing matters to lay before them, which would prove the contents of those pamphlets to be malicious and false. — [In our next, we may, probably, be enabled to lay before our readers both the charge and the defence. In the mean time it appears that the life of Ld. Pigot, who endeavoured to carry the Directors orders concerning Tanjore into execution, is in the most imminent danger, if he is not already assassinated.]

Thursday 27.

The royal assent was given, by commission, to

The bill for improving the navigation of the Thames from London-bridge to Stains.

For licencing a playhouse at Chester.

For building a bridge over Severn, near Gloucester.

For preventing frauds in combing wool.

For continuing the duty on beer in the town of Burnt Island, in Scotland.

For preventing frauds in the measurement of coals.

For recovering small debts in Halifax.

For enclosing Enfield Chace.

For exempting from toll cattle going to water ;—with some private bills.

One John Millachip, freeman and liveryman of London, being impressed, Alderman Bull wrote to the Admiralty board, requesting his discharge ; to which Philip Stephens, Esq; Secretary to the Admiralty, by command, returned for answer, *that their Lordships did not apprehend his being a freeman and liveryman of London exempted him from being impressed into his Majesty's service, if otherwise lia-*

ble thereto. — This answer occasioned a court to be called, when it was resolved, after warm debate, to claim the man's discharge, as matter of right.

Friday 28.

Being Good-Friday, the same was observed with more than ordinary solemnity throughout the city. The shops were all shut up close, and the churches were hardly ever known to be so full.

Monday 31.

Fifteen hundred louisdores are said to have been laid out at Paris in pearls to ornament one birth-day suit for a lady of quality.

By the will of the late Mr. Lovett, of Nottingham, 2000*l.* is left to Sidney College, Cambridge, to found two exhibitions for Clergymens sons.

The Duke of Guines has gained his suit against his secretary, Mr. Tort, who is to pay all costs, with interest, and to make reparation to the Duke. See Vol. XLV. p. 17.

Some Account of the Charge exhibited against Mr. Platt, now in Newgate, for Treason, &c.

He was one of eight or ten men who sailed in a schooner from Georgia, by order of the Provincial Congress, to stop Capt. Maitland's ship, bound for St. Augustine, in Florida, and to take out of her some powder and arms ; which they did, to the amount of 250 barrels, and several chests of arms, &c — This powder and arms they landed at some port in Georgia, then in opposition to Government.—Mr. Platt was afterwards, by authority of the Congress, engaged in carrying on a contraband trade with some of the French or Dutch islands ; in the prosecution of which he was taken by one of Admiral Gaydon's Squadron, and carried into Jamaica, where his ship and cargo were condemned, and himself sent to prison, to answer a charge laid against him, for carrying on a correspondence with his Majesty's enemies, several letters having been found in his possession, directed to the Congress at Georgia and Charles-town.—On a hearing before a proper Court and Judges, assembled for this business, nothing material was found against him ; but as the carrying on such business with Congresses was a new offence, it was judged proper to send him home to England, with all the letters and papers in question.—When he came to England, he was committed to Portsmouth prison, until the matter was properly enquired into ; and nothing still appearing that would affect either his life or liberty, he was discharged, with an offer of his passage back to America. This he refused ; and, being (as there are reasons to suspect) properly tutored by some of the present race of patriots, he attempted to procure a copy of his commitment,

mitment, in order to proceed against those who had a hand in confining him. Upon his application for this, it was judged proper to commit him to prison, on the evidence of two of Capt. Maitland's men, to answer for the charge of treason and piracy committed on board his ship off Georgia bar, in North-America, as the very words of his mittimus set forth.

BIRTHS.

Feb. 25. **L**ADY of the Rev. Dr. Blair, of a son.

March 19. Lady of Mr. Ald. Wooldridge, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

REV. Mr. Ekins, R. of Trowbridge and Newton Toney, Wilts, to Miss Baker, daughter of the late Ph. Baker, Esq.

Prince of Beira with her Royal Highness the Infanta Maria Francisca Benedicta, his aunt, since advanced to the throne of Portugal.

John Godfrey, Esq. of Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, to Miss Amelia Lucy Fitter, of Great-Poulteneys-street.

Mr. Benjamin Merchant, of St. Mary Axe, to Miss Abrahams, of Poole, in Dorsetshire.

Feb. 24. Wm. Wilkins, Esq. of Macslough, Radnorshire, to Miss Hayward, of the same County.

Rev. Robert Fowler, to Miss Merrick, daughter to the late Col. Merrick, of the Guards.

March 1. Mr. Walker, merchant, of Basinghall-street, to Miss Lane, of Bank Side.

3. Francis Gosling, Esq. of Fleet-street, to Miss Barbara Baker, of Devonshire Square, Bishop's-gate-street.

Rev. Dr. Cooper, to Mrs. Davison.

6. Edw. Payne, Esq. of Charlotte-street, to Miss Maria Baker, of Devonsh. Square.

Rev. Mr. Broughton, V. of Taverton, near Bath, to Miss Workman, of Duke-street, St. James's.

10 Francis Boughton, Esq. Capt. in the Prince of Wales's reg. of dragoon guards, to Miss Sheppard, of Minchinhampton, in Gloucestershire.

16. Mr. Willock, merchant, of Antigua, to Miss Fanny Atkinson, of Lancaster.

18. Lord Deerhurst, son to the Earl of Coventry, to the Rt. Hon. Lady Catharine Henley, sister to the E. of Northington, and to Lady Tollmache.

Edward Sacheverell Sitwell, Esq. of Morley, in Derbyshire, to Miss Wheeler, daughter of Sir William Wheeler, of Lamington Hastings, in Warwickshire, Bart.

20. Robert Spearman, Esq. of Hadlow, in Kent, to Miss Smith, of Oxenhawth, in the same County.

22. George Stainsforth, Esq. to Miss Fonnereau, of Leaden-hall-street.

Mitchell Newman, Esq. of Beddington, in Surry, to Miss Lambert, of Salisbury.

DEATHS.

Thomas Bond, Esq. of Albion Place.
Wm. Thompson, Esq.

Rev. Dr. Jekyll, at King's Thorpe.
Rev. Scudamore Lazenby, at Dewsbury, near Wakefield.

Rev. Mr. Tidswell, of Chapel Allerton, near Leeds.

George Stewart Bourne, Esq. of the Coldstream regiment of foot guards, at New-York.

Rev. John Saunders, D. D. Rector of Winterbourn, in Gloucestershire.

Capt. Tho. Johnson, of the Guards.

Wm. Webster, Esq. commander of his Majesty's ship Alderney.

Robert Clough, Esq. of Feltwell, in Norfolk.

Arch. Campbell, Esq. of Blandfield, in Scotland.

George Stonehouse, Esq. of Standon, Wilts.

Mr. John Bullen, yeoman, of Deal, in Kent, a descendant from the ancient family which gave a Queen to Henry VIII.

Feb. 1. Rev. Mr. King, R. of Upper Guiting.

20. Sir Geo. Hay Mackdougall, Bart.

Geo. Rivers, Esq. at Kensington.

21. Rev. Dr. Josh. Dawson, in Ireland.

24. His Most Faithful Majesty the King of Portugal.

27. Louis Phelypeaux, Duke de la Vrilliere, Count de St. Florentine, Baron de Herve, Minister of State, and Knight of the French King's Orders, at Paris.

March 1. Lady Shadwell, relict of Sir John Shadwell, Knt. Physician to their Majesties Queen Anne and George I.

Lady of Gen. Acourt, in Parliament-street, Grosvenor Square.

3. Sir Thomas Robinson, Bart.

Capt. Tho. Whipham, at Greenwich.

4. The Hon. and Rev. Maurice William Count de Dohna.

Nicholas Hyett, Esq. at Gloucester.

5. Sir Joshua Van Neck, of Haveningham Hall, in Suffolk, one of the richest merchants in Europe.

Benjamin Hawkins, Esq. at Lambeth.

Jam. Clerrell, Esq. Mount-street, Grosvenor Square.

6. Capt. Fred. Kinsey, at Greenwich.

Rev. Robert Settle, Norfolk.

8. Walter Le Strange, Esq. at Hatfield.

Dr. Murdock Mackenzie, in Little Warwick-street, Charing Cross.

9. At his house in the Mint Yard, Canterbury, in the 82d year of his age, the Rev. William Gottling, M. A. fifty years Minor Canon of that Cathedral, and Vicar of Stone, in the Isle of Oxney, twenty-four. His amiable, communicative, benevolent disposition, justly endeared him to his numerous friends and acquaintance, and, amidst the infirmities of age and disease, and a long and hopeless confinement to his room, he retained to the last his natural cheerfulness and good-humour. Of his taste and knowledge as an Antiquary, he

has left one specimen in his *Walk in and about Canterbury*, 1774, of which the public will be glad to hear that a second improved edition is in the press, with additional plates, and will now be published for the benefit of the author's daughter. He has also left two sons; the eldest Rector of Milton and Brooke, and the youngest a Captain of the Royal Regiment of Artillery.

He *walk'd* uprightly—Reader, say,
Who would not wish to *walk* that way?
His *walk* now finish'd, Reader tell,
Who would not wish to *walk* as well?

The father of the late Mr. Goffling was, first, a Minor Canon of Canterbury, and afterwards one of the Priests of the Chapel Royal, and Sub-dean of St. Paul's. (See some anecdotes of him from Sir John Hawkins's Hist. of Music, p. 32-3.) Of him K. Charles II. is reported to have said, "You may talk as much as you please of your Nightingales, but I have one Goffling that excels them all."

11. Rev. Mr. Davis, at Bath.

12. Richard Wright, Esq. of Symonds Inn, Chancery-lane.

Rumsey Bowes, Esq. at Binfield, Berks.

14. Nicholas Elliot, Esq. at Whichbury, in Wilts.

15. Robert Evans, Esq. Shrewsbury.

Lady Martin, relict of Sir R. Martin, Bart.

16. Rev. Mr. Stillingfleet, Prebend of Worcester.

17. Tho. Gore, Esq. in Lower-Grosvenor-street.

David Sedgwick, Esq. at Westham, in Essex.

John Sawtell, Esq. Hackney.

Rev. Simon Hughes, V. of Walton upon Thames, and R. of St. Olave's, Southwark.

18. Edward Fletcher, Esq. at Richmond.

Rev. John Gould Floyer, M. A. R. of Esher, in Surry.

19. Oswald Spencer, Esq. Mark-lane.

20. John Mayner, Esq. near Kingston upon Thames.

23. Rev. Francis Finch, Aldermanbury.

* * The death of Dr. Tucker, Dean of Gloucester, hastily copied from the public prints, we are glad to inform our readers, was premature.

PREFERMENTS.

REV. James Halifax, D. D. to the R. of Whitchurch, in Shropshire.

Rev. John Lawson, V. of Throwley, in Kent, to the Deanery of Battle, in Sussex.

John Liptrott, to the R. of Offham, in Kent.

Rev. George Lamb, to the R. of Eydon, in Northampton.

Rev. Thomas Clark, to the V. of Owston, in Lincoln.

B—K—TS.

NIC. Hawkesford, Birmingham, toy-maker.

J. Freeman, Gracechurch-st. silk-merc.

Tho. Ratley, Stratford, Essex, mercer.

J. Kauffelin, Threadneedle-street, Lond. merchant.

George Forbes, Carpenters-buildings, All-hallows, London, dealer.

Jeremiah Smith the younger, of Love-lane, Little Eastcheap, Lond. merchant.

W. Corleys, Warrington, Lancash. tanner.

John Kay, Salford, Lancash. linen-draper.

John Fickes and John Adam Louton Schlagger, ol Old-Street, St. Luke's, Middlesex, starchmakers.

W. Gibbin, Haverfordwest, shopkeeper.

Edw. Wilkinson, Peterbor. Northamptonshire, upholsterer.

Geo. Kealy, Streatham, Surry, dealer.

Hen. Heming, Studley, Warwicksh. dealer.

Francis King and Thomas Eyles, of Old-street, St. Luke, Middlesex, innholders.

Rob. Forster, King's Lynn, Norf. mercht.

W. Tagart, St. Mary, Rotherhithe, Surry, linen-draper.

J. Waller, St. Mary Cray, Kent, butcher.

Tho. Toppin, Skinner-street, Bishopsgate-street, London, dealer.

Fr. Barfs, Bow-street, Cov. Gard. taylor.

Wm. Pallard, Fenchurch-buildings, and Hewitt Adams, Gould-square, Crutched-Fryars, London, merchants.

Jos. Hetherington, Oxford-Road, Middlesex, horse-dealer.

Ben. Tucker, Great Distaff-lane, London.

William Shaw, Lemon-street, Goodman's Fields, merchant.

Edward Bate and Samuel Sandys, late of Liverpool, ironmongers.

Tho. Trezife, Kenwyn, Cornwall, surgeon.

W. Cook, St. Clement Danes, tobacco nift.

Tho. Twiss, Petticoat-lane, Spittlefields, tallow-chandler.

R. Bealey, Withington, Lancash. tanner.

J. Norton, Bloxham, Oxfordshire, dealer.

Thomas Beebee, Birmingham, plater.

W. Scofield, Warwick-lane, Lond. dealer.

W. Gould, Crutched Friars, Lond. coach-master.

Wm. Ashley, St. Catherine's, Middlesex, woollen-draper.

Allen Mills, Burford, Hants, paper-maker.

J. Barnes, St. Matthew, Bethnal-Green, distiller.

Commissions superseded.

Jos. Cook, Grub-street, Lond. soap-boiler.

Rob. Dallas, Throgmorton-street, London, merchant.

Marmaduke Coules, Bristol, upholder.

Thomas Morgan, March, Cambridgeshire, merchant.

Personal Estate sequestrated.

John Blacklaw, merchant, in Edinburgh.

John Sommers, merchant, in Glasgow.

George Black and Co. and Geo. Campbell, late merchants, in Glasgow.

Navy Bills discount.
In. Bonds prem.
3 per Cent. E. I. Ann.
E. India Stock.
S. S. Ann. 1751.
S. Sea New Annuit.
S. Sea Old Annuit.
South Sea Stock.
Long Annuit.
3 per Cent. An. 1726.
3 per Cent. Reduced.
3 per Cent. Consols.
3 1/2 per Cent. An. 1758.
4 per Cts.
BANK Stock.

The Gentleman's Magazine :

St. JOHN'S Gate.



London Gazette
Daily Advertiser
Public Advertiser
Public Ledger
Gazetteer
St James's Chron.
London Chron.
General Evening
Whitehall Even.
London Evening
Lloyd's Evening,
Monday, Wednesday, Friday.
Oxford
Cambridge
Reading
Northampton
Birmingham 2
Bath 2 papers
Coventry 2
Bristol 3

York 2 papers
Dublin 3
Newcastle 3
Leeds 2
Edinburgh
Aberdeen
Glasgow
Ipswich
Norwich
Exeter
Gloucester
Salisbury
Liverpool
Sherborn
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Chelmsford

For APRIL, 1777.

CONTAINING

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Embellished with a curious Engraving from a PICTURE on MARBLE, painted by ALEXANDER of ATHENS, more than 1800 Years ago; for the Description of which the Reader is referred to our next Number.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent

LONDON, Printed for D. HENRY, at ST. JOHN'S GATE.

Prices of Grain.—Meteorological Diary.—Bill of Mortality.
AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from April 14, to April 19, 1777.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
London	5	0	2	11	2	3	1	11	3	3

COUNTIES INLAND.										
Middlesex	5	7	0	0	2	5	2	2	3	4
Surry	5	4	3	4	2	6	2	4	3	9
Hertford	5	6	0	0	2	6	2	2	3	7
Bedford	5	5	3	5	2	5	2	1	3	5
Cambridge	5	6	3	1	2	5	1	10	2	7
Huntingdon	5	4	0	0	2	5	1	11	3	1
Northampton	5	11	2	11	2	4	2	1	3	6
Rutland	5	10	0	0	2	9	2	1	3	7
Leicester	5	8	3	1	2	6	2	1	4	0
Nottingham	5	2	3	2	2	6	2	3	4	0
Derby	6	0	0	0	2	9	2	4	4	1
Stafford	5	10	3	7	2	8	2	1	1	3
Salop	5	8	3	4	2	8	2	2	4	8
Hereford	5	1	0	0	2	5	2	3	4	8
Worcester	5	7	0	0	2	11	1	8	4	2
Warwick	6	3	0	0	2	9	2	7	4	0
Gloucester	5	7	0	0	2	5	2	0	3	5
Wilts	5	9	0	0	2	7	2	2	3	10
Berks	5	4	0	0	2	4	2	2	3	2
Oxford	5	5	0	0	2	3	2	0	3	3
Bucks	5	5	0	0	2	4	2	1	3	2

COUNTIES upon the COAST.										
Essex	5	2	0	0	2	6	2	0	3	
Suffolk	4	10	2	9	2	2	1	10	2	
Norfolk	5	0	3	1	1	9	1	10	0	
Lincoln	4	9	3	3	2	2	1	10	3	
York	5	3	3	2	2	3	1	8	3	
Durham	5	6	4	0	2	6	1	8	3	
Northumberland	4	9	3	2	1	1	1	6	3	
Cumberland	5	4	2	10	1	1	1	7	3	
Westmorland	5	7	0	0	2	2	1	7	3	
Lancashire	5	9	0	0	2	2	1	10	3	
Cheshire	5	8	0	0	2	10	2	2	0	
Monmouth	5	9	0	0	2	7	2	0	3	
Somerset	5	11	3	0	2	4	1	11	3	
Devon	5	11	0	0	2	4	1	6	0	
Cornwall	5	9	0	0	2	5	1	6	0	
Dorset	6	0	0	0	2	2	1	11	3	
Hampshire	5	5	0	0	2	3	1	11	3	
Suffex	5	1	0	0	2	3	2	0	3	
Kent	5	3	0	0	2	7	2	1	3	

WALES, from April 7, to 12, 1777.										
North Wales	5	5	3	10	2	2	1	6	3	
South Wales	5	3	3	9	2	8	1	6	3	

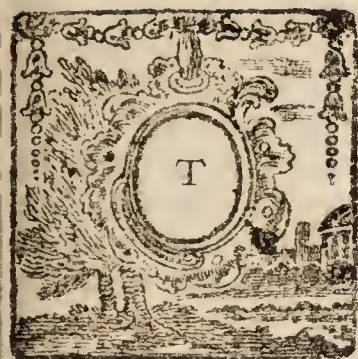


T H E

Gentleman's Magazine;

For A P R I L, 1777.

Sketch of the Speeches in the House of Lords on a Motion for an Address in Answer to his Majesty's Message. (See p. 192.)



HE E. of D--y, after recounting his Majesty's public and private virtues, which, he said, entitled him to every distinction which it was in the power of the

House to bestow, opened the subject that was to be taken into consideration, which consisted, his Lordship said, of two parts.

1. The discharge of the King's debts incurred by the insufficiency of the civil list: and,
2. The granting such an augmentation of it, as should preclude every application of the like kind for the future.

Whatever objections may be made to the last head, his Lordship presumed, there was not in that House a noble Lord, whose generous feelings for his Sovereign would not suggest to him the necessity of relieving his Majesty from those anxieties which he must naturally feel, by not having it in his power to discharge the pressing demands of his household. He knew, he said, that their Lordships were superior to the idea of subjecting their Sovereign to those embarrassments which usually attend profusion and extravagance in private life, were even the present deficiency chargeable to the want of a strict and guarded œconomy; but when it is known to their Lordships, and the whole nation, that the princely spirit with which his Majesty's domestic concerns are conducted, is tempered with the most tender regard for the distresses of his people in gene-

ral, at the same time that those of his household more immediately affect his royal breast, he could not, he said, from his own sensations, entertain a thought that their Lordships would hesitate a moment in unanimously agreeing to the first object of the message; and he hoped to make it appear, that both justice and good policy concurred to incline their Lordships to grant the second.

It was, his Lordship contended, no more than an act of strict justice to restore, now the circumstances of the times were altered, the amount at least of the surplusses of those duties which his Majesty most generously gave up to his people at his accession to the throne, when the low price which things then bore, did not require so ample a provision; and the rather, as his Majesty's moderation had in no instance been more conspicuous, than in acquiescing so long without complaint in the enjoyment of a fixt revenue of 800,000l. a-year, when every private gentleman in the kingdom had availed himself of increasing the rents of his estate in proportion to the advance on every necessary of life. That his Majesty had every reason, and every encouragement so to do, appears evident to demonstration from the accounts lying upon the table, where the excess of the duties alluded to, have, on an average of 16 years during his Majesty's reign, risen to the sum of 70,000l. a-year, amounting in the whole to 2,300,000l. whereas the present demand, added to the debt formerly paid in 1769, amounts to no more than 1,100,000l. From these facts, his Lordship inferred, that gratitude, as well as justice, required the most ample returns for his Majesty's goodness.

To enforce the second part of the message, his Lordship observed, that

in

in point of good policy, such an augmentation should be made to his Majesty's civil list, as should be sufficient to answer all the purposes of supporting the dignity and splendor of his crown, without subjecting Ministers to the disagreeable necessity of frequent applications to Parliament, so humiliating to Government, and distasteful to the People. His Lordship, to shew the propriety of his reasoning, appealed to the contrary practice in ordinary life, where gentlemen of fortune, who confine their sons to too scanty appointments, are either teased with perpetual deficiencies, enhanced by the manner in which they are incurred, or made unhappy by reducing them to shifts which bring disgrace upon their families; whereas a liberal allowance adds dignity to birth, and gives ease and confidence to gentlemen of spirit to appear with credit in their proper stations. His Lordship concluded with observing how dearly they paid, and how meanly they were looked upon, who, for want of a suitable income, were obliged to run in debt. He then moved, "That an humble address be presented to his Majesty, to return his Majesty the thanks of this House for his Majesty's most gracious message, by which his Majesty has been pleased to inform this House of the exceedings of the expences of his Majesty's household and civil government, beyond the revenue settled on his Majesty for defraying the same; and to assure his Majesty of the grateful sense this House entertains of his Majesty's well-founded reliance on the loyal and affectionate attachment of this House to his Majesty's person and government; and that, fully convinced of the tender and disinterested attachment which his Majesty has shewn, through the whole course of his reign, to the care and welfare of his faithful people, this House will most readily concur in enabling his Majesty to discharge the debts which occasion his Majesty's present difficulties, and in making some further provision for the better support of his Majesty's household, and the honour and dignity of the Crown."

Lord *Osl-w* seconded the motion, and prefaced his speech with an apology for want of ability to add to the arguments so forcibly urged by his noble friend. He could not, indeed, help remarking, from what had been said, that, if his Majesty had retained

his hereditary revenues, he would at no time have been reduced to the necessity of applying to Parliament either for the payment of his debts, or for the augmentation of his Civil List; on the contrary, he would now have been in possession of a princely sum, either to have applied to the exigences of the State, which would have been the highest gratification to the Royal mind, or to the establishment of some noble institution to perpetuate the glory of his reign. His Lordship, in this part of his speech, was lavish in the praises of the King. He insisted that Parliament was more indebted to his Majesty than to all the Monarchs that had ever sat upon the British throne before him; that he had uniformly asserted its rights, maintained its dignity, and thereby strengthened the constitution; that his firm adherence to the rights of nations had set a laudable example to his subjects to persevere in the cause of their country. Had his Majesty, he said, been fond of despotism, or of establishing his own greatness on the ruins of the constitution, he had had sufficient temptation held forth to him so to do by the conduct of the Americans, who endeavoured by every means in their power to detach him from the other branches of the legislature, and to declare himself their absolute Monarch; but these offers, how flattering soever to the ambition of less virtuous Princes, had been rejected by his Majesty with sovereign contempt. Such obligations as these, his Lordship said, demanded no ordinary returns of gratitude; words were too weak; and now was the time for their Lordships to give other proofs, by unanimously complying with the terms of the message in its full extent.

With respect to the making good the deficiency in the Civil List, his Lordship observed, that a similar requisition had been made in 1769 on the very same grounds, and it appearing, at that time, to be highly reasonable, 513,000*l.* was granted in discharge of the debt previously incurred; but it appeared then, and it has been confirmed since, that this temporary relief could answer no essential purpose. On a nice investigation of the accounts, it was found then, that, notwithstanding the utmost frugality had been attempted, and that the persons who presided over the several branches of the household, while the debt was accumulating, were held up to the public obloquy for endeavouring

vouring to effect a reform, yet the debt gradually and regularly increased upon their hands, which it has continued to do to this day. From this fact, which could not be controverted, his Lordship inferred the necessity of an augmentation, without which his Majesty's mind could never be at ease. His Lordship did not pretend to prescribe to the House the precise sum of the augmentation, not having authority so to do; but he thought an increase of 100,000l. a year might bear a near proportion to the annual deficiency; and that as the average sum of the surplusses already mentioned amounted to 70,000l. the additional 30,000l. was no object in a national view, and was no more than a handsome compliment in consideration of his Majesty's increasing family, against which he flattered himself no Lord in that House would object. He concluded by enforcing the necessity of the augmentation on the ground of preventing Ministers from coming to Parliament with such applications for the time to come.

The Marq. of *R-ck-agh-m* professed the warmest attachment to his Majesty, and the sincerest zeal for the honour of his Government, which, his Lordship said, he could not more strongly manifest than by not complying with the present measure. He never could have imagined, he said, that paying the King's debts in 1769 would have been urged as an argument for paying them in 1777: the contrary, in his idea, was the fair deduction; but, allowing the necessity of that requisition, the augmentation of the Civil List revenue was a demand intirely new. Respect to the Sovereign might induce the one; but why a debt improperly incurred in the first instance should be countenanced by making provision for a still more exceptionable expenditure, in future, was more than he could possibly account for. In his opinion, the Ministers who had fabricated the message, and who had rendered such a message necessary, instead of being gratified, merited the contempt and indignation of the House; and the more so, when the present critical situation of affairs is considered; a situation which they, and they only, were the authors of. He insisted, that, if the augmentation contended for was meant as a compliment, it was a treacherous one, equally dangerous to Prince and people.

The idea of an hereditary revenue alluded to by one noble Lord, and directly mentioned by another, the Marquis said, was ill-founded. The late King, on his accession, had a grant of 800,000l. a year, and had certain duties appropriated for the payment of it; and it was stipulated, that, if those duties fell short, Parliament should make that sum good; but it never was understood, that his Majesty was intitled to any overplus, if any such should arise; and subsequent events clearly discovered the intention of the parties.

Twenty-years after the commencement of this stipulation, when the King applied to Parliament to make good a deficiency of 450,000l. it was readily granted, as his due; but afterwards, when the same duties produced an excess (which was from the year 1747 to that of 1760, the year in which the late King died) of 8000l. a year, amounting in the whole to 114,000l. that sum was paid over in part of the first aids in the first year of the present reign. On this account, therefore, Ministers, his Lordship said, had nothing to expect from the equity of Parliament; and he trusted, before he sat down, to be able to shew, that they had as feeble a claim on any other.

From the papers on the table, the Marquis said, may be collected, that the several branches of the Royal Family had cost the Crown about 255,000l. more during the *first* eight years of the present reign, than they had done for the *last* eight years of the late King's reign; consequently, that Administration came with a tolerable countenance to Parliament in 1769, as far as that sum could be supposed to operate: but, taking the *last* eight years of the present reign, the several branches of the Royal Family had cost the Crown no more than about 104,000l. annually, whereas those in the late reign had cost no less than 130,000l. Discovering this very important fact, he said, led him to endeavour to find out where the deficiency originated; and by comparing the leading articles together, as before, it appeared, that in the Cofferer's office the sums issued through that channel, during the *last* eight years of the late reign, and the *first* eight years of the present reign, were nearly equal; but that this article, since 1769, is monstrously increased, from about 72,000l. a year to 136,000l. The article of Pensions from 78,000l. to 84,000l. though pensions have been granted, and

and are granting daily, on the Irish establishment, and on the $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. duties in the West-Indies. The article of *Presents*, too, and that of *Gratuities* to Ambassadors, have risen in like proportion: all which exceedings, added together, amount to 591,000*l.* a sum nearly equal to that now demanded; concerning the application of which he hoped some explanation would be given their Lordships, as from those articles it was, almost *solely*, that the present debt was incurred. Till that was done, the Marquis said, he should be against the motion, and more particularly against the augmentation proposed by the noble Lord who seconded it; as he judged it not only unnecessary, but ill-timed; ill-timed, surely! when the nation, he said, was in a state of increasing ruin; when the stern voice of Prerogative was, he confessed, heard no more; but when that unbounded influence of the Crown, that insidious enemy to the Constitution, was secretly undermining the pillars of the State, and rendering every benefit formerly derived from a limited government ineffectual. He, therefore, to put a negative upon the motion, proposed an amendment, which we must defer till our next.

Lord *C-rd-ff* protested, that, if he were not convinced in his conscience that the charges contained in the Marquis's speech, and more fully expressed in the amendment, were groundless, he would be one of the first to oppose the address; but, that Ministers would be so weak as to attempt to corrupt Parliament, or that Parliament would be so mean as to stoop to be corrupted, conveyed such an unfavourable idea of both the one and the other as never could enter his mind. The amendment, his Lordship said, stated that the demand now made came unaccompanied with such papers as were necessary for the satisfaction of the House. And there might be some items in the various heads of expenditure which it would be highly improper to lay openly before the House; such were the particulars for *secret services*, the sums entrusted to the disposition of ambassadors, presents for certain intelligence to be obtained from abroad, and several other articles of the like nature, of which the noble Marquis, who had himself been in office, needed no assistance of his to point out; yet these make no small sum in the expenditure. He would not, he said, directly con-

tradict what the noble Marquis had advanced respecting the agreement with the late King; but he well remembers, that, when his present Majesty came to the throne, the whole nation applauded his generosity in relinquishing his claim to the surplusses of the appropriated duties for the net sum of 800,000*l.* a year. It was, he said, in the power of every Lord present, and he believed every noble Lord had more or less availed himself of the means, to make the rents of his lands bear some proportion to the comparative dearth of the necessaries of life: it was therefore a peculiar hardship that his Majesty should be doomed to suffer under an inconvenience which no other person in the kingdom felt but himself; and that, after the experience of sixteen years had demonstrated that his stipulated revenue was inadequate to the necessary expences of his government, his servants should be charged with meanness and parsimony on the one hand, and with waste and profusion on the other. For these reasons, his Lordship declared his hearty concurrence in the address in its amplest terms.

E. of *Eff-b m* seconded the motion for an amendment, with a view, he said, to bring forth those explanations which ought to have accompanied the demand. The noble Lord who spoke last, had taken particular notice of the sums expended for *secret services*, and obtaining intelligence from foreign courts; but if the address could not be supported on better grounds, he thought it must fall of course; for it was but too well known that Administration had neither the earliest nor the most important informations. Uninformed, his Lordship said, as he was, he did not know what might be couched under the article of presents; however, if it were a customary head of expenditure, he should be content, provided the account of presents *received* as well as *bestowed* were fairly stated and brought to balance. He had heard, he said, a report without doors, of presents lately received, particularly one from the Nabob of Arcot to a considerable amount, and there might too be others from different quarters, which it would have been but candid to have publicly acknowledged. He feared, he said, that maintaining the lustre and dignity of the Crown, were not the true causes of the deficiency complained of; for at no time had either been so little regarded.

If the stipulated revenue were really insufficient, why not make that known by an earlier application? Why delay it till this time of general distress, when not only the wealth of the nation is exhausted, but the sources dried up from whence our riches were wont to flow? He trusted that his Majesty's servants, before they proceeded, would clear up what to his Lordship appeared exceedingly mysterious, namely, that the deficiency stated, added to the net sum of 800,000*l.* the King's stipulated revenue, should exactly tally with the sum of the expenditure. If the accounts on the table were to be depended upon, the whole of his Majesty's expenditure was there stated. What then was become of his Majesty's extra revenue? Of that drawn from Wales, Cornwall, Lancaster, Ireland, and the Leeward Islands? If these sums were in his Majesty's coffers, there could not be a more seasonable time than the present for Ministers to bring them forth. If they were not, he appealed to their Lordships whether they ought or ought not to have shewn how they were applied. His Lordship declared, that he felt as much for the embarrassed situation in which his Majesty's domestic concerns were involved, as any Lord in or out of Administration; but he feared, that, till some enquiries were made, it would not be in the power of Parliament effectually to relieve them. A channel, he said, had been opened, that, if not speedily closed, would draw forth the blood as well as the riches of the nation, and would leave the body politic a mere skeleton. Instead, therefore, of joining in an address, to add sums to those already applicable without account, he should give his vote for the amendment, that his Majesty might be made acquainted with the critical state of his affairs, and take his measures accordingly.

E. of *S-f-f-k* was warm for the motion, and severe upon those Lords who had moved and seconded the amendment; said it was unusual for Lords to confess their ignorance of the true grounds of any motion, and at the same time to urge their own inattention as a reason for opposition. He said the noble Lord, who spoke last, might have received the most ample satisfaction, if he had deigned to cast his eyes on the accounts that lay on the table. He objected, in pointed

terms, against the representation given by the noble Marquis, of the comparative expenditure of the two periods which he had selected; and denied that the duties appropriated during the late reigns were held in trust for Parliament, after deducting the net sum of 800,000*l.* a-year out of them; and was bold to say that the 450,000*l.* granted to his late Majesty in 1747, was an addition to the stipulated revenues of 800,000*l.* and not for any deficiency in the duties. His Lordship observed upon several passages in the amendment, and affirmed, that they were unsupported by truth. That the charge of undue influence was ill-founded, no stronger evidence *could* be adduced than the uniform support which had been given to his Majesty's measures by the great and respectable body of land-owners, who had loaded their possessions with heavy burdens, and who, from their situations, were well known to be totally independent. This support, he said, was as unprecedented in this country as it was merited: and originated as much in the propriety of the measures supported, as from the unpopularity caused by the *detestable*, dangerous, and unconstitutional conduct of what is commonly called the Opposition. His Lordship asserted, that at no time had economy and frugality been more uniformly and successfully observed in the disposition of the royal revenue, than during the present reign. The debt, he said, was a stated increase that regularly arose year after year, in every Administration, *settled* and *unsettled*, as well in that of the noble Marquis, who now so highly condemned it, as in every other that preceded or followed it. On the whole, therefore, his Lordship trusted that Parliament would cheerfully concur in both parts of the address, as being equally necessary and reasonable.

Lord *T-lb-t* said, that no part of Sir R. Walpole's administration was more censured, nor with less reason, than that of his endeavouring to render the King independent of his parliament; and he was almost certain that the 450,000*l.* granted to the late King, in 1747, was over and above the 800,000*l.* a-year, which the parliament was under an obligation to make good. His Lordship remembered, he said, that a part of the King's revenue arose from an excise, and that when a duty was laid on spirits, so high as

to amount, as was thought, to a prohibition, instead of diminishing the revenue, it was found to increase it, and the excess was given in augmentation to the King, not, as the noble Marquis has stated, held in trust for the people. As to the great increase of expenditure in the Coiferer's-office, he owned that his part of the disbursements had advanced no less than 16,000l. a-year, not one item of which was owing to inattention or neglect of duty. He appealed to their Lordships recollection, how much he had suffered by endeavouring to introduce a reform. His plan, his Lordship said, might have succeeded, at least in part, but for reasons which he should explain. His first step was, to put several of the household on board wages, and to strike off the tables where there was no actual attendance. This, for a while, gave content to some; to others, whose voices were loud enough to *make* themselves heard, it proved a source of endless clamour; it was a popular topic, and multitudes, who were ignorant of the cause, joined in the cry. One instance, among many, will shew how difficult it is to reform the menial servants of the household, when the *profits* are held by *one*, and the *services* performed by *another*. One of the *turnspits* in his Majesty's kitchen was, and his Lordship believed still is, a *member* of the other House; the man that performs the duty has 5l. a-year for his trouble.—But to the main point: his Lordship said the increase of expenditure, in his office, had arisen from various causes, of which the luxury of the times, and the prodigious advance on all manner of necessities, the increase of the Royal Family, of attendants, nurses, and a long catalogue of their wants and wishes, were among the articles that compose the sum total. Even the very reform made in the early part of his Majesty's reign, has, in the end, contributed to enhance the expence. Those who were then put upon board wages, because little attendance was expected from them, now claim the benefit of that establishment, and their tables besides, being obliged to perform their constant duty. There are, at this time, he said, no less than three and twenty tables kept, eleven of which are for nurses, there being so many of that description; and it was found necessary that each should have a separate table, for who

would trust two women at the same table, and expect they would long agree? His Lordship drew a most melancholy picture of the domestic situation of the King, and how far his feelings, as a man and a master, were daily wounded; nay, he asserted, that they had broke his piece of mind, and pursued him to his pillow. He appealed to their Lordships, if one of them could rest, while, at that instant, he was conscious that his servants and tradesmen were made miserable on his account; threatened, perhaps, with the want of the necessaries of life, or with bankruptcy and ruin. The very coal-merchant, he said, had 6000l. owing to him; so it was in proportion with every other tradesman. Again, the poor menial servants, who had no other means of support, and who had six quarters wages due to them; how pitiable must their situation be! Their complaints, he affirmed, were sufficient to penetrate the most obdurate and unfeeling heart; and, he solemnly protested, that his own situation was very nearly as much to be pitied, who was obliged to hear all their complaints, without being able to relieve any one of them.

His Lordship concluded with debating the point of influence so strongly urged by the noble Marquis, and so pointedly stated in the amendment. He said, that whatever tended to make the Sovereign easy in his domestic situation, and independent of his Ministers, served as so much power to be used for the benefit of the people. Suppose, in the situation already described, a Minister should tell his Majesty that he could not come to parliament, should *threaten* or had *threatened* to resign; in that case what could his Majesty do? While he is dependent on his Ministers, he is not his own master. He has no will of his own. He must grant what they ask, or they will abandon, perhaps, the very measures they have been the contrivers of. It is true, he might then apply to his parliament, but would not such a measure increase divisions? Would it not tend to divide Ministers, who, *God knows*, are too much divided already? And would it not increase his Majesty's troubles at this time too heavily affected? It is at once, therefore, the duty and the interest of Parliament to render the Sovereign independent of his Ministers.

(To be continued in our next.)

Mr. URBAN,
THE *Plain Honest Man* of March last, though a zealous friend, is by no means an able advocate; for he effectually fixes the very charge he is labouring to disprove. I refer to the philosophical or mechanical part of his letter, as I take it for granted the private anecdotes he relates concerning Mr. Ferguson, are matters of fact, and of course W. L.'s ill-timed censures were no less unjust than illiberal. Yet I cannot but think his philosophical errors are proper objects of candid criticism, because they concern all mankind.

The *Plain Honest Man* asserts; that the doctrine laid down in the Select Lectures (ed. 1770) is strictly true: that is, the same weight will be required to draw the plane under the cylinder as to draw the cylinder up the plane. But Mr. Ferguson, in the 4th edition of the same Lectures, says, page 51; "*A Power somewhat less than that which drew the cylinder up the plane will draw the plane under the cylinder;*" for "*the machine must be drawn a little more than the whole length CB,*" because "*the cylinder F rises perpendicular to C B.*"---Hence it inevitably follows; that Mr. Ferguson must be mistaken in one or other of these two positions: If in the first, then the *Plain Honest Man* must also be mistaken; as well in "*the experiments he has more than once seen,*" as in his attempts at mathematical proof; which I in turn shall endeavour to prove. And, by way of corollary, let me add, this writer seems to have been guilty of wilful negligence; unless the Editor will take upon himself the blame of having mistimed his piece; for after what appeared in Feb. Mag. he ought at least to have searched whether those things were so.

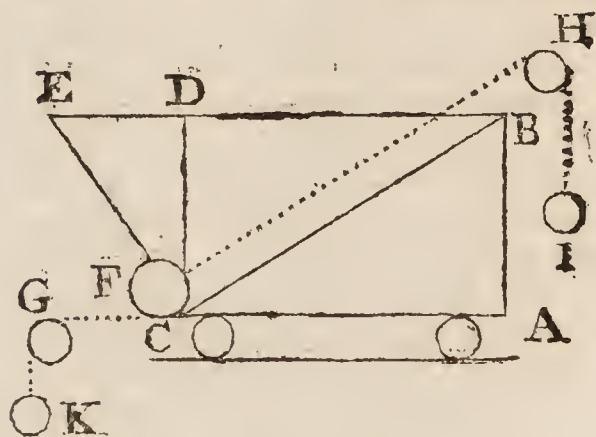
Our advocate, after "*flatly denying*" the charge of error, proceeds to shew the triangles FEB and CBA are similar; and, consequently, that BE is to FE as BC to AB; which is true. But his mistake lies in supposing the line FE, because it is the line of passage or path of ascent, is therefore the *line of ascent*, or that line which represents the resistance of the cylinder. A little consideration will, I think, make this error manifest.

The cylinder is supposed to have no resistance but what arises from gravity, which cannot act with its full force in any direction but perpendicular to the

horizon, and that is represented by the line AC; therefore, the sum of the cylinder's resistance in any given time is its perpendicular ascent from that line. And, as the cylinder has no means of rising but the moveable plane or machine whose utmost height is the perpendicular AB, it follows, that CD, its parallel and equal, is the utmost height the cylinder can be raised to; and that line only can, with mathematical propriety, be called the line of ascent, and truly represent the resistance of the cylinder. One familiar instance will, perhaps, make the thing still plainer: A man going up the Monument ascends a circular flight of steps; that, doubtless, is the path in which he ascends: but the line of ascent, or that which will shew how high he has gone, and consequently the sum of the action of gravity upon him during the interval, is the perpendicular height of the Monument; therefore, CD being the perpendicular height of ascent, and BE the line of perpendicular descent, the weights will be reciprocally as BE to CD or AB, Q. E. D.

All this is said upon a supposition that the cylinder ascends in a path perpendicular to BE; but it was urged in Feb. Mag. that the cylinder, being suspended by a cord to a hook, must rise in the arc of a circle, whose chord only is perpendicular to the plane's inclination; consequently, the line of descent must be somewhat lengthened thereby; and for that reason the weight of K will be still somewhat less than the above data give it: which is strictly true.

SIMPLEX.



Mr. URBAN;

THE very ingenious writer of *Observations in a Journey to Paris*, in Aug. 1776, just now published in 2 vols. 8vo. at p. 122 of vol 2, begs to be informed, thro' the channel of your Magazine, who is the Saint whose emblems are two naked children in a bathing-tub, and what these circumstances allude to?

The Saint, no doubt, is St. Nicholas, Archbishop of Mira in Lycia, of whom I have a very large and fine French print, with the children and tub before him. I have also in my possession an Italian Life of this Saint, on the title-page of which 4to. book is the same picture: it is thus intitled, *Historia della Vita, Miracoli, Traslatione, e Gloria dell' illustrissimo Confessor di Christo S. Nicolo il Magno, Arcivescovo di Mira. Composta dal Padre Antonio Beatillo da Bari, della Compagnia di Gesu. Terza Editione. In Napoli. 1645.*

I think I have discovered the occasion of the boys addressing themselves to his patronage at p. 73 of the book, where we are told the following story, which fully satisfied my curiosity without proceeding any farther in a book of this sort, which contains between 4 and 500 pages in a small letter.

"The fame of St. Nicholas's virtues was so great, that an Asiatic gentleman, on sending his two sons to Athens for education, ordered them to call on the Bishop for his benediction: but they, getting to Mira late in the day, thought proper to defer their visit till the morrow, and took up their lodgings at an inn, where the landlord, to secure their baggage and effects to himself, murdered them in their sleep, and then cut them into pieces, salting them, and putting them into a pickling-tub, with some pork which was there already, meaning to sell the whole as such. The Bishop, however, having had a vision of this impious transaction, immediately resorted to the inn, and calling the host to him, reproached him for his horrid villainy. The man, perceiving that he was discovered, confessed his crime, and entreated the Bishop to interceed, on his behalf, to the Almighty for his pardon; who, being moved with compassion at his contrite behaviour, confession, and thorough repentance, besought Almighty God, not only to pardon the murderer, but also, for the glory of his name, to restore life to the poor innocents, who had been so inhumanly put to death. The Saint had hardly finished his prayer, when the mangled and detached pieces of the two youths were, by divine power, reunited, and perceiving themselves alive, threw themselves at the feet of the holy man to kiss and embrace them. But the Bishop, not suffering their humiliation, raised them up, exhorting them to return their thanks

to God alone for this mark of his mercy, and gave them good advice for the future conduct of their lives: and then, giving them his blessing, he sent them, with great joy, to prosecute their studies at Athens."

This, I suppose, sufficiently explains the naked children and tub; which I never met with in any of the legends that I have consulted before. The late learned and worthy Mr. Alban Butler, in his *Lives of the Saints*, vol. vi. p. 915, A. on December 6, only says, in general, that "St. Nicholas is esteemed a patron of children, because he was from his infancy a model of innocence and virtue; and to form that tender age to sincere piety, was always his first care and delight."

I am, Sir, your constant reader,
Milton, W. C.
near Cambridge.

Strictures on the Life of David Hume, Esq; as written by Himself.

MR. URBAN,

TO the extract of this performance given in your last, p. 120, I beg leave to add a few remarks.

In saying that his *History of England* was at first "disapproved and detested by English, Scotch, and Irish, Whig and Tory," &c. and that "the primates of England and Ireland were the only persons considerable for rank or letters, who encouraged him to persevere," Mr Hume has surely much overcharged the piece, and has by no means done justice to himself, or to the public. Another exception, a man of rank and letters, I beg leave to mention, namely, the late Earl of Corke, who at that time [1755] thus expressed himself: "I am reading every evening Mr. Hume's *History of Great-Britain* [so he at first styled it]; I own myself much pleased with it in general. The style is particularly lively and excellent. Where he is obscure, I believe he is affectedly so. His materials are admirably put together; many very curious remarks; some new facts; and all old and known stories put into a new method, and perfectly entertaining*."

"For the otherwise indifferent reception of his *Natural History of Religion*, a pamphlet written against it by Dr. Hurd, with all the illiberal petulance, arrogance, and scurrility,

* Hughes's Correspondence, Vol. III. p. 145, note.

which distinguish the Warburtonian school, (Mr. Hume is pleased to say,) gave him some consolation." The title of the pamphlet alluded to, is, *Remarks on Mr. David Hume's Essay on the Natural History of Religion. Addressed to the Rev. Dr. Warburton.*— Since the appearance of Mr. Hume's life, a new edition of this performance has been published, with the following advertisement prefixed:—"The following is supposed to be the pamphlet referred to by the late Mr. David Hume, in p. 21 of his Life, as being written by Dr. Hurd. Upon my applying to the Bishop of Litchfield and Coventry for his permission to re-publish it, he very readily gave me his consent. His Lordship only added, he was sorry he could not take to himself the *whole* infamy of the charge brought against him; but that he should hereafter, if he thought it worth his while, explain himself more particularly on that subject.

T. CADELL.

"*Strand, March, 1777.*"

Mr. Hume concludes historically with his own character:—"I am, or rather was, (for that is the style I must now use in speaking of myself,) was, I say, a man of mild dispositions, of command of temper, of an open, social, and chearful humour, capable of attachment, but little susceptible of enmity, and of great moderation in all my passions. Even my love of literary fame, my ruling passion, never soured my temper, notwithstanding my frequent disappointments. My company was not unacceptable to the young and careless, as well as to the studious and literary; and as I took a particular pleasure in the company of modest women, I had no reason to be displeased with the reception I met with from them. In a word, though most men any wise eminent have found reason to complain of Calumny, I never was touched, or even attacked, by any baleful tooth: and though I was only exposed myself to the rage of both civil and religious factions, they seemed to be disarmed in my behalf of their wonted fury. My friends never had occasion to vindicate any one circumstance of my character and conduct: not but that the zealots, we may well suppose, would have been glad to invent and propagate any story to my disadvantage; but they could never find any which they thought would bear the face of probability. I cannot say there is no vanity in making

this funeral-oration of myself, but I hope it is not a misplaced one; and this is a matter of fact, which is easily cleared and ascertained.—April 28, 1776."

In this history it is observable, that neither Rousseau nor Dr. Beattie* are once named. As to the manner of his death, as Mr. Hume lived, so, it seems, he died, without hopes or fears of futurity. This appears by a letter annexed from Dr. Adam Smith to William Strahan †, Esq; containing an account of his behaviour during his last illness, and beginning where his own ends. He set out for London towards the end of April, and at Morpeth met the writer and Mr. John Home ‡, who were coming to see him. The latter went back with him to London, and accompanied him to Bath. Upon his return to Edinburgh, though his weakness still increased, his chearfulness never abated: of which we have here many instances, and, among others, one which might as well have been spared, a jocular dialogue, in the manner of Lucian, which this heathen philosopher supposed himself to hold with his friend Charon. That Mr. Hume had an amiable temper, extensive learning, and many virtues, we readily grant, but cannot, with Dr. Adam Smith, think any man "*perfectly wise,*" who is not *wise unto salvation.*

MR. URBAN,

THE late Mr. Granger, in a note upon his Preface to his truly entertaining and instructive Biographical History, mentions a proposal made by Dr. Swift to Lord Oxford to coin half-pence and farthings with various inscriptions and devices, alluding to the most signal events in the course of queen Anne's reign. The very industrious Editor of the Supplement to Swift's Works seems, in p. 621, to think Mr. Granger mistaken in the person to whom Swift made this proposal, and therefore substitutes the earl of Godolphin in the place of the earl of Oxford. Had he recollected what Dr. Swift writes on Jan. 22d. to Mrs. Dingley in his journal dated "London, January 4, 1712-13," he would not perhaps

* Of this writer's *Essay on Truth* Mr. Hume is reported to have said, "Truth! there is no truth in it; it is a horrible large lie in octavo."

† To this gentleman Mr. H. left the care of all his papers.

‡ Author of *Douglas*.

have

have substituted this alteration. Swift's words are these: "Lord treasurer has at last fallen in with my project (as he calls it) of coining halfpence and farthings with devices, like medals, in honour of the queen, every year changing the device." The Lord treasurer at that time was undoubtedly the earl of Oxford; so that Mr. Granger is sufficiently justified in what he has said. That the proposal was also previously made to his lordship's predecessor, the earl of Godolphin, may be proved from No. 96 of the Guardian, which is dated in July 1713, and takes notice that a copy of it was delivered to the late Lord treasurer. From hence it appears, that both Mr. Granger and the Editor of the Supplement to Swift are equally exact in what they have separately written relative to this matter, but that neither of them has given the whole history of it; as what has escaped the observation of the one has been attended to by the other, and as the intire truth is to be collected from both.

It may not be amiss to remark here, that this proposal of Dr. Swift was first published by Mr. Addison in the Guardian above mentioned, where he introduces it as drawn up by a friend of his. The introduction to this paper was written by Addison, and the whole is accordingly printed by Mr. Tickell in the quarto edition of his Works; so that the Editor of the fourteenth volume of Swift (London 1768, octavo) should not have reprinted it intire without specifying which part belonged to Addison, and which to Swift; as it is indisputably the joint performance of both these incomparable writers.

VINDEK.

P. S. I shall be obliged to W. & D. a correspondent in your last *November Magazine*, if he will point out the work of Dr. Ridley, in which "the high compliment is passed upon the *Great Art of Raymundus Lullus*;" as I have hitherto searched and inquired in vain.

From Lord Chesterfield's Miscellaneous Works, we have selected the following Characters, &c. as we did from his Letters to his Son, Vol. XLIV. p. 347.

"To Madame du Bocage, 1750.

"I have the honour to present to you the Earl of Huntingdon, and I shall expect your thanks for introducing him, a young nobleman still more distinguished by his merit and talents

than by his birth, [though] he is one of the most ancient peers of England, of the illustrious family of [the] Hastings, [descended in a right line from that Lord Hastings] who acts so considerable a part in the tragedy of *Jane Shore*, which I am sure you must have read, written by Rowe, the author of the *Fair Penitent*."

N. B. This letter was written in French, and the words between crotchets are omitted in Dr. Maty's translation.

"To Mad. de ———, 1753.

"Apropos of English, you will soon have one at Paris, that, I think, a very promising youth; it is the young Lord Bolingbroke, nephew to our deceased friend, and by his talents no way unworthy to bear his name. Your friendship for his late uncle will be a more effectual recommendation than any thing I could say to you; otherwise I would have taken the liberty earnestly to beg you would grant him not only your protection, but your advice, and even your authority. He is but a novice, but he wishes to be no longer so; he is desirous of improvement, and he will improve. I have corresponded with him since his uncle's death, and I do assure you his letters are such as would not have been disowned by our late friend, either as to matter or style."

"To Bishop Chenevix, 1765.

"YOUR Lord Lieutenant [*Lord Hertford*] will be with you very soon. . . . I really think he will be liked, for he is, in my opinion, the honestest and most religious man in the world, and moreover very much a gentleman in his behaviour to every body."

1766.

"You have a new Lord Lieutenant [*Lord Townshend*]; I have seen him once, and he seems resolved to do well. One thing I verily believe, that he will have no dirty work done, nor the least corruption suffered."

Bath, 1768.

"Here is a young man of your country, a Lord Mountmorris, whom I take to be a very hopeful one. I am told that he has distinguished himself already in your House of Lords, as a speaker, and you are extremely well with him. He is very warm from the honesty of his heart, as a young and honest heart always is."

[This

[This nobleman, it is well remembered, was an unsuccessful candidate for Westminster, at the last general election, in 1774.]

"My old kinsman and cotemporary [the Duke of Newcastle] is at last dead, and for the first time quiet. He had the start of me at his birth, by one year and two months, and I think we shall observe the same distance at our burial*. I own I feel for his death, not because it will be my turn next, but because I knew him to be very good-natured, and his hands to be extremely clean, and even too clean, if that were possible; for, after all the great offices which he had held for fifty years, he died 300,000l. poorer than he was when he first came into them. A very unministerial proceeding!

"I have read some of *Seed's Sermons*, and like them very well. But I have neither read, nor intend to read, those which are meant to prove the existence of God; because it seems to me too great a disparagement of that reason which he has given us, to require any other proofs of his existence, than those which the whole and every part of the creation afford us. If I believe my own existence, I must believe his: it cannot be proved *à priori*, as some have idly attempted to do, and cannot be doubted of *à posteriori*. Cato says, very justly, "And that he is, all Nature cries aloud."

"I have both philosophy and religion enough to submit to my fate without either melancholy or murmur; for, though I can by no means account why there is either moral or physical evil in the world, yet conscious of the narrow bounds of human understanding, and convinced of the wisdom and justice of the eternal divine Being who placed them here, I am persuaded that it is fit and right that they should be here.

"When I say that I have no regret, I do not mean that I have no remorse; for a life of either business, or, still more, pleasure, never was, nor ever will be, a life of innocence. But God, who knows the strength of human passions, and the weakness of human reason, will, it is to be hoped, rather mercifully pardon, than justly punish, acknowledged errors.

"Your quotation from Archbishop

* His Lordship in this was mistaken, as he survived his Grace above four years.

Tillotson contains a fair and candid account of the Christian religion, and, had his challenge been accepted, he certainly would have had an easy victory. He was certainly the most gentle and candid of all churchmen of any religion.

"Tho' Archibald Bower, Esq; has used a great deal of paper, he has not, in my opinion, wiped himself clean. A noble friend of ours loves sudden and extraordinary conversions†; but, for my part, I am very apt to suspect them."

Extracts from the Second Volume of A FATHER'S INSTRUCTIONS TO HIS CHILDREN; by Dr. Percival, of Manchester.

IRASCIBILITY and FALSE HONOUR.

TWO cocks, who were traversing their respective dunghills with all the pride of conscious dignity, happened to crow very loud at the same time. Each heard with indignation the voice of the other, because each deemed it an insult and a challenge; and honour required of both that an affront so gross should be revenged. They descended from their dunghills, and with majestic steps and bristling plumage met together. The engagement soon began, the match was equal, and it was uncertain to which side victory inclined. A game cock, cooped in a pen, beheld the combatants, with an ardent desire to share the glories of the field. By accident the door of his pen had

† Though it is not noticed by the editor, we cannot help surmising that a back-handed stroke was here intended at Lord Lyttelton's *Observations on the Conversion, &c. of St. Paul*. Bower was no such convert.

In the character of the E. of Scarborough, given in our last, we cannot help remarking, that, p. 118, the author makes "a single exception" to the famous panegyric on Scipio, which, he says, "shall be mentioned." We cannot, however, find that it is, and must therefore suppose the MS. to have been imperfect or unfinished. Dr. Maty says he received it from Lady Chesterfield, and adds, with great truth, "Indeed it wants no marks of authenticity. The noble author's mind and heart are painted in it in the liveliest manner; and he who can read it without sharing his feelings, must have a soul very different from his."

It is also observable, that this character is dated Aug. 29, 1759, nineteen years after Ld. Scarborough's unhappy death.

been

been left unfastened; he pushed it open, and ran eagerly to mingle in the battle. Being much superior to the dunghill cocks, in agility and strength, he quickly routed and put them both to flight. And he exulted in the mighty achievement, by crowing, strutting, and clapping his wings. The strength and courage however derived from the infamous arts of feeding, are but of short duration. In a few hours he was observed to droop, and his antagonists, now returning to the attack, found him feeble, pusillanimous, and so easy a conquest, that he fell on the first onset.

In the dunghill cocks you may view the picture of those, who stile themselves *men of honour*; and the game cock will remind you of many a rash youth, who, inflamed with wine, issues from the tavern to engage in the first brawl he meets with. His strength and courage are but the transient effects of liquor, and, being soon exhausted, he is made to feel severely the folly and rashness of his conduct.

I have heard it suggested, that valour depends intirely on the state of the bodily organs*, and that a coward may be dieted into a hero, and a hero into a coward. Though this opinion seems to be chimerical, yet it must be acknowledged, that the effects of regimen are very astonishing. Dry stimulating food, and evacuations, diminish the weight of the body, by wasting the fat, and lessening the liver; and they increase the weight of the heart, by augmenting the quantity and motion of the blood.

A game cock, in ten days, is brought to his athletic state, and prepared for fighting. If the food, evacuations, and exercise, be continued longer, the strength, courage, and activity of the cock will be impaired; owing perhaps to the loss of weight falling at last on the heart, blood, and muscles†.

It is known from experience, that a cock does not remain in his athletic state above twenty-four hours; and that he changes very much for the worse in twelve hours. When he is in the highest vigour, his head is of a

* Pusillanimity is a characteristic of the inhabitants of the East Indies; and it is said, that they generally take opium before any arduous and dangerous enterprise, to give them vigour and courage.

† See Dr. Robinson on the food and discharges of the body.

glowing red colour, his neck large, and his thigh thick and firm. The succeeding day his complexion is less glowing, his neck thinner, and his thigh softer; and the third day his thigh will be very soft and flaccid. Four game cocks, reduced to their athletic weights, were killed, and found to be very full of blood, with large hearts, large muscles, and no fat.

The TIGER and the ELEPHANT.

True Courage exerted in repelling, not in offering Injuries.

IN one of the deserts of Africa, a tiger of uncommon size, agility, and fierceness, committed the most dreadful ravages. He attacked every animal he met with, and was never satiated with blood and slaughter. Resistance served only to increase his ferocity, and passive timidity to multiply his victims. When the forest afforded him no prey, he lurked near a fountain of water, and seized, in quick succession, and with indiscriminate cruelty, the various beasts that came to drink. It happened that an elephant stopped to quench his thirst at the stream, whilst the tiger lay concealed in the adjoining thicket.

The sight of a creature so stupendous, rather incited than restrained his rapacity. He compared his own agility with the unwieldy bulk of the elephant; and trusting that he should find him as unfit to fight, as to fly, he bounded towards him, and snatched, with open jaws, at his proboscis. The elephant instantly contracted it, with great presence of mind; and, receiving the furious beast on his tusks, tossed him up a considerable height into the air. Stunned with his fall, the tiger lay motionless some time; and the generous elephant, disdaining revenge, left him to recover from his bruises. When the tiger came to himself, (like the aggressor in every quarrel;) he was enraged at the repulse; and pursuing his injured and peaceable adversary, he again assailed him, with redoubled violence. The resentment of the elephant was now roused: he wounded the tiger with his tusks, and then beat him to death with his trunk.

Does the ferocity of the tiger merit the honourable appellation of courage? Or will you not rather apply that epithet to the calm intrepidity of the inoffensive elephant? The moral distinction

tion is of considerable importance; and if it be clearly understood, you will detest the brutal character of an Achilles, whether you meet with it in the page of history, or in the transactions of life.

*Impiger, iracundus, inexorabilis, acer;
Fura neget sibi nata, nihil non arroget armis* ‡.

The PARASITE PLANT.

THERE is a plant in the West Indies, called the *Caraguata*, which clings round the tree that is nearest to its root, and soon gains the ascendant, covers the branches with a foreign verdure, robs them of nourishment, and at last destroys its supporter.

The distinguishing characters of the *Caraguata* are not confined to the vegetable kingdom, nor peculiar to any climate. They are found in the human species, and may be observed in every country. The monarch, who exalts his own power, by the debasement of the people from whom it is derived; the statesman who builds his greatness on the ruin of his country; and the profligate youth, whose extravagance reduces to penury a too indulgent father; each belong to the class of the *Caraguata*.

* * The above short specimens will shew the pleasing manner which Dr. Percival has chosen to convey his instructions.

Narrative of the Trial of Joseph Stacpoole, Esq. William Gapper, Attorney at Law, and James Lagier, Bailiff. before the Hon. Judge Aston, at Maidston Assize, March 20, 1777.

THE indictment charged Joseph Stacpoole with wilfully, maliciously, and feloniously shooting at John Parker, Esq; and wounding him with three leaden bullets, in a certain dwelling-house at Dartford, in the county of Kent; and William Gapper and James Lagier, with being present, aiding, and abetting the said Joseph Stacpoole while he the said felony did commit.

Mr. Sylvester, Counsel for the prosecution, opened the indictment; and Mr. Serjeant Glynn proceeded to explain the nature of the offence, which, he said, was such, if fully proved, as rendered the prisoners liable by the statute to capital punishment.

He then stated the facts as set forth in his instructions. Mr. Parker, he

said, is a gentleman of fortune in Ireland; Mr. Stacpoole, a gentleman of the profession of the law, who negotiates the advance of money by commission, and was so employed by Mr. Parker; Mr. Gapper is an attorney connected in the suit; and Mr. Lagier a bailiff for the purpose of arresting Mr. Parker.

Mr. Parker, having embarrassed his affairs, found it necessary to leave the kingdom, till he could retrieve his fortune, and put himself again in cash. In a running account between Mr. Parker and Mr. Stacpoole, there might be a balance due to the latter, and the former might have reasons for not communicating to him his intention of going to France. Mr. Parker, however, took some friends with him to Dartford; and that Mr. Stacpoole should be no loser, he there executed proper securities for the recovery of his money. Mr. Stacpoole, being wholly ignorant of this transaction, and apprehensive that Mr. P. meant to defraud him, sued out writs against Mr. P. not only for his own money, but for a debt also of 800l. due to another person. These writs were specially directed to Lagier; and Mr. S. with Gapper, set out from London armed with a design to see them executed.

When they arrived at Dartford, which was on the 17th of August, 1775, they got intelligence that the prosecutor was at the Bull-inn, in that town, and that he was in a certain room with some friends, to which they gained access by pretending that the company they came in pursuit of were swindlers. No sooner had they entered the room, than the gun in Mr. Stacpoole's hand was discharged, as the Counsel was instructed to say, at Mr. Parker, and Mr. Parker instantly fell down.—So far the Counsel.

The company in the room with the prosecutor was, Mr. Francis Parker, brother to John, a Mr. Ball, and a Mr. Masterfon, who called himself a merchant. Of these, Mr. Francis Parker, in the confusion, set out for London; Mr. Ball was so frightened, that he jumped over the rails from the room where the fray happened; and Masterfon ran down stairs: so that the prosecutor appears to have been left for some time to bleed by himself. And it appeared, by the evidence of the surgeon, that three balls had gone through his body, and it should seem that two of the balls had made but

one

One wound in going out, there being three wounds before, and but two behind, one of which was very near the spine.

It were in vain to enter into the particulars of the evidence, as only one of them [Ball] swore positively to the shooting, designedly, at the prosecutor, and he was contradicted by a gentleman of unquestionable credit, who swore, that, at the time of the accident, and the morning after, he declared to him that he did not think the prisoner capable of such an act. This gentleman was Mr. Atkinson, a corn-factor, who, in his way to Margate, with his family, lay at Dartford, the night on which the accident happened; and his evidence states, that, hearing it reported that a man was shot, he went from his inn to the Bull, and on entering the room where the prosecutor lay, he addressed himself to Lagier, who, by the singularity of his dress, among many people there assembled, first attracted his notice; that Lagier told him he came there with a couple of gentlemen, and had three warrants to arrest Mr. John Parker and his brother Francis; that upon entering the room, and shewing his authority, he said, I arrest you, Mr. John Parker, in the King's name; that Mr. John Parker (the wounded gentleman) instantly jumped up, and said, Zounds, where are my pistols? that on Mr. Parker's calling for his pistols, he, Lagier, cried out for help; that Mr. Stacpoole and Mr. Gapper instantly entered; and in the mean time one of the company clapped his hand on one candle, and put it out, and threw down the other, there being two on the table, which fell on the ground, and giving a glimmering light, he saw Ball seize Mr. Stacpoole by the collar, and force him back; that in the scuffle a small gun, which Mr. Stacpoole had in his hand, went off, and Mr. Parker fell. That the witness had scarce heard this account, when Mr. Ball, Mr. Masterfon, Mr. Stacpoole, and Mr. Gapper, all impatiently pressed to be heard; but Ball speaking *much* louder than the rest, was the first who commanded his attention. He said, he would shew how unreasonable such an arrest was, and shewed me a bond in justification on the debtors part, that they intended to secure Mr. Stacpoole; to which I replied, that I was an entire stranger to all the parties and their affairs; but were it my case,

I should consider the bond of a man going out of the kingdom as a slender security. This rather staggered Mr. Ball. He said, if they did not like that, they had the money ready at their bankers. The witness thought this more extraordinary still, if the money was ready, to offer a bond for six months; and so he expressed himself. This reply seemed to silence Mr. Ball for a moment, when Mr. Stacpoole seized the opportunity to speak, and, as the witness upon his oath declared, addressed Ball nearly in the following words: *That the moment when Lagier called for assistance, and I entered the door, you flew at me, collared me, and knocked me down; I have a weakness in one knee, which occasioned your blow to have greater effect than it would, for I immediately dropped, and in the fall the carbine went off, of which you are the author.* And this Ball did not deny.

This witness said farther, that going next morning to enquire how Mr. Parker did, he entered again into conversation with Ball; and having urged the improbability of Mr. Stacpoole's shooting his debtor at the risque of his own life, as well as the loss of his debt, unless he supposed him to be out of his senses; his answer was, *No, he did not think he was that man neither.*

Mr. Stacpoole, in his defence, gave a short narrative of his dealings with the prosecutor, in the course of which, said he, "I was indiscreet enough to suffer his entreaties to prevail on me to enter into engagements for him, by which, as it has eventually turned out, I have sacrificed my own peace to the relief of his necessities. I advanced money for him till I was myself distressed; and when I had it no longer to advance, I pledged my credit in support of his. I accepted bills for his service. I stamp credit on others by indorsing them; and thus entangled myself to the amount of near 3000*l.* for the relief of a man who has since appeared unworthy of my services and friendship." Mr. Stacpoole then entered into *particulars*, in which we want room to follow him. But after recounting a variety of friendships during two years labour and attention devoted to their service, he asks, What did common justice require from both the brothers? at least, he said, a return of the money which he had actually expended in releasing them from confinement; but to his cost,

cost, he soon found that he had nothing to hope for either from their gratitude or their justice. He called at their lodgings, which he found they had changed, and with them their very names. At length, after near three months fruitless enquiries after these gentlemen, he was informed, by accident, that they were preparing to decamp for France; and by the vigilance of his servant he procured intelligence of the very day on which they were to set out. It was then that he ordered his attorney, Mr. Gapper, to issue writs against the Parkers, and resolved to accompany the bailiff to see them executed, prevailing, at the same time, on Mr. Gapper to be of the party.

Not to tire the reader with a variety of uninteresting circumstances, all of them material to clear up the character of the prisoner, but of little consequence to the public, we shall just recite the fact as stated by Mr. Stacpoole, and conclude this account.

“The fact is,” said he, “that, on our arrival at the Bull, we agreed that the waiter should go first into the room, that Lagier, whilst the door was open, might have a view of the company, to know whether the Mr. Parkers were there; that he should then follow the waiter, and arrest them both; if they resisted he was to call for assistance, and we, who waited in the gallery, were then to enter to his aid. It has been said, and I am ready to confess it, that I did give out, that the persons who were the objects of our pursuit were swindlers, hoping thereby to engage the by-standers in my behalf, well knowing that the people, in general, are not very zealous in assisting in the arrest of debtors.

“John King, the waiter, has told you that he went first into the room; that he was *returning* to the door with two decanters in his hand when Lagier entered, and *that Mr. Gapper and I followed*. If Mr. Gapper and Lagier had not been joined in this indictment, which could have been done with no other view than to deprive me of their testimony, and which will shew you the *complexion of this prosecution*, they would tell you what they have already deposed before Lord Mansfield, *that King, the waiter, went first into the room; that Lagier followed, and said to the Mr. Parkers, I arrest you in the King's name; that Mr. John Parker started from his chair, and called for*

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his pistols; that then Lagier demanded assistance, on which I entered the room, followed by Mr. Gapper; that Ball put out one candle, threw down the other, and immediately rushed to the door to prevent my entrance; and that in collaring and pushing me back the carbine went off.”—Such was the fact.

The Jury, without going out of court, or putting the Judge to the trouble of summing up the evidence, pronounced all the three prisoners NOT GUILTY.

Mr. URBAN,

AS you were the first person, who had the courage publicly to reprobate the highly exceptionable parts of Mr. Gibbon's celebrated History in your volume for 1776, [See page 441.] I was in hopes, that you would before this time have favoured your readers with some account of Dr. Watson's “Apology for Christianity” addressed to that insidious and fashionable author. I have perused it with no small satisfaction, and am particularly pleased with his answer to some very minute objections, urged with no little confidence in *Brydone's* “Tour through Sicily and Malta,” against the account of the creation of the world delivered to us by Moses. I have transcribed the whole that Dr. Watson says upon this subject, and must desire you to admit it into your valuable Miscellany as tending further to confirm the irrefragable arguments of a truly ingenious writer in your Magazine for August 1775; to which Dr. Watson would, I doubt not, have referred, had they not escaped his notice. He will, I am persuaded, be as much pleased with recurring to them, as many of your readers will be with the following Extract from his “Apology.”

ACADEMICUS.

——“Before I put an end to this address, I cannot help taking notice of an argument, by which some philosophers have of late endeavoured to overturn the whole system of revelation. And it is the more necessary to give an answer to their objection, as it is become a common subject of philosophical conversation, especially amongst those, who have visited the continent. The objection tends to invalidate, as is supposed, the authority of Moses; by shewing, that the earth is much older than it can be proved to be from his account of the creation, and the scripture chronology. We contend, that six thousand years have not yet

elapsed, since the creation; and these philosophers contend, that they have indubitable proof of the earth's being at the least fourteen thousand years old; and they complain, that Moses hangs as a dead weight upon them, and blunts all their zeal for inquiry. [BRYDENE's Travels.]

The Canonico Recupero, who, it seems, is engaged in writing the history of mount *Ætna*, has discovered a stratum of lava, which flowed from that mountain, according to his opinion, in the time of the second Punic war, or about two thousand years ago; this stratum is not yet covered with soil, sufficient for the production of either corn or vines: it requires then, says the Canon, two thousand years, at least, to convert a stratum of lava into a fertile field. In sinking a pit near *Jaci*, in the neighbourhood of *Ætna*, they have discovered evident marks of seven distinct lavas, one under the other; the surfaces of which are parallel, and most of them covered with a thick bed of rich earth: now, the eruption, which formed the lowest of these lavas (if we may be allowed to reason, says the Canon, from analogy,) flowed from the mountain at least fourteen thousand years ago. It might be briefly answered to this objection, by denying, that there is any thing in the history of Moses repugnant to this opinion concerning the great antiquity of the earth: for though the rise and progress of arts and sciences, and the small multiplication of the human species, render it almost to a demonstration probable, that man has not existed longer upon the surface of the earth, than according to the Mosaic account; yet, that the earth itself was then created out of nothing, when man was placed upon it, is not, according to the sentiments of some philosophers, to be proved from the original text of sacred scripture: we might, I say, reply, with these philosophers, to this formidable objection of the Canon, by granting it in its full extent: we are under no necessity, however, of adopting their opinion, in order to shew the weakness of the Canon's reasoning. For, in the first place, the Canon has not satisfactorily established his main fact, that the lava in question is the identical lava, which Diodorus Siculus mentions to have flowed from *Ætna*, in the second Carthaginian war: and, in the second place, it may be observed, that the time necessary for converting lavas into fertile fields, must be very different,

according to the different consistences of the lavas, and their different situations, with respect to elevation or depression; to their being exposed to winds, rains, and to other circumstances; just as the time, in which the heaps of iron slag (which resembles lava) are covered with verdure, is different at different furnaces, according to the nature of the slag, and situation of the furnace: and something of this kind is deducible from the account of the Canon himself; since the crevices of this famous stratum are really full of rich, good soil, and have pretty large trees growing in them.

But if all this should be thought not sufficient to remove the objection, I will produce the Canon an analogy in opposition to his analogy, and which is grounded on more certain facts. *Ætna* and *Vesuvius* resemble each other, in the causes which produce their eruptions, and in the nature of their lavas, and in the time necessary to mellow them into soil fit for vegetation; or if there be any slight difference in this respect, it is probably not greater than what subsists between different lavas of the same mountain. This being admitted, which no philosopher will deny, the Canon's analogy will prove just nothing at all, if we can produce an instance of seven different lavas (with interjacent strata of vegetable earth) which have flowed from mount *Vesuvius* within the space, not of fourteen thousand, but of somewhat less than seventeen hundred years: for then, according to our analogy, a stratum of lava may be covered with vegetable soil, in about two hundred and fifty years; instead of requiring two thousand for the purpose. The eruption of *Vesuvius*, which destroyed *Herculaneum* and *Pompeii*, is rendered still more famous by the death of *Pliny*, recorded by his nephew, in his letter to *Tacitus*: this event happened in the year 79: it is not yet then quite seventeen hundred years, since *Herculaneum* was swallowed up: but we are informed by unquestionable authority, that “the matter which covers the ancient town of *Herculaneum* is not the produce of one eruption only; for there are evident marks, that the matter of six eruptions has taken its course over that which lies immediately above the town, and was the cause of its destruction. These strata are either of lava or burnt matter, with veins of good soil betwixt them.”

them †." — I will not add another word upon this subject; except that the bishop of the diocese was not much out in his advice to Canonico Recupero, to take care, not to make his mountain older than Moses.

You perceive, with what ease a little attention will remove a great difficulty: but had we been able to say nothing in explanation of this phænomenon, we should not have acted a very rational part in making our ignorance the foundation of our infidelity, or suffering a minute philosopher to rob us of our religion."

P. S. Surely J. H. in your last Magazine, p. 124, did not sufficiently attend to the purport of *Scrutator's* expressions, in your last *Supplement*, relative to him; as they appear to me altogether unexceptionable. Did J. H. never hear of a poisoned arrow, which missed its aim? Is it the less poisoned on that account? An intention may undoubtedly be bad, tho' not capable of being carried into execution. *The Pharetra* may be *venenatis gravida sagittis*, tho' the purpose, for which it is so furnished, may fortunately never take effect.

Mr. URBAN,

I acknowledge a small *note of hand*, which you have against me, respecting American representation, which I shall take an early opportunity of discharging; the rather because Dr. Price has, it seems, again *drawn* upon the public, who, if they value their own security, will, I am sure, be cautious how they *give him credit*.

I purpose, very soon, to send you two letters; the one on representation in general, and the other on the American in particular. In these I shall not retail what other writers have said, or so much as refer to them, that my own observations on these points may flow more pure and genuine from the legitimate source of common-sense. As I look upon Dr. P. as one of the most dangerous enemies of the constitution, and therefore eventually of liberty, I foresee that I must frequently clash with his opinions. I mean not to attack the main forces of this arch patriot; this has been frequently done with the greatest success. I shall, however, at present, march off a *column* or *two* to encounter that *detachment* of his, which

is in your Feb. Mag. and of which I hope to be able to give a good account.

The Americans, says P. did not originally aim at independence, because — what? — because they themselves always pleaded *not guilty*. In this the Doctor, indeed, does as he would be done by; he has himself thrown out many plausible professions, which he would certainly have us believe. This conduct had once a very material effect on dupes both here and there, but, in foro conscientiae, it must if any thing add to the criminality of such pretenders:

Εκ θεος γαρ μοι καινος, ομως αιδαο εν-
λκων,

Ος κ' ετερον μεν κενθει εν φρεσιν, αλλο
δε βαζει. HOM.

I believe it would be impossible to adduce from history one instance of persons meditating the greatest mischief, who did not endeavour to conceal their aims under the most specious pretences. This is natural, and indeed indispensable; and yet by such a notable argument he would disprove what our enemies have long ago betrayed to every discerning eye, by their public measures, as well as private conversations, &c. — A regular system of actions cannot easily be mistaken.

To argue from declarations merely, is of a piece with the logic of the honest Cumberland Cobler, who insisted that "it must be true, because it was in print." But patriots do not always argue thus. It is from fanatics and republicans only that we are to look for infallible declarations; for should Ministry give credit to the professions of France and Spain, even when there is no reason to doubt them, they are held forth as the greatest dupes and fools imaginable; and though I will venture to presume that we are as open and generous as any people upon earth, yet whatever public declarations we ourselves, as a nation, find it necessary to make, patriots must, ex officio, represent them as so many lies and impositions upon mankind.

His next argument is much more plausible. — It is impossible, he says, that they could be otherwise than sincere, because they were not *prepared* — They were, however, as much prepared as they could possibly be, without prematurely avowing their schemes, in such a way as that even London Aldermen must have been ashamed to have supported them. If the Doctor could have put them into a method of

† "See Sir William Hamilton's Remarks upon the Nature of the Soil of Naples and its Neighbourhood, in the *Philos. Trans.* Vol. lxi. p. 7."

procuring or manufacturing arms and ammunition, previous to the time he speaks of, without any alarm, they would have been much obliged to him.

I appeal to every candid breast, upon examining American measures, whether it is not morally impossible but they must have aimed at independence all along: besides, their only plausible pretence is a distant fear that they might in future be oppressed by not being represented. Should this time ever have arrived, and redress been denied, which is next to impossible, they would then have been stronger in themselves, they would have had all honest men (no mean party, I hope,) on their side, and should they deem this an advantage, they might then have resisted without violation of religion and conscience.—But more of this hereafter.

American rebellion, compared to a war with France or Spain, is as the murder of a deserving parent to what is called an affair of honour. But this revolt, he asserts, has been owing entirely to ourselves!—I repress the sentiments of indignation, which every honest man must feel on such an occasion. Let us hear, however, how this writer attempts to throw off the blame from the unnatural offspring. He gives us three reasons:—the first is, that the petition brought by Mr. Penn was rejected. What I remember of this petition, besides its specious pretences, is, that the very outset of it appeared to be industriously affronting to their Sovereign; that they profess in the body of it, that they had *taken up arms*; and for fear it should miss of its aim, it was signed by two persons at that time proclaimed traitors!

Secondly, we have withdrawn our protection, &c. — This is too silly to dwell upon. There is always a point in such cases, where tenderness and compassion must end; and folly and madness would begin, should we continue protection to inveterate and causeless rebels.

Thirdly, we have employed foreign troops—the only mischief of which is, as far as I can see, that we did not pay these rebels the compliment of consulting them about the means of punishing their own unparalleled baseness.

The Doctor is said to be more *civil* in this pamphlet than in the last. I am sure he could never have been more *weak*, whether this has been owing to himself or to the cause.—Milton, surely, could scarcely have invented more ridiculous reasons for the rebel-

lion even of Devils, than, that *they had their own good words, that an insidious representation was disregarded, and that measures were taken to oppose them!*

Next follows, in the extract I have undertaken, a display of those miseries and dangers which they who have uniformly promoted them are still with strange effrontery perpetually lamenting.—Then we are treated with the *Burkeian* plan of submitting to every injury from our colonies, and yet *not giving them up*, (which is demonstrably the only alternative,) but protecting them.—And, lastly, to shew how abject a slavery he would reduce us to, he concludes, that, if we do not implicitly submit, dreadful must be our case; the die may be cast; America may have formed an alliance with France! This die, however, was cast in the Scotch rebellion, and yet this country was never, I believe, so bullied and insulted about it. My firm opinion is, that, could we once be rid of our internal enemies, we might easily defy the malice of our external ones.

Before I conclude, Mr. Urban, I shall just take notice, that, as protestations of innocence are but too often the ebullitions of conscious guilt, I am far from being sorry that in the beginning of these papers, I never once thought of puffing off my own upright intentions, &c. I wish not to deceive the weak, and others will judge of me without my own assistance.—I will own, however, what it is by which I am *bribed*: it is an act of charity and benevolence to detect political impostures, and to hold out an arm, however feeble, in defence of one's country. I enjoy, therefore, the most heartfelt satisfaction when engaged in a task which must be pleasing to the Almighty, because tending to diffuse peace and happiness among his creatures.—Under such alarming circumstances as the present, I hope I may venture, without breach of charity, just to hint, for the sake of the unwary, that some of our opposers seem to have condescended to be influenced by motives of a nature rather more gross and terrene, whether it be by present pay, like Mr. B.—or by future expectations, like John the Painter,—or by the impetuosity of systematic order, like Mrs. M——.

PATRIO-MASTIX.

* * * We wish not to intermeddle with what concerns private characters.—The Epigram on C. M. is for that reason omitted.

Letter from Lord Howe to Dr. Franklin, accompanied with Dispatches.

Eagle, June 20th, 1776

I Cannot, my worthy friend, permit the letters and parcels which I have sent you, in the state I received them, to be landed, without adding a word upon the subject of the injurious extremities in which our unhappy disputes have engaged us.

You will learn the nature of my mission from the official dispatches which I have recommended to be forwarded by the same conveyance. Retaining all the earnestness I ever expressed, to see our differences accommodated, I shall conceive, if I meet with the disposition in the colonies which I was once taught to expect, the most flattering hopes of proving serviceable, in the objects of the King's paternal solicitude, by promoting the establishment of lasting peace and union with the colonies. But if the deep-rooted prejudices of America, and the necessity of preventing her trade from passing into foreign channels, must keep us still a divided people, I shall, from every private, as well as public motive, most heartily lament that it is not the moment wherein those great objects of my ambition are to be attained; and that I am to be longer deprived of an opportunity to assure you personally of the regard with which I am

Your sincere and faithful
humble servant,

HOWE.

P. S. I was disappointed of the opportunity I expected for sending this letter at the time it was dated, and have been ever since prevented, by calms and contrary winds, from getting here to inform Gen. Howe of the commission with which I have the satisfaction to be charged, and of his being joined in it.

Off Sandy Hook, 12th July.

Philadelphia, July 30, 1776.

I Received safe the letters your Lordship so kindly forwarded to me, and beg you to accept my thanks.

The official dispatches to which you refer me, contain nothing more than what we had seen in the act of parliament, viz. offers of pardon upon submission; which I was sorry to find, as it must give your Lordship pain to be sent so far on so hopeless a business.

Directing pardons to be offered to the colonies, who are the very parties injured, expresses indeed that opinion

of our ignorance, baseness, and insensibility, which your uninformed and proud nation has long been pleased to entertain of us; but it can have no other effect than that of increasing our resentments. It is impossible we should think of submission to a Government that has, with the most wanton barbarity and cruelty, burnt our defenceless towns, in the midst of winter; excited the savages to massacre our peaceful farmers, and our slaves to murder their masters; and is even now bringing foreign mercenaries to deluge our settlements with blood. These atrocious injuries have extinguished every spark of affection for that parent-country we once held so dear: but were it possible for us to forget and forgive them, it is not possible for you, I mean the British nation, to forgive the people you have so heavily injured: you can never confide again in those as fellow-subjects, and permit them to enjoy equal freedom, to whom, you know, you have given such just causes of lasting enmity; and this must impel you, were we again under your government, to endeavour the breaking our spirit, by the severest tyranny, and obstructing, by every means, in your power, our growing strength and prosperity.

But your Lordship mentions the King's paternal solicitude for promoting the establishment of lasting peace and union with the colonies. If by peace is here meant a peace to be entered into by distinct states, now at war, and his Majesty has given your Lordship power to treat with us of such a peace, I may venture to say, though without authority, that I think a treaty for that purpose not quite impracticable, before we enter into foreign alliances: but I am persuaded you have no such powers. Your nation, though by punishing those American Governors who have fomented the discord, rebuilding our burnt towns, and repairing, as far as possible, the mischief done us, she might recover a great share of our regard, and the greatest share of our growing commerce, with all the advantages of that additional strength to be derived from a friendship with us; yet I know too well her abounding pride, and deficient wisdom, to believe she will ever take such salutary measures. Her fondness for conquest, as a warlike nation; her lust of dominion, as an ambitious one; and her thirst for a gainful monopoly, as a com-

commercial one, (none of them legitimate causes of war,) will all join to hide from her eyes every view of her true interest, and will continually goad her on, in these ruinous, distant expeditions, so destructive both of lives, and of treasure, that they must prove as pernicious to her in the end, as the Croisades formerly were to most of the nations of Europe.

I have not the vanity, my Lord, to think of intimidating, by thus predicting the effects of this war; for I know it will in England have the fate of all my former predictions, not to be believed, till the event shall verify it.

Long did I endeavour, with unfeigned and unwearied zeal, to preserve from breaking that fine and noble china vase—the British empire; for I know, that, being once broken, the separate parts could not retain even their shares of the strength and value that existed in the whole; and that a perfect re-union of these parts could scarce ever be hoped for. Your Lordship may possibly remember the tears of joy that wet my cheek, when, at your good sister's, in London, you once gave me expectations that a reconciliation might soon take place. I had the misfortune to find these expectations disappointed, and to be treated as the cause of the mischief I was labouring to prevent. My consolation under that groundless and malevolent treatment was, that I retained the friendship of many wise and good men in that country, and, among the rest, some share in the regard of Lord Howe.

The well-founded esteem, and, permit me to say, affection, which I shall always have for your Lordship, make it painful for me to see you engaged in conducting a war, the great ground of which, as described in your letter, is the necessity of preventing the American trade from passing into foreign channels: to me it seems that neither the obtaining nor retaining any trade, how valuable soever, is an object for which men may justly spill each other's blood; that the true and sure means of extending and securing commerce, are the goodness and cheapness of commodities; and that the profits of no trade can ever be equal to the expence of compelling it, and holding it by fleets and armies. I consider this war against us, therefore, as both unjust and unwise; and I am persuaded that cool and dispassionate posterity will condemn to infamy those who advised it; and that

even success will not save from some degree of dishonour those who have voluntarily engaged to conduct it.

I know your great motive in coming hither was the hope of being instrumental in a reconciliation; and believe, when you find that to be impossible, on any terms given you to propose, you will relinquish so odious a command, and return to a more honourable private station.

With the greatest and most sincere respect, I have the honour to be,

My Lord, &c. &c.

B. FRANKLIN.

A Sketch of the Controversy respecting Tanjour.

WHEN the Musselmens had over-run Hindostan, and had established the vast empire of the Mogul, it became necessary for the carrying on so extensive a government, to subdivide it; and large districts and provinces were allotted to temporary governors appointed during pleasure, to overawe the natural Princes of the country, and collect from them the stipulated tribute for the Mogul. It often happened, that these temporary governors revolted, and appropriated to their own use the tributes which were to have passed thro' their hands. In vain were others sent to relieve them, unless such persons were rich enough themselves to raise armies, or were supplied from Court with force sufficient to displace their predecessors. Thus it was that Ancover de Cawn (father to the present Mahommed Alli Cawn) was appointed Nabob of Arcot; but Chauda Sail being in possession, and supported by M. Dupleix, Governor of Pondicherry, several battles were fought, in which Ancover de Cawn was worsted. He implored the aid of the then Governor of Madras, and received some ineffectual assistance; but was at length killed in battle.

Matters were in this state when the war between England and France broke out; the French were triumphant in the beginning, and carried every thing before them: they took Fort St. David's, and besieged the English in their last hold, Madras. There Alli Cawn, who then claimed the Nabobship, had taken shelter, but, dreading the worst, had sent his wife and children in an English ship to the Dutch settlement of Negapatnam. Lord Pigot gallantly defended the place, and raised the siege. This revived the Nabob's almost extinguished

tinguished hopes. Reinforcements were sent from England, and Gen. Coote took the field, joined by the Nabob with a body of Maratta cavalry, and another from the Rajah of Tanjour. Gen. Coote was every where victorious; the Nabob's interest grew strong in the country; and, by an article of the treaty of Paris, he was confirmed in his dominions. The alliance between the English and the Nabob was equally useful to both parties; it secured to him his dominions, and gave to them the balance of power, able to turn the scale either way: they were equally respected by the Gentoos and Moors. To this happy state Lord Pigot, by his wise management, had brought the Company's affairs on the Coast, when he returned to Europe, where he was rewarded with those honours he so justly merited. The Nabob, having thus overcome his difficulties, and feeling himself firmly established in his dominions, began to change his stile; and, having formed a large well-regulated army, and train of artillery, under the direction of European officers, raised an alarm in England, especially as he began to manifest the design of setting aside his eldest son, who is particularly attached to the English, appointing his second son Captain-general and Paymaster of all his forces, and allotting him the government of Tanjour; a situation of the utmost importance in case of a war with France, or any division of interest in the Carnatic.

To prevent the consequence of these proceedings, Lord Pigot, as having raised the Nabob to what he is, was sent out to check his views, and restore the Rajah of Tanjour.

His Lordship's orders were rumoured in India long before his arrival; and the Nabob publicly declared, that what he paid for could not with any justice be taken from him. But, to ward against the worst, he sent over agents and money, to purchase a revocation of such orders, if any such were sent. Hence it is, that the London papers have been filled with complaints against Lord Pigot, and the Company's servants. We are told, that the Nabob has always been our ally, firm in our cause, and that we have extorted vast sums of money from him. The fact is, that we have proved a constant support to him, and have, through his artifices and bribes, given so entirely into his measures, that we have provoked the Gentoos, lessened our own

consequence, and almost rendered him independent. He has tempted the Company's servants beyond a possibility of withstanding, in order to extend his dominion over the natural Princes of the country; but he has so artfully and frugally bestowed his gifts, that he has acquired a princely and increasing revenue, exclusive of the sovereignty of the country, at less than two years purchase. Individuals, in the service, have, undoubtedly, received from him enormous sums; but let those who have shamefully sacrificed the interest of the Company to enrich themselves be punished, not the faithful servants, who have preserved their integrity. The Rajah of Tanjour ought to be supported, and pains taken to conciliate the minds of the Gentoos, at the head of whom are the Marattas, a powerful and warlike people. Should a French war take place, it is not improbable but the enemy may address themselves to them, and take up the cause of the Gentoos in general.

It seems, therefore, clear, that the orders given to Lord Pigot were just and wise.

Some weeks after his Lordship's arrival at Madras, he communicated to the Nabob the orders of the Company for the restoration of Tanjour, which he had taken some time before with the assistance of the Company's forces, and had deposed the old Rajah. The Nabob insisted upon what he called *his* right to Tanjour, by the laws of India, and by treaties with the Company. His representations had no effect. His Lordship considered himself as commissioned to restore the Rajah, and accordingly he went to Tanjour the beginning of April, 1776.

Upon his return to Fort St. George, the majority of the Council disapproved of his proceedings at Tanjour. They represented to his Lordship, that such a measure would be entirely repugnant to the interest of the Company; that the Directors, being at a great distance, could not be so able to judge as the Council who were on the spot; that, since the last dispatches to England, there had been many revolutions; and, from the then appearance of things, they did not suppose it would be for the benefit of the Company to restore the King of Tanjour to the throne: but the plain truth was, seven of the Council had lent large sums of money on their own account, for which, it is said, Tanjour was pledged to them as a security; they knew, therefore, that,

if Tanjour was restored to its former King, they should lose that security; and they had reason to suppose, from the known cunning of the Nabob, that the money borrowed would be in the same predicament.

Lord Pigot, finding how matters stood, and that seven to four of the Members of the Council were against him, had recourse to stratagem to obtain a majority. At a meeting of the Council in the absence of Sir R. Fletcher, Commander in Chief of the Company's forces, his Lordship told Messrs. Stratton and Brooke, two of his most violent opponents, that, having something to propose with respect to them, he thought that in decency they should withdraw. Upon quitting the council-chamber, he moved for *suspending them*, and carried the motion by *his own casting vote*: at the same time orders were issued for putting Sir Robert Fletcher under arrest. But the Members in opposition having afterwards met the Members under suspension, they privately combined together, and, with the assistance of the military, determined to remove his Lordship from the government.

The manner they effected their purpose, Mr. Hugh Pigot, his Lordship's brother, has laid before the public from some extracts of letters on the subject, which letters have since been confirmed by letters to the Company from the Mayor of Madras.

It appears, however, upon the whole, that his Lordship's conduct has not been altogether unexceptionable. In a letter from Gen. Clavering, at Calcutta, to Col. Stuart, at Madras, the General expresses his joy at the Colonel's success in placing the majority of the Council in the Government; considers the consequences of Lord Pigot's *usurpation of the government*, as leading inevitably to a war in the Carnatic; and ascribes the advantages arising to the company from the preservation of so faithful an ally as the Nabob of Arcot, chiefly to the Colonel's spirit and magnanimity. The General at the same time assures the Council of Madras of the firm support of the Board at Bengal.

To the same effect, likewise, Mr. Hastings writes to Mr. Stratton, from Fort St. George. He approves and applauds the measure of wresting from the hands of Lord Pigot the powers of government; assures him, that the recovery of the constitution from an *usurpation* so confirmed, and from a

spirit so determined as his Lordship's, must be ratified at Home; and professes, that his opinion is formed upon the most solid and impartial grounds: he likewise, in the warmest manner, expresses his feelings on the determination of a contest of so delicate a nature, so much to the credit and advantage of his friends, without bloodshed; and concludes with owning that he shall be easier in his mind when he hears that their late President is returned to England, as his presence must be productive of some distress, and check the operations of government.

MR. URBAN,

IN your last Magazine, p. 116, there is a note, which mentions, as from a writer in the Whitehall Evening-Post, that a printer was with Dr. Dodd but an hour before he was apprehended, to whom he proposed a *new and splendid edition of Shakespeare in quarto*, with engravings by the best artists in Paris, with whom he had entered into an engagement, and only wanted money to carry it into execution. "If this (says the writer of the note) be true,—and if not, it should be contradicted,—this may serve to account for a temporary want of no small sum; and that Dr. Dodd was at Paris last summer is well known."

In answer, give me leave, Sir, to assure you and the public, that the above-mentioned proposal and engagement for a quarto edition of Shakespeare are real facts; that such an edition was immediately to have been set on foot; and that, since the unhappy Divine's confinement, I have seen various printed sheets with specimens of the type in which the work was to have been executed. It must have proved an expensive, as it was determined to be a very elegant, edition: and if any of your readers entertain a doubt respecting the Doctor's engagement in Paris for the engravings by artists there, they may easily be satisfied of the truth, on application to Mons. *Le Tourneur*, in that city; a gentleman well known and justly celebrated for his translation of Dr. Young's Night-Thoughts; and who, in conjunction with Mons. *Le Comte de Catuelan*, and Mons. *Fountaine Malherbe*, is now publishing a French translation of our Great Dramatic Bard. See Appendix to Monthly Rev. for June, 1776. p. 575.

I am, Sir, yours,

14 April, 1777,

VERUS.

Memoirs of the Life of Lord Chesterfield. Continued from p. 130.

NO sooner was his Lordship released from court dependence, than his active genius, formed for gallantry, began to be distinguished in the court of love. He had already, by one of his amours, while ambassador in Holland, a son, who, from his infancy, became an object of his future hopes; but that did not hinder him from prosecuting his suit with Melosina, niece to the Duchess of Kendal*, a young lady whose amiable temper, love of music, and taste for the fine arts, perfectly corresponded to the ideas which his Lordship had formed of a companion for life. Her he had long courted, and at length he obtained her consent to marry. No sooner was the nuptial ceremony performed, than their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales sent their compliments to the new-married pair, and their example was followed by all their attendants. The Prince of Orange, likewise, who, towards the end of the year 1733, came over to celebrate his nuptials with the Princess Royal of England, did not neglect the friend to whom he was chiefly beholden for that fortunate event. Though surrounded with courtiers, and exposed to the risque of incurring displeasure, he shewed his affection to Ld. C. by every mark of confidence and respect.

In 1734 the dismissal of the Duke of Bolton and Lord Cobham from their regiments, gave the enemies of Sir Robert Walpole very sanguine hopes of accomplishing his fall: a motion was made by the Duke of Marlborough, in the H. of Lords, to restrain the power of depriving officers above the rank of colonels of their commissions, which had been constantly exercised by the Crown; but the motion, though seconded by the Duke of Argyle, and strongly supported by the Lords in opposition, was rejected by a considerable majority. Ld. Chesterfield, however, joined in the protests that were entered upon that occasion,

* She was daughter of Frederick Achatz de Schulenburg, one of the first noblemen in Germany, by Margaret Gertrude de Schulenburg, daughter of Adolphus de Schulenburg, Privy Counsellor to the Duke of Brunswick Lunenburg, and sister to Matthew John, Count de Schulenburg, Field-Marshal General of the Republic of Venice.

and was principally concerned in drawing them up.

The next popular step that was attempted to lessen the influence of the favourite Minister, was a motion in the House of Commons for the repeal of the Septennial act; but this motion, like the former, was unfortunately rejected, and has never since found friends enough to espouse it with effect.

During the course of this political struggle, the death of Augustus I. King of Poland, gave rise to new commotions. His most Christian Majesty adopted the cause of his father-in-law, K. Stanislaus; and the Emperor, that of the Elector of Saxony. The contest was bloody, and, in the end, the Emperor, supported by Russia, prevailed. In this rupture, though the Minister wisely enough avoided taking any part, yet it furnished an occasion for augmenting the army, and, in consequence, for demanding fresh supplies. These were strenuously opposed by the minority, and, among other reasons, it was said, that, as the vessel of the state was manifestly directed by the Hanover rudder, it was the height of folly for England to interest herself in support of the pilot. Supplies, however, were granted, and even a vote of credit consented to, notwithstanding the utmost force of argument, and all the powers of ridicule, were made use of by the minority to defeat the measure.

In 1735 a new parliament was chosen, and the hopes of the opposition received new vigour. A fatal event about the same time concurred to give fresh embarrassment to Government. Mr. Porteus, a captain of the city guard at Edinburgh, had been tried and condemned for having too hastily ordered his men to fire, and having fired himself, upon a mob that attempted to rescue a smuggler from the gallows. As there appeared, on the captain's trial, some circumstances in his favour, a reprieve was obtained for him upon the representation of the Judges. But the people, not satisfied, forced the gates of the goal, dragged out the unfortunate prisoner, and hanged him in the same place where the smuggler had suffered. This act of outrage became the subject of parliamentary enquiry, and occasioned most violent debates. By one party it was represented as the natural consequence of national discontent; by the other, as the infamous effect of the incendiary writings of a disappointed faction.

After

After an altercation that lasted near five months, the court party prevailed; the Judges were called up to appear before the House of Lords; the chief magistrate was stigmatized; and the city deprived of some of its antient privileges. This occasioned great discontent. Many of the Scotch Members, fast friends to Government, expressed their indignation on this decision; and Lord Chesterfield predicted, what afterwards happened, that a spirit of disaffection would arise that would one day or other reach its abettors.

Libels and lampoons succeeded; every engine of argument and wit was levelled against Administration; the pulpit and the playhouse were made use of to exasperate the people, and in this attempt virtue and decency were no more respected than religion and government.

Some examples were made to check the licentiousness of the press, and a bill was brought into parliament to regulate the stage. In opposition to this bill Lord Chesterfield is said to have made one of the best extempore speeches that ever was spoken in the House of Peers. (See Volume the VIth.) It had, however, no other effect than that of confirming the people in their dislike to Government, and in rendering the Minister still more odious. The bill passed, and all pieces represented on the stage have ever since been first licensed by the Lord Chamberlain.

Another bill concurred to shake the stability of a Minister that had long withstood the most vigorous attacks. The Prince of Wales, who was now married, finding his appointments by no means equal to his necessities, applied to the heads of opposition to move, in both Houses, that his Majesty might be desired to settle on the heir apparent of the crown, the annual sum of 100,000*l.* a year, out of the civil list. The Minister opposed the motion. An open rupture between the Prince and the Minister commenced. Both the one and the other felt the effects of this dissention. The King was incensed against the Prince; who was even refused the satisfaction of seeing his mother upon her death-bed*; and was, besides, commanded

to part with his adherents. These severities served only to increase the Prince's popularity, and to hasten the fall of his adversary.

The opposition had now acquired what they wanted before, a head equally able and willing to give them weight and support. As the next parliamentary campaign was like to be an active one, *Bath* was appointed by the anti-ministerial party as a place of meeting to settle their plan of operations; and a more convenient one could not have been chosen; nor a more favourable event than the following concur to render their meeting unsuspected. The Princess, at that time the very idol of the people, had just lain in of her first child, and it was thought necessary, by her physicians, that she should drink the waters for the re-establishment of her health. The royal and much-loved pair received the homage of the numerous concourse of people of every rank, who flocked thither to express their joy at their arrival. Sumptuous entertainments were given by the corporation, under the direction of the famous Nash, and Lord Chesterfield did the honours of the table, and his servants were employed as waiters.

In the mean time the clamours of the merchants were loud in the metropolis against the Spanish depredations, and were echoed back from every corner of the kingdom. The Minister could no longer be deaf to the cries of the people, and it became necessary for him, before he could meet the parliament, to procure satisfaction either by treaty or arms. A temporary convention was therefore set on foot, and the parliament was from time to time prorogued, till it was concluded. The pompous manner in which this convention was announced, gave the discontented party a fair pretence for examining the terms of it with close attention, when it was discovered, that they were ambiguously expressed, and might be easily evaded. The debates were warm in the H. of C. but in the House of Peers they were violent. The Prince of Wales was present, and divided, for the first time, with the minority, as did likewise several court Lords, among whom was the Earl of Scarborough. The Minister, however, carried his point. The convention was approved; but by a much smaller majority than had been usual on former court questions; and it soon after appearing

* She died about the end of the year 1737, of a cruel disorder, which, being too long concealed, terminated in a painful and fatal operation.

feeling that this convention was not thought binding by Spain, the complaints of the merchants were renewed, and war was at length declared with reluctance by the Ministry; but the bulk of the nation rejoiced in the opportunity given them to revenge the perfidy of the enemy, and to make reprisals.

An attempt was now made, by the friends of the Prince, to effect a reconciliation between the King and his Royal Highness, in which Lord Scarborough and the Duke of Argyle most heartily concurred. This attempt was ill received; and Lord Scarborough, unable to resist the struggle between his former engagements and his present feelings, gave way to that melancholy turn of mind which was but too natural to him, and hurried him to that act of violence which he committed on himself*. This fatal catastrophe was universally lamented.

Neither his grief for the loss of a dearly-beloved friend, nor the repeated defeats of an unsuccessful minority, seem, in the least, to have abated the ardour of Lord Chesterfield, in support of the measures of opposition; but, being wholly unconnected with the administration of affairs, and having laid down to himself a plan of rational education, he followed it thro' all its branches, and did not shew his talents in a more conspicuous light when he supported the rights of a kingdom, than when he condescended to be the instructor of a child.

The war, which had been so earnestly desired, was by no means so vigorously pursued, as the nation, from the vast sums expended, had reason to expect. It seemed, as Lord Chesterfield expressed it, that some malign planet hung over British counsels, and retarded or disappointed every vigorous resolution.

In 1740 the sudden death of the Emperor greatly changed the face of affairs in Europe. The deplorable situation in which he left his family affected every British heart. Nothing but the Pragmatic Sanction remained for the security of his heirs, which, notwithstanding the great names with which it was guaranteed, proved of so little signification, that every petty Elector thought of nothing but making the most of his vote, and all at the expence of the helpless and abandoned House of Austria. The King of Prus-

sia formed pretensions to certain Dutchies in Silesia, for the possession of which he did not want any formal decision in his favour, but boldly seized and openly avowed his resolution to keep them: his threats, however, were so little regarded, that certain powers rejoiced in having so fair a pretence to retaliate his menaces, and a convention was actually set on foot to part his dominions amongst the Confederates.

Things were in this situation when a motion was made in both Houses for addressing the King to remove from his councils the Minister to whom the national distress, and the ill success of the war, were imputed. Lord Chesterfield divided with the minority of 58 Peers, and joined with the 30 protesters. (See *Gent. Mag.* Vol. X.) This motion, though vigorously supported, miscarried, and the Minister again triumphed.

On the dissolution of parliament, which soon after happened, his Lordship took that opportunity to leave the kingdom, and in his tour abroad contracted so high an opinion of the King of Prussia, that he ever after was an enthusiast in his praise. The King, in return, conceived the most exalted idea of the abilities of Lord Chesterfield.

The balance of Europe, which had cost the nation so many millions to maintain, had, during this summer, been, to all appearance, compleatly destroyed. The ferment which this event had raised throughout the kingdom, had no small influence on the elections for the new parliament. On the meeting of the Members for the dispatch of business, Lord Chesterfield attended. The debates on the addresses for re-echoing the speech ran high, and Lord Chesterfield distinguished himself in the Upper House on that occasion, by a most masterly speech. (See it at large, Vol. XI.) It was, however, attended with no other effect than that of confirming both parties in the high opinion they had entertained of the great powers of the Speaker. In the Lower House the influence of the Minister was visibly diminished. The motion for addressing was carried; but it was easy to judge of the complexion of the House, by the lukewarmness with which the measures of the Minister were defended. So violent were the prejudices of the people against him, that his dependents

* See p. 118; see also Vol. IX.

pendents found it expedient to abandon him, in order to preserve their interest at his expence. The King, however, when the Minister could no longer command a majority in the Lower House, granted him protection, by advancing him to a seat in the H. of Peers, where his talents and his good-nature drew to his interest many friends. Time has since done justice to his character; and the five and twenty years peace which he preserved to a mercantile people, will be a lasting testimony of his wisdom, and of his knowledge of the true interest of the British state.

The fall of this great statesman was not attended either with that change of men or measures with which the minority had flattered their adherents. Mr. Pulteney, who had long been considered as the mouth of the minority in the Lower House, found himself in a situation that at once advanced him to little less than sovereign dignity, and exposed him to contempt. He who might have been the arbiter between the Crown and the people, made no other use of his power than to secure to himself an earldom, by which he irrecoverably lost the party he deserted, was hated by the King, and rejected with scorn by the party he espoused.

The Whigs still prevailed, and few of the violent denominations on either side found admittance. Lord Carteret was the most considerable acquisition made by the Court on this occasion. His acknowledged abilities gave new life to an expiring nation, and the people rejoiced at the exchange of an over-cautious guide, for one who was truly animated.

It was a disappointment to some not to find the name of Earl Chesterfield in the list of promotions; but those who knew the temper of the King were at no loss to account for the omission. His Lordship continued in opposition, and in some cases is thought to have discovered a too pointed resentment.

As the majority of the nation was greatly prejudiced in favour of the new Ministry, they found no difficulty in obtaining from both Houses whatever they demanded; and the success of the campaign equalled at first the wishes of the people, and of those who had planned it. But the King, inflamed with the thirst of glory which inspired his youth, and wishing to appear, like King William, at the head of a con-

federate army, intimated his desire of taking sixteen thousand Hanoverians into British pay, in order to augment it. On this measure being proposed in the House of Peers, Lord Chesterfield gave a scope to his resentment which was blamed even by his most intimate friends. He was no less severe on the gin-bill, which was afterwards proposed and passed during this session; and, in short, he opposed almost every bill that came recommended by the friends of Government.

The session was no sooner ended, than the King, full of his romantic project, set out for the continent, where he found Lord Stair, who commanded an inferior army of the Confederates, so hemmed in by the French, that it was next to a miracle that he found means to effect a retreat. The battle of Dettingen is made memorable by the valour of the young Duke of Cumberland, who was wounded in the action, and by the good fortune of the King, who, it was generally said, had on that occasion a very *lucky escape*. Lord Stair, who was the ostensible general, finding his advice slighted, and his measures thwarted, resigned the baton, and returned to the plough.

Nothing but Lord Chesterfield's zeal for the honour of his country could justify the severity with which he treated the whole conduct of this summer's campaign. He inveighed against the behaviour of the Hanoverians, and violently opposed their continuance in British pay. He was answered by Lord Chancellor Hardwick, who analysed his speech, and very pointedly exposed its exuberances.

The year 1744 was unfortunate to Lord Chesterfield by the death of two of his literary friends; Mr. Hammond, whose elegies he afterwards published, with a preface written by himself; and Mr. Pope. The Duchess of Marlborough died also this year, and left him 20,000*l.* with her best diamond ring, and the reversion of her Wimbledon estate, on failure of the Spencer family, *out of the great regard*, as she expressed it in her will, *she had for his merit*.

The same year war was declared by France against the King of Great Britain and the Queen of Hungary. The States General were strongly pressed to join their old allies; and as violently threatened by France, if they dared to depart from a strict neutrality. An army of 100,000 French at their frontiers

tiers staggered their resolution; but the sudden passage of Prince Charles over the Rhine removed their fears by calling off their unwelcome neighbours to the defence of their own provinces. The French by this manœuvre were induced to act with caution; but no advantage was taken by the Confederates of their inactivity. The Generals, influenced by opposite interests, wasted their time in contentions with each other. These contentions extended their influence to the Mediterranean, where the two Admirals sent to block up the fleets of France and Spain, out of pique to each other, suffered the enemy to escape. But, wonderful to relate! the Admiral who fought was censured; the Admiral who refused to fight, acquitted.

The want of confidence in divided councils determined the Prussian Monarch to consult his own security. A diversion which he made on the side of Bohemia turned the scale of war in favour of France; and the British Minister, who owed his power to success, being no longer able to stifle the murmurings of the people against what they called the *Drunken Administration*, yielded to the insinuations of his enemies, and in a petulant humour threw up the reins.

To Lord Carteret's administration succeeded the famous *coalition*, by which the leaders of the court and country parties agreed to divide the power among them. It was not easy to persuade the King to approve this measure; but he was told, it was the only means to accomplish his designs. Some Kings of England were formerly but the cyphers of state; when set first, they were nothing; but placed last, they rose in proportion to the value of the efficient figures. Lord Chesterfield was at the head of those who proposed the treaty of accommodation, and, when it was concluded, he had his choice, either to be employed in one of the first departments at home, or in services no less honourable and important abroad. He chose the latter.

The States General, as already hinted, had hitherto cautiously avoided taking part as principals in the war. Lord Chesterfield was flattered as being the only man in the kingdom who could prevail upon their High Mightinesses to join heartily in the common cause. He undertook the task, but not till he had received from the King's own mouth a confirmation of his in-

structions. The King, who had not seen him for more than ten years, received him coldly, but, his Lordship was conscious, not without cause; he therefore cheerfully acquiesced. He was received in Holland with every mark of distinction, and succeeded in his negotiation even beyond the most sanguine expectations of those by whom he was employed. The States, indeed, refused to declare war, but they promised, upon paper, to maintain fifty thousand men in the field, and ten thousand in their garrisons; and they yielded to the proposition of placing the Duke of Cumberland at the head of the Confederate Army. The ill success that attended his Highness's first enterprize did not diminish the lustre of his Lordship's embassy. He returned to London, in high credit, the same day that the King embarked at Harwich to visit his Electoral dominions: but, afterwards, on his going to his government in Ireland, having arrived at Dublin about the same time that his Majesty arrived in England, it was questioned by some, whether both these events were the effect of chance; seeming so like a design to avoid an interview, which probably might have been no less cold than the former*.

The events of the year 1745, in which Lord Chesterfield took an active part, are too numerous and too important for us to enlarge upon in this epitome. Suffice it to say, that, while England and Scotland were the scenes of rebellion and slaughter, Ireland, by his Lordship's prudent administration, remained in a perfect state of tranquillity. In imitation of the great model he so much admired, he resolved to be his own secretary: he gave, indeed, the perquisites of office to another, but

* An incident which happened while the Earl was in Holland gave weight to this surmise. His Lordship had long wished to provide for his Chaplain, Mr. Chenevix; and a vacancy happening in the Bench of Irish Bishops, (being nominated to the Lieutenantcy of Ireland before his Embassy,) he wrote to Lord Harrington, recommending him to the vacant see. He received for answer, that his Majesty would accept of any other person, and therefore advising him to *look out* for another Bishop. To which he returned, by begging his Lordship to desire his Majesty to *look out* for another Lord Lieutenant. This had the desired effect; and Chenevix was made Bishop of Killalloe, and a few months afterwards translated to Waterford.

did the business himself; and he frankly declared, that if, during his stay in Ireland, any one should make a successful application to the Crown thro' any other channel than his own, he would immediately throw up the Lord Lieutenancy.

During his administration the press teemed with his praises; and, indeed, no governor ever deserved more from a generous people than Lord Chesterfield. He neither burthened them with new taxes, nor increased their list with a long roll of pensioners. In all his transactions he consulted the ease, the happiness, and the interest, of the people over whom he presided; and, in return, he received their praises, their acclamations, and their blessings. Upon his leaving the country in 1746, he desired the Lord Chancellor, the Bishop of Elphin, and Lord Chief Justice, to consider of any laws that might be for the advantage of the kingdom, and to have them ready against his return; but, unfortunately for Ireland, that event never happened.

The important services which he had rendered his Sovereign both in Holland and Ireland, had, in a high degree, removed the prejudices which his Majesty had conceived against the friend and companion of his youth; and he wished to draw near his person the man who could unbend his mind, and sometimes seduce him into a laugh. An opportunity soon happened which favoured his wishes. Lord Harrington, tired of the versatility of his colleague the Duke of Newcastle, desired to resign. The King took him at his word, and pressed Lord Chesterfield to accept the seals in a manner that rendered it impossible to refuse. These two Lords succeeded each other in employments.

It was not long, however, before Lord Chesterfield was convinced, that he had made a very unequal exchange; that he had given up power, dignity, and profit, for a post, in which the active part of office, and that which required parts, fell to his lot, while, at the same time, the power and the emoluments were lodged in other hands.

The hope, however, he entertained of being able to serve his country, and to save from ruin a neighbouring ally, prevailed over every lucrative motive, and encouraged him to persevere, till he was convinced, by two years woe-ful experience, that he was unable to do any one service to any one man.

His unwearied endeavours for the restoration of peace, were constantly counteracted by the secret influence that governed the Cabinet; and, except a seat at the Board of Admiralty for his brother John, with which he was complimented on his resignation, he had not been permitted to promote any one friend.

It is remarkable, however, that three days only after his resignation, the British Plenipotentiary who had been sent to Aix-la-Chapelle, with orders to procrastinate the peace, received new instructions, to lose no time in signing the preliminary articles; on which the King could not help saying, *Chesterfield told me this six months ago.*

The audience he had of his Majesty on this his last resignation was very different from that previous to his embassy to Holland. The King, sensible that he would reject a pension, complimented his Lordship with the offer of a title of Duke. In return, the Earl begged leave to assure his Majesty of his respectful attachment to his person and government; and that, tho' he ceased to be his immediate servant, he should never cease to be his loyal subject.

Having thus briefly accompanied his Lordship through all his various scenes in public life, there remains only to shew him in his retirement; which shall be the subject of a third extract.

[So far as we have proceeded, we are told, was left complete by Dr. Maty: and, in truth, complete it may be justly estimated; for a more excellent composition of the kind is rarely to be met with in any language. The period of English history which it comprehends, from the accession of the present Family to the throne in 1714, to the latter end of 1748, is written with so much candour, and with such regard to truth, so enlivened with classic allusions, and illustrated with judicious remarks, that we are at a loss which most to admire, the author's learning, his judgment, his temper, which could carry him through the most violent contentions of party without a bias, or the elegance of his diction, which, when placed in competition with that of the celebrated Robertson, will not, we are persuaded, suffer by the comparison.]

* * * The *Strictures on Rowley's Poems* are received, and shall appear in our next. Other pieces, for which room is now wanting, shall likewise be inserted in turn.

23. EPITOME of PHILOSOPHICAL TRANSACTIONS. Vol. LXVI. for the Year 1776. Part II. 4to. 7s. 6d.

ART. XVIII. *An abridged State of the Weather, at London, for one Year, commencing with the Month of March, 1775: collected from the Meteorological Journal of the Royal Society.* By S. Horsley, LL. D. Sec.

It appears that the winds from the S. W. were again the most frequent of any, and next to these the winds from the N. E. Of the winds from the four cardinal points, the N. was the most frequent, and the E. the most rare. The autumn was the wettest quarter, and the spring the driest. The rain of the three summer months was almost half as much again as that of the three winter months; but the rain of the winter half year exceeded that of the summer half year by about one sixth of the rain of the whole year. September gave the greatest quantity of rain, and May the least, of any single month. As to the lunar influence, four only of the new moons were attended with a change of weather, and of the full moons three. Both the setting-in and the breaking-up of the great frost happened on days exempt from lunar influence: though upon the whole, the trial turns out more in favour of the moon this year than it did the last. The quantity of rain that fell in the whole year was 27, 111. The S. W. wind gave more than two thirds of the whole. The least height of the thermometer (in Jan. 1776) was 13, 5.

ART. XIX. *Extract of a Meteorological Journal for the Year 1775, kept at Bristol.* By Sam. Farr, M. D.

ART. XX. *Extract of a Register of the Barometer, Thermometer, and Rain, at Lyndon, in Rutland, 1775.* By Tho. Barker, Esq;

For these we must refer to the articles. To the latter is annexed, "An Experiment of parting Salt-water from Fresh, by freezing," similar to that tried by Capt. Cook, in his late voyage, in lat. $61^{\circ} 35'$ S. Mr. Barker exposed some salt-water to freeze, during the hard frost: what was frozen, when drained from the salt-water which filled the hollows, was fresh. Some use, he thinks, may be made of this discovery in making salt.

ART. XXI. *An Account of the Meteorological Instruments used at the Royal Society's House.* By the Hon. Henry Cavendish, F. R. S.

An account is here given, 1. "of the thermometers, with reflections concerning some precautions necessary to be used in making experiments with those instruments, and in adjusting their fixed points; 2. of the barometer rain-gage, wind, and hygrometer; 3. of the variation-compass, with observations; 4. of the dipping-needle, with observations." For particulars we must also refer; nor can they well be abridged, or many of them understood without diagrams.

ART. XXII. *The Method taken for preserving the Health of the Crew of his Majesty's Ship the Resolution, during her late Voyage round the World.* By Capt. James Cook, F. R. S.

It appears by this account, that the seamen had plenty of sweet wort, and sour crout; both highly antiscorbutic, rob of lemons and oranges, and portable soup or broth boiled with vegetables; were furnished with sugar in the room of oil, and wheat instead of much oatmeal; were taken great care of in their labour, their persons, hammocks, &c. and the ship and its coppers kept clean and dry; the fat boiled out of the salt-beef and pork was never given to them; and fresh-water was taken wherever it could be procured. In consequence of these precautions, and the extraordinary attention given by the Admiralty, the voyage of three years and 18 days, thro' all the climates from 52° N. to 71° S. was performed with the loss of one man only, by disease, and three by accidents. Smoak and fire, Capt. Cook adds, purify a ship much better than vinegar. See Vol. XLV.

ART. XXIII. *Extraordinary Electricity of the Atmosphere observed at Islington, in the Month of October, 1775.* By Mr. Tiberius Cavallo.

After premising a description of the quadrant electrometer, and other apparatus used with an electrical kite on this occasion; we are told that the kite was raised about 310 feet, that the electricity was discovered positive and pretty strong, that it increased and decreased by the passing of a cloud, that coated phials were charged from the string of the kite, and several shocks given with them, &c. and that no thunder or lightning was perceived in the day, nor for some days before or after.

ART. XXIV. *Proposals for the Recovery of People apparently drowned.* By John Hunter, Esq; F. R. S.

This

This intelligent writer has here collected several observations and experiments relative to the loss and recovery of the actions of life, considers more particularly the loss and recovery of the actions of life by drowning, and recommends the following means:—If assistance is procured early, blowing air into the lungs may be sufficient. If an hour or more is lost, then stimulating medicines are to be used; such as vapours of volatile alkali mixed with the air, and blown in by the nose*, pressing gently at the same time the larynx against the œsophagus and spine. While this is doing, the assistants should prepare bed-cloaths moderately warmed. If these bed-cloaths are put over the patient so as scarce to touch him, the steams of volatile alkali, or of warm balsams and essential oils, may be thrown in contact with many parts of the body, and at the same time the like steams conveyed into the stomach as before directed. This last should be done, with all possible nimbleness. Steams of the like kind should be thrown up by the anus, and small quantities of stimulating fluids may be thrown into the stomach; such as spirits of hartshorn, peppermint water, juice of horse-radish, or balsams and turpentine. In one particular Dr. Hunter is singular; and that is, in moderating the means, instead of increasing them, when signs of life begin to appear. He forbids bleeding, dislikes the fumes of tobacco, and prefers the steams of the stimulants already mentioned. He cautions against placing the patient against hot fires, and recommends moderate warmth at first, which may be increased afterwards, in proportion as the patient grows more able to bear the heat.

ART. XXV. *An extraordinary Case of wounded Intestines.* By Charles Nourse, Surgeon, at Oxford.

Half of the intestinal tube was protruded through the wound, and, after the prolapsed intestines were reduced, the breach for many days had an alarming appearance, and some of the *feces* were discharged through it; but, by great care and attention, and proper remedies (here mentioned), the wound incured, the discharge lessened, and about the 22d day ceased. Mr.

* This, Dr. Hunter says, may be administered by means of a double pair of bellows applied to the nostrils, and by holding spirits of hartshorn in a cup under the receiver of the bellows.

Nourse observes, that before the wound began to close it burst open, and assumed a circular form, the least diameter of which was more than three inches; that he was astonished at the horrid appearance; that, at the bottom of this dreadful opening, nothing was to be seen but the circumvolution of the small guts; that he could not easily conceive how this amazing breach was to be restored; that he could now plainly discern from whence the *feces* made their exit, which was from the middle of that part of the colon that lies between the left kidney and the upper part of the sacrum where it forms the rectum. It was pleasing, he says, to observe, from day to day, the progress Nature made in renovating this formidable breach. After a little time, the surface of the intestines looked florid, and began to pullulate, throwing out small grains of flesh from every point: these granules, daily increasing, became at length one uniform surface, and in seven weeks the wound was compleatly healed.

ART. XXVII. (*misprinted*) *Extract of a Letter from Mr. Alexander Small, Surgeon to the Train of Artillery, at Minorca, to Sir John Pringle, Bart. P. R. S. Dated St. Philip's, Aug. 8, 1775.*

Tertians, so much dreaded in that island, this writer attributes to the putrid vapour exhaled partly from the water plentifully bestowed by the inhabitants on their gardens, and partly from the soft stone on which most of the houses are built. This opinion he supports by proofs.

ART. XXVI. *Of the Tides in the South Seas.* By Capt. James Cook, F. R. S.

In Endeavour river, on the E. coast of New-Holland, in lat. 50° 26' S. the ship stuck on a reef of coral rocks, at high water. The next tide was not high enough to float her, but the night-tide rose higher than the day-tide, and heaved her off. The times of high water on the full and change days were about a quarter after nine; the evening tide, at the height of the spring, rose nine feet perpendicular, the morning tide scarce seven. The wind at S. E. blew briskly, and was rather stronger during the day than the night. How far this might affect the evening-tide the Capt. does not determine, nor can assign any other cause for this difference.

ART. XXVII. *An Experimental Examination of the Quantity and Proportion*

portion of mechanic Power necessary to be employed in giving different Degrees of Velocity to heavy Bodies from a State of Rest. By Mr. John Smeaton, F. R. S.

This article not being generally interesting or intelligible, and requiring also a diagram, we must refer our mathematical readers to the work. Suffice it to say that this author has here drawn and described a machine which he has used to determine what proportion or quantity of mechanical power is expended in giving the same body different degrees of velocity, and finds his experiments to come out very different from the opinions and calculations of the most approved writers, who reason according to the Newtonian definition.

ART. XXVIII. *A new and general Method of finding simple and quickly-converging Series; by which the Proportion of the Diameter of a Circle to its Circumference may easily be computed to a great Number of Places or Figures.* By Charles Hutton, Esq; F. R. S.

This too can only interest mathematicians.

ART. XXIX. *An Account of a very extraordinary Effect of Lightning on a Bullock, at Owanborow, in the Parish of Iford, near Lewes, in Sussex. In sundry Letters, from Mr. James Lambert, Landscape-Painter, at Lewes; and one from William Green, Esq; at Lewes, to Wm. Henly, Esq; F. R. S.*

The bullock here struck being pyed, white and red, the lightning stripped off all the white hair from his back, leaving the red-hair unhurt. Other instances are also adduced of the like nature. One beast became sore in the injured parts, and threw out putrid matter in pustules. In some queries annexed it is asked, whether the dark-coloured hairs are not stronger in their texture than the white or light-coloured ones; and, if so, whether this may not be owing to their being more deeply rooted, and partaking more largely of that nutritive matter which produces and supports hair? Another * writer suggested, that there may be something peculiar in colours, as being conductors or nonconductors of electricity; and that red bodies may, perhaps, be replete with electric matter, while

white bodies may be destitute of it †. *Sub judice lis est.*

ART. XXX. *Of the Light produced by Inflammation.* By George Fordyce, M. D. F. R. S.

Substances heated to between 6 and 700° of Fahrenheit's thermometer become luminous in the dark, first red, next colourless, then yellowish, lastly, a pure white, called a melting heat. The intenseness of the light depends upon the density of the heated body, and the colour of the ignited matter affects the colour of the light. Several other curious observations may be found in this article.

ART. XXXI. *Experiments on ignited Bodies.* By John Roebuck, M. D. F. R. S.

By these experiments it appeared, agreeably to the assertion of M. Buffon, that iron, when heated, increased in weight, and so did silver, though it produces no calx from being heated red-hot, as iron does.

ART. XXXII. *Experiments and Observations on a new Apparatus, called, A Machine for exhibiting perpetual Electricity.* By Wm. Henly, F. R. S.

This machine (made by Mr. Geo. Adams) was invented by M. Volta, of Coma, near Milan. It consisted of a circular plate of glass, about eight inches in diameter, covered on one side with a coating of bees-wax and rosin, about the 16th part of an inch thick. This coat of wax, &c. being strongly excited with a dry warm flannel, a circular board of the same dimensions was placed upon it, coated with tinfoil, and furnished with a glass-handle screwed to, and standing upright upon it. These bodies having remained in contact some seconds, the board was raised up by the glass handle; when, applying the knuckle to the tinfoil coating, a snap was heard, a small spark seen, and a sensation felt. On replacing the board, &c. and touching the tinfoil as before, the same phenomena were produced, and might for a long time be repeated. For the theory ascertained by experiments we must refer to the article.

ART. XXXIII. *Account of the Iron Ore lately found in Siberia.* By Petr. Simon Pallas, M. D. F. R. S.

We have here a particular account of the place and circumstances in which this mass of native iron was found, its natural state, and some observations concerning it.

* Dr. A. Fothergill, of Northampton.

GENT. MAG. April, 1777.

† Many substances must certainly be excepted from this rule.—W. Henly.

ART.

ART. XXXIV. *On the Crystallizations observed on Glass.* By James Keir, Esq; of Stourbridge.

Different crystallizations have been observed in glass, according to the circumstances with which their concretions have been accompanied. And this quality in glass to crystallize favours the opinion that the great native crystal of *lapis lazuli*, such as those which form the Giants Causeway, or the pillars of Staffa, have been produced by the crystallization of a vitreous *lava*, rendered fluid by the fire of volcanoes.

ART. XXXV. *A Belt on the Disc of Saturn, described.* By M. Messier, F. R. S.

This belt was observed at Paris, since the 14th of May, 1776. It is of a fainter light on the body of Saturn, opposite to the part of the ring behind the planet. It is pretty broad, and almost as distinct as those of Jupiter. If any inequalities should be seen in this belt, the planet's revolution round its axis may be better ascertained. Messrs. John and James Cassini discovered this phenomenon about the end of the last century.

ART. XXXVI. *An Account of some poisonous Fish, in the South-Seas.* By Mr. Wm. Anderson, now Surgeon of the Resolution.

We are here told how the persons who ate the fish were affected, with the method of treating the disorder, and an account of the fish. Dogs who had eaten of it were more affected than the men, and two hogs who had eaten of the offals died. (See Vol. XLVI.)

ART. XXXVII. omitted in the original.

ART. XXXVIII. *Experiments on ignited Substances.* By Mr. John Whitehurst.

As this writer's experiments on heated metals, particularly gold and iron, suggest a different idea from that of M. Buffon, [mentioned above, Art. xxxi.] he apprehends a mistake in that learned philosopher's account of the weight of heated iron.

ART. XXXIX. *An Account of a Suppression of Urine cured by a Puncture made in the Bladder through the Anus.* By Dr. Robert Hamilton, Physician, at King's-Lynn, in Norfolk.

This patient being in great distress, and his life in imminent danger, Dr. H. with a trocar, thro' the anus, perforated the coats of the intestinum rectum and bladder, and the intervening cellular membrane, all then pressed

close together. The method of performing the operation was this:—a trocar of the middle size, with its point well oiled, and guarded by the extremity of the fore-finger, was introduced into the anus, until the tip of the finger reached the anterior part of the tumour: when the finger being a little withdrawn, and the point of the instrument brought into contact with the tumour, it was plunged into it, and the perforator being pulled out, the water immediately followed: a strait catheter was then quickly introduced thro' the canula into the bladder, lest, as it collapsed and shrunk upwards as the water was discharged, the canula should prove too short; the canula was then slipped out, and the catheter suffered to remain till all the water was drawn off, which being all discharged the catheter was taken out, and the patient put to bed. Though this method was not new, it was new to Dr. Hamilton, who has likewise discovered that a composition of ten grains of calomel, with two grains of pure opium, made into a bolus with any conserve, is the best remedy for suppressions of urine. If the first dose fails, a second is to be given in six hours; and the Doctor says, he has seldom had occasion to order a third.

ART. XL. *Observations made during the late Frost, at Northampton.* By A. Fothergill, M. D.

The thermometer, when lowest, (Jan. 30, 1776,) was at 9°; and Feb. 2 it had risen to 40°.

ART. XLI. *An Account of the Magnetical Machine contrived by the late Dr. Gowin Knight, F. R. S. and presented to the R. S. by John Fothergill, M. D. F. R. S.*

Without the figure annexed the explanation would be unintelligible.

ART. XLII. *Demonstrations of two Theorems, mentioned in Art. xxv. for the Year 1775.* By Charles Hutton, Esq; F. R. S.

This too requires a diagram.

ART. XLIII. *Experiments made in order to ascertain the Nature of some Mineral Substances, &c.* By Peter Woulfe, F. R. S.

For these experiments we must also refer to the article. They were made in return for the interest of Mr. Baker's bequest of 100l. decreed to the observer by the Society.

The volume ends with the presents made to the R. S. for the year 1775; with the names of the donors.

24. *A Commentary, with Notes, on the Four Evangelists, and the Acts of the Apostles: together with a new Translation of St. Paul's First Epistle to the Corinthians, with a Paraphrase and Notes. To which are added other theological Pieces. By Zachary Pearce, D. D. late Lord Bishop of Rochester. To the whole is prefixed some Account of his Lordship's Life and Character, written by himself. Published from the original Manuscripts, by John Derby, M. A. his Lordship's Chaplain, Rector of Southfleet and Longfield. In 2 Vols. 4to. 2l. 4s. in boards. Cadell.*

THE Life of this eminent Prelate by himself has been given in a former month. His character is also judiciously drawn, and several other particulars annexed, by the Editor.

“*The Miracles of Jesus vindicated*” from the attacks of Woolston, first printed in 1727 and 1728, of which there have been five editions, and “*Epistola Duæ*,” published in 1721, but long out of print, are added to render the work more complete; and also *two Letters*, never before printed, to Dr. Daniel Waterland, upon the Eucharist.

His Lordship's other works are,
Nine Sermons upon public occasions, one on Self-murder, and a *Concio ad Clerum*.

No. 572, in the 8th Volume of the *Spectator*, upon Quacks.

No. 633, in the same Volume, upon Eloquence. And

The Letter signed *Ned Mum*, in No. 121 of the 2d Volume of the *Guardian*.

Cicero de Oratore, 1716, of which there have been } four editions.

Longinus de Sublimitate, 1724 - - - } six.

Cicero de Officiis, 1745, - - - } two.

An Account of Trinity College. Cambridge, 1721.

A Letter to the Clergy of the Church of England, on Occasion of the Bishop of Rochester's Commitment to the Tower. 2d edition, 1722.

The same in French.

A Review of the Text of Milton, 1733.

Four Letters against Dr. Middleton. 3d edition, 1752.

A curious Account is also inserted relating to the publishing of Sir Isaac Newton's Chronology of Ancient Kingdoms, 1728. In a letter to the Rev. Dr. Hunt, Hebrew Professor at Oxford, 1754.

To the above we beg leave to add, that No. 114 in the *Free Thinker*, we are well assured, was also by Bishop Pearce, which, as the learned Editor seems not apprized of it, and the work that contains it is in few hands, our readers will not be displeased to see in some future Magazine.

This work begins with a Dissertation on the Year of the Birth of Christ, which the Bishop fixes to have been on December 25, in Herod's 33d year. A short specimen of the Commentary shall be given.

“Matthew XXVII.

The TEXT.

The COMMENTARY.

50 (g) Jesus, when he had cried again with a loud voice, yielded up the ghost.

50 (g) See Luke xxiii. 46, and John xix. 30.

51 And behold the (b) vail of the temple was rent in twain from the top to the bottom; and the earth did quake, and the rocks rent,

51 (b) A sort of curtain, of which there were two. See note (S).

52 And the (i) graves were opened, and many bodies of the saints which slept, arose,

52 (i) This seems to have been occasioned by the earthquake, and rending of the rocks, ver. 51; graves were often made in rocks, ver. 60.

53 (k) And came out of the graves after his resurrection, and went into the holy city, and appeared unto many.

53 (k) Rather, *And those who came out of the graves went after his resurrection into the holy city, and were*

NOTE.

(S) V. 51. *The vail of the Temple.*] One of these vails was in the Sanctuary, and divided the place called *The Holy One* from that which was called *The Most Holy*; or the *Sanctum Sanctorum*: the other of them was placed in the front of the porch of the Sanctuary, on the outside of it. Josephus makes mention of both sorts in Bell. Jud. v. 3, 4, 5, but it is uncertain which of them is here meant.

seen

54 Now when the Centurion, and they that were with him watching Jesus, saw the earthquake, and those things that were done, they feared greatly, saying, Truly this was (1) the son of God.

His interpretation of one passage being singular, and having occasioned some speculation, we will give it at length, without a comment of ours, that the reader may judge for himself.

Luke X. 41, 2.

TEXT.

41 And Jesus answered and said unto her, Martha, Martha, thou art (a) careless, and troubled (b) about many things.

42 (c) But one thing is (E) needful. (d) And Mary hath chosen (e) that good part, which shall not be taken away from her.

COMMENTARY.

41. (a) Rather, *jull of anxious cares*, and therefore *troubled* and *hurried* (b) in providing many dishes for my meal.

42 (c) Rather, *And there is need of one thing*, i. e. of one dish only for me to eat of.

Ib. (d) Rather, *But Mary*.

Ib. (e) *This good part*, i. e. of hearing my word, ver. 39, which is preferable to the *part* of preparing food for me.

NOTES.

(T) V. 54. See Dan. iii. 25, where Nebuchadnezzar uses the words in the same sense. And so Virg. in *Æn.* iv. 12, represents Dido, when admiring the comeliness of *Æneas's* person, and the greatness of his courage, as saying,
Credo equidem (nec vana fides) genus esse Deorum.

(E) The word *χρειάζομαι*, here used, is used after the same manner for want of food, in Mark ii. 25, where of David it is said, *χρειάζομαι ἐσθῆς*, *he had need*, when it was meant that he was hungry. See Luc. Brug. not. in loc. Vol. III. by way of supplement."

Considering the respectable name it bears, the time and attention that were bestowed on it, and the unprecedented sacrifice which his Lordship made, or would have made, to it, of all his honours and preferments, we question whether the sanguine expectations which the public had formed of this important work will be fully answered.

His Lordship, having had a long connection with the late Lord Bath, has given the following character of him, different in some respects from what he has generally received :

"William Pulteney, Earl of Bath, descended from a very ancient family, (the De Pulteneys, who, I think, came to England with the Norman Duke, William,) was, by inheritance and prudent œconomy, possessed of a very large estate, out of which he yearly bestowed, contrary to the opinion of those who were less acquainted with him, more than a tenth part of his whole income. He was a firm friend to the established religion of his country, and free from all the vices of the age, even in his youth. He constantly attended the public worship of God, and all the offices of it in his parish-church, while his health permitted it; and when his great age and infirmities prevented him from so doing, he supplied that defect by daily reading over the morning-service of the Church before he came out of his bedchamber. That he had quick and lively parts, a fine head, and sound judgment; the many things which he published occasionally, sufficiently testify. He had twice, chiefly by his own personal weight, overturned the Ministry; viz. in 1741 and 1745; though he kept not in power long at each of those great events, which was occasioned by his adhering to his resolution of not filling any place of profit or honour in the Administration; and by some other means less creditable to his associates than to himself, which the writer of this account is well acquainted with. The Bishop of

of Rochester had lived near forty years in friendship with him; and, for a great part of those years, in an intimacy with him. In his life-time he made him, among other presents, that of a very fine portrait of him, drawn by Mr. Hoare, of Bath; and, at his death, he bequeathed to him an emerald ring, of considerable value, in the following words: "I bequeath to the Bishop of Rochester my emerald ring, which I desire him to wear, in memory of a friend who truly esteemed him.

"This ring was bequeathed by Bishop Pearce, with the same affection, and in the very same words, to Dr. John Thomas, who, on his resignation, succeeded him in the deanery, and, at his death, according to his most earnest wish, in the bishoprick."

25. *A Dialogue on Friendship and Society.*

By the Translator of the Life of Petrarch. Small 8vo. pp. 178. Becket.

Mrs. Dobson, in return "for the happiness she has received from society in the various connexions of her life, and for the candour and indulgence of the respected public," offers this acknowledgment, hoping "to touch the heart, and enlarge and animate its feelings, and to promote an active benevolence in society." In these most laudable endeavours she has happily succeeded, though (as she observes) "on so worn-out a subject" it is difficult to offer any thing new. And the authorities which she has produced from other writers throw great light upon her subject, and add to the merit of her work. The scene is laid in an arbour in sight of the Welch Mountains, near a large river, the ocean, and a spacious town, which we conclude is Liverpool; and the dialogue is supposed to pass between Amanda and Aspasia, two friends in the middle of life, long united by mutual sympathy, frequently separated, and now happily met in the country, to contemplate the beauties of Nature, and enjoy each others conversation. The light in which Amanda begins with considering Friendship is "its connection with and use to the world as well as to individuals;" but we cannot pretend to follow it through all the pleasing and important points of view in which both the friends place it, and the historical incidents by which their discourse is illustrated and enlivened. We shall therefore only add, that, in conclusion, from the affection of Jonathan to David, and the love of Ruth to Naomi, in the Old Testament, the undaunted friendship of the Baron De Clum to John Huss, in modern times, and a late instance of tenderness in private life, the author rises by a noble climax to our Saviour's friendship toward St. John, and the tender manner in which he left the memorial of this af-

fection to him, in the hour of departing life: *When Jesus therefore saw his mother, and the disciple standing by whom he loved, he saith unto his mother, Woman, behold thy Son! then saith he to the disciple, Behold thy mother! and from that hour this disciple took her unto his own home.*

"This short and affecting drawing of tender friendship, heightened by filial piety, and exerted in the agony of a most painful death, is *above all comment*; and with many other pictures in these sacred books cannot fail, one should think, to touch every heart by the beautiful simplicity and energy with which they are enforced."

"Here Amanda concluded the subject, and the shades of evening approaching, the friends retired to their peaceful mansion; and to the enjoyment of that friendship, which *Experience* had enabled them to describe."

26. *A Journey from Gibraltar to Malaga; with a View of that Garrison and its Environs; a particular Account of the Towns in the Hoya of Malaga; the Antient and Natural History of those Cities; of the Coast between them; and of the Mountains of Ronda. Illustrated with the Medals of each municipal Town; and a Chart, Perspectives, and Drawings, taken in the Year 1772. By Francis Carter, Esq; 2 Vols. 8vo. Cadell.*

WE are given to understand, by an advertisement prefixed to this work, that 13 of the principal drawings, elegantly engraved upon a proper scale to bind up with it, are to be purchased at the price of five-and-twenty shillings. A chart, however, upon a new construction, and two plates of medals, accompany the work, which, to the antiquarian and student, will be a valuable acquisition.

The journey from Gibraltar to Malaga is, indeed, but of small extent; but the writer has enlivened it with such a variety of curious observations as few travellers have an opportunity of making, and fewer still a capacity of

to make. The Roman and Moorish antiquities of the kingdom of Granada, has been the author's favourite study during a long absence from his native country; and it must be owned, that, if the travellers who lately visited Palmyra, found an inexpressible pleasure by reading Homer in the valley of Scamandra, Mr. Carter's pleasure must have been no less sensible in contemplating the glory of Cæsar on the Plains of Monda, where he fought for the dominion of the world, and obtained the victory.

But whatever satisfaction the traveller might feel within himself, the reader can only be benefited by the effects which his researches have produced, the most important of which seem to be the discovery of many antient coins, statues, and monumental inscriptions, of great use, as he somewhere observes, in clearing up points of history, and ascertaining the true situation of towns and cities which time has destroyed, and of which nothing but the names remain at this day. Of fragments of this kind the antiquarian will find abundance to gratify his curiosity in this work; and for those who read for entertainment only, they will not be wholly disappointed.

From the Chronicle of Don Alonzo, King of Castile, which contains the history of those gallant actions, which determined the fate of the Mahomedan dominion in Spain, we shall select, by way of specimen, an anecdote of Henry Plantagenet, Duke of Lancaster, which has been omitted by all the English Historians, who have celebrated the actions of that valiant Prince. The battle of Tarifa, in which the Moorish army, consisting of 60,000 horse, and 400,000 foot, were defeated, had raised the reputation of Don Alonzo to such a pitch throughout Christendom, that Henry Plantagenet, Duke of Lancaster, Earl of Derby, Lincoln, and Leicester, great grandson to Henry III. and grandfather to Henry IV. commanding at this time [1342] the English forces in Guienne, obtained leave from Edw. III. to serve a campaign under Don Alonzo, at the siege of Algeziras. On his arrival in Spain, being informed that a battle was daily expected to be fought between the Christians and the united troops of the Infidels of Fez, and the King of Granada, he hastened his march, and made such dispatch, that, when he arrived in Seville, only the Earl of Salisbury, and four of his Knights, had

been able to accompany him; they were honourably received in that city by the English factory, and lodged in their house.

Henry was followed by several companies of horse, and when he arrived at the Spanish camp, was received by Don Alonzo, the Spanish Monarch, with all the marks of esteem due to his high birth. He soon signalized his valour in an action wherein the impetuosity of his courage carried him beyond his followers, and into the thickest of the barbarians, but on being succoured he drove them back to the town. Two English Knights, out of an excess of valour, followed the enemy within their gates, shewing to the astonished barbarians that undaunted spirit of our forefathers, which, transmitted without blot or blemish to their sons, has raised the British empire to its present pitch of greatness. The Moors fought, as the Chronicle tells us, to take them prisoners, and would not slay them, thereby evidencing a great sense of honour and courage on themselves, who could thus respect it in an enemy.

The Duke of Lancaster, in one of these combats, had two of his Knights slain, and was wounded himself by an arrow, in the face; which honourable scar he carried with him to the grave. He was the champion of the English cause, in France, and learned the art of war under the invincible banners of his cousin, Edward, the Black Prince. For his superior virtues he was stiled the Good Duke; but his glorious career was shortened by the plague of London, in 1361, five years before the birth of Henry the IVth, son of his daughter Blanch, and John of Gaunt.---Mr. Carter remarks, that the siege of Algeziras was the most antient in which mention is made of guns being in use in Spain. The historian relates, as a wonderful phenomenon, that they would cut a man's arm or leg off, and kill at a distance. They were used by the Moors, who, notwithstanding, were obliged to surrender the city to the Spaniards.

27. *A Letter to a new-married Lady.* By Mrs. Chapone, Author of the *Letters on the Improvement of the Mind, &c.* Dilly. pp. 30. 6d.

EVERY thing that falls from the pen of Mrs. Chapone must improve the minds of her readers. We therefore recommend this publication to all new-married ladies, and, as it is so short, will not injure it by an extract.

Mr. URBAN,

HEARING the following ballad sung lately in the streets, I could not avoid buying and sending it to you, as the thoughts seem to me so much above par, and are fraught with so good and kind a meaning, that I shrewdly suspect they originate from some superior genius in disguise.

Yours, D. J.

I.

COME let us all pray for protection
To our gracious heavenly God,
Lest we have cause for deep reflection,
Like the unhappy Dr. Dodd,
Who, though so great, so fine a preacher,
And once a Chaplain, as they tell,
This reverend and learned teacher,
How, alas! alas! he has fell!

II.

His yearly income, we are informed,
Was five or six hundred so round;
And if he could not live upon it,
How must a curate with forty pound?
But pride and luxury bring ruin,
And to the greatest misery:
Now this was Dr. Dodd's undoing,
And set him upon forgery.

III.

He forg'd the bond, it was purporting
To be the bond of a noble Peer;
Four thousand two hundred pounds it mentions,
Which Dr. Dodd received, we're clear:
He paid the broker he employed
For his trouble, without doubt,
And in a very few days after
This forgery it was found out.

IV.

The noble Lord deny'd the signing,
And Dr. Dodd was taken up,
Just at the time he had provided
An entertainment for to sup.
He was examin'd and committed,
And has been try'd, cast, and condemn'd,
And a shameful death must suffer,
Unless one Person stands his friend.

V.

O how his whole frame shook and trembled,
When sentence upon him was past,
To think, if mercy does not save him,
He must at Tyburn die at last!
With grief and anguish quite dejected,
In Newgate cells he now does lay:
O may his prayers be well received
Before the fatal, awful day!

VI.

Who could have thought the reverend preacher,
That never led his flock astray,
Should wander wide from what he taught
them,
And go himself out of the way!
But it is plain, by the cock crowing,
How frail we are, both great and small,
And so let him who thinks he standeth,
Always take heed lest he fall.

The INFLUENZA, a Tale.

AN antient sage, but when or where
The antient records don't declare,
The fate of empires who as well
As Moore or Partridge cou'd foretel,
Their rise, their changes, or their doom,
And peep in Time's prolific womb,
Read in Heav'n's vast star-letter'd book,
On which whole nights he'd eager look,
The stream whose salutary tide
His native town with lymph supply'd,
Wou'd,—such was Heaven's all-wise decree,—
E'er long possess a quality
Of such a strange and dangerous nature,
That sure as fate each human creature
Who thereof tasted, wou'd commence
Bankrupt in judgment, wit and sense,
Half fool, half madman, nor recover
His former self, twelve moons 'till over;
Due to a planet's poisonous bane,
Whose *Influenza* then wou'd reign.

The honest sage with warmth avow'd
Their danger to the list'ning crowd;
But they, with scorn his caution laugh at,
Determin'd their lov'd stream to quaff at,
(More faith our modern vulgar show,
As modern fortune-mongers know,)
Whilst he, in thought at least, more wise,
From other sources hoards supplies,
Resolv'd to spend the time in mirth,
To which *their* follies wou'd give birth,
As he, of all his brother cits
Alone, wou'd keep unhurt his wits.

The planet rul'd, and *Folly* join'd
With *Madness* govern'd every mind;
Throughout the town you nought could spy
But *outré* flights of lunacy;
Folly proclaim'd her motley fair,
And *Fashion* masqueraded there;
Truth, Judgment, Wit and Reason fled,
And Nature danc'd upon her head.—

Here antique maids of sixty three
Drest out lamb-fashion you might see;
Here youthful belles, whose studied pride
Was Nature's loveliest gifts to hide,
With Babel-towers of hair as high
As if they meant to kiss the sky;
On which as on a main-mast head,
Their streamers to the wind were spread;
When seen behind, to your surprize
They seem'd of Patagonian size.
When viewed before, their heads seem plac'd
Midway, where Nature gives the waist,
So very droll their dress and *ton*,
You'd swear they'd tumbled from the moon,
Or rather flown,—for plumes they bore
That spoke 'em beings given to soar:—
Here Politicians, whose wise sway
Wou'd make a prostrate world obey,
Yet ask these Solons if they knew
If east or westward lay Peru,
Or whether France and Spain were isles,
They knew no more than John o' Sticks:—
Physicians, whose amazing knowledge
Despis'd the paltry aid of college,
Skillful in all things but the skill
To read their own drawcanfir bill;

From

From drawing teeth in barbers shops,
And recipes of old wives sops,
To make poor patients sh—t and sp—w,
Who all their art and knowledge drew;
Yet who from chariots as from rostrums,
Harangued, and dealt their poisonous nos-
trums:—

Here preaching captains;—fighting preach-
Here leather-apron'd Gospel-teachers,
Who as ambassadors from Heaven
Boasted alone credentials given,
The turnpike-gate of Zion hill,
To open or to shut at will;—
And what's more strange, you might behold
Thousands who swallowed what they told.

These and a many whimsies more
Sure proofs of *Influenza* bore.

At first each droll excentric whim,
From folly sprung, delighted him;
But folly's of that trifling kind
It cannot long amuse the mind,
It's flimsy pleasures soon blew o'er,
Society's blest joys no more
To our wise Sir, alas! were known,
Amid a crowd he liv'd alone;
To fools he seem'd not over wise,
His dress, phrase, manners they despise,
From theirs so different, that he found
Himself quite bury'd above ground;
In short, they talk'd with serious air
(Rating him madder than March hare)
Of shutting him in some dark cell,
With straw-crown'd emperors to dwell;
Which made him almost mad as those
Who daily drank th' enchanted dose.

What's to be done? what course pursued?
His brethren he with envy viewed,
Who tho' infected yet were gay,
And chearful as the birds in May,
All with their own sweet persons pleas'd,
Nor diffidence or knowledge teaz'd;
For tho' in Wisdom's lore deficient,
Each thought his own great store sufficient.

Tir'd with his solitary state,
He found, alas! tho' somewhat late,
That to be wise mid *Folly's* train,
Were but to treasure needless pain;
To the enchanted stream he flew,
And to his wisdom bad adieu;
He drank;—grew foolish like the rest,
And like his brother fools was blest.

If thro' the crowd unnotic'd you'd pass by,
With *Fashion's* follies modestly comply;
For singularity's a mark of pride
Which genuine wisdom ever must deride.

York.

J. R.

*Inscription on a curious CHAMBER-STOVE,
in the Form of an Urn, contrived in such a
Manner as to make the Flame descend instead
of rise from the Fire, invented by the cele-
brated Dr. Benjamin Franklin. Written by
the Rev. Mr. Odell, an Episcopal Clergy-
man, at Brunswick, in New-Jersey.*

LIKE a Newton sublimely he soar'd.
To a summit before unattain'd;
New regions of science explor'd,
And the palm of philosophy gain'd.

With a spark that he caught from the skies
He display'd an unparallel'd wonder,
And we saw with delight and surprize,
That his rod could defend us from thunder!

O had he been wise to pursue
The track for his talents design'd,
What a tribute of praise had been due
To the teacher and friend of mankind.

But to covet political fame
Was in him a degrading ambition,
A spark that from *Lucifer* came,
And kindled the blaze of sedition.

Let candor, then, write on his urn,
Here lies the renowned inventor,
Whose flame to the skies ought to burn,
But, inverted, descends to the centre!

A PARAPHRASE on the first Ten Verses of
the 72d PSALM.

Taken from a New-York Paper, of Feb. 13.

GOD of all worlds! preserve the King,
Grant him thy judgments, guard his
throne,

And shade beneath thy heavenly wing
In truth and righteousness his son.

Then will our George in splendor reign,
Blessing his people more and more,
Each subject's rightful plea maintain,
The mighty rich, the humble poor.

Mountains shall then bring vast increase,
And righteousness each little hill,
Laborious indigence find peace,
And all wrong doers suffer ill.

As long as sun and moon endure,
Let kindred nations laud thy praise,
And sacredly transmit secure,
From age to age, such blissful days.

As dews upon the snowy fleece,
Or timely rains replete the earth,
His guidance will restore and bless,
And give to virtue's cause new birth,
Domain and freedom Brunswick boasts,
O'er the Atlantic's briny road,
From British and Hibernian coasts,
From east to west, from flood to flood.

And ye, unhappy sons of shame,
Authors of woe and deep distress,
Again shall aggrandize his name,
Throughout the western wilderness.

Your kings, protectors, lords of isles,
Shall homage pay, and tribute bring,
Whilst God's Appointed, mercy smiles,
And millions shout, Long live the King!

PILGRIM.

EPIGRAM

On Miss HAWTAIN, born without Hands.

NATURE neglected this ignoble part,
While on the face she lavish'd all her
art.

Thus sculptors charm us with a like deceit,
We gaze, admire, and think the bust complete.
Canterbury.

J. S.

Extract of a Letter said to be written at New-York. If the Facts are not true, they are plausible; and a Page, we hope, will not be thought too much by our readers for the Encouragement of an improving Genius, who, if we mistake not, has more than once before endeavoured to amuse the Town.

THE writer, after a proper introduction to his friend, apologizes for not sending him the history of the campaign; but adds, that the information he has sent would be better even for the Minister than the exactest detail of every skirmish we have had with these perverse raggamuffins, who plague us while they can't oppose us, and whom we can't subdue, though we beat them.

"In a word, then," continues he, the chapter of the Hessians is worth the attention of the Minister, verse by verse. You will easily imagine, that, differing as we do in language, manners, and ideas, English and Hessians did not coalesce into one corps; not but that there was great communication and constant visiting, especially among the principal officers; but these were rather national civilities than personal kindnesses, and our younger people hardly kept up any communication with them at all. They rather affected to despise the thriftiness of the Hessian prudence, as a something base and sordid. The Hessian, naturally fierce, was not backward to return the disdain, and affected to consider the volatile spirit with which our youngsters went to war, as unsoldierly, and talked of themselves as the body on whom the success of the war was to depend. Whatever has since been the effects, the prudence and good sense of Sir William turned these vantings at first to good account. He indulged the forwardness of the foreigners; they were refused no service, and they applied for almost all; Kniphausen had a fair claim to give his name to the fort, and Howe could not doubt that he had confirmed the good temper of the whole foreign army; but it excited pride and arrogance, instead of gratitude in this boorish sort of people. They began to complain that more than their share was put upon them, and in a manner claimed a sort of choice where, and when, and how, they should be employed. They had, indeed, from the beginning, considered themselves pretty much as at free quarters in an enemy's country; and it is not easy for you to conceive the quantity of plunder that they had collected; their very men were some of them, as it were, rich, and they took excellent care of what they had got; the unthriftly manner of our people left them soon exposed to a thousand inconveniences that the Hessians were strangers to.

From the very outset they had got a whim that they were to have allotments

of land, in the very first province that was conquered. Whether this was a recruiting tale, or whether a hope of lands was really suggested (as some say) to Heister, I can't tell; but that it should be in the first province we got was absurd: but you will not wonder that it made them eager to get into the Jerseys.

They no sooner found themselves disappointed of their immediate settlements, than they considered the country as an object of vengeance. The country was certainly ravaged at a high rate; it is inconceivable the terror they raised in the Americans, who trembled at the very name of an Hessian. In a word, the rebellion seemed crushed. There was no rebel army in the field; literally speaking, none. Washington was fled to Philadelphia, where he had a few hundreds, scarce sufficient to awe his personal enemies; many of whom he imprudently put in prison, while others fled to us, and their cause, so hopeless, that they had no pretence to claim more than their pardon, and that was all the proudest of them met. They lived in our quarters hated by us as rebels, and despised by their countrymen as deserters.

Here you see us in triumph, without an enemy, masters of a delightful country. And now we had leisure to shew our ill humours, and they broke out without management. The general antipathy between us and the foreigners appeared without a mask; they assumed the merit of all that was done. They considered the country as their right. The increase of their plunder was their only care; they would not move without it. It was in vain that Howe exhausted his temper in reasoning: unluckily at the moment an irremediable mischief fell out, just at a bad nick, "want of pay." The regular pay of the Hessians had been, as in reason one should think it might have been, left to their own master, who had, however, not provided for it: "but want of pay and good discipline" are incompatible. Howe could do nothing but shew his constancy bearing with what he could not remedy. The example of bad discipline naturally extended itself to the English. We began ourselves to feel the inconvenience of a desolated country, and in vain looked for the comforts we had found at first.

General Howe soon found that the submission of the country was all feigned; many who had sworn allegiance had fled, and those who remained had no better intentions. Howe distributed his army with a view of keeping the province under his long line, in that light was wise, and did answer its end. Means were concerted to provide the Hessians with their pay, and to reduce them to a proper temper. Arrangements were taken to establish a

former

former discipline among our own people, in which, however, opinions differed widely: it was thought unreasonable to be over exact in an enemy's country, but the winter promised leisure to settle all this, when suddenly Washington, with an handful of men, beat up the quarters at Trenton. The blockheads, whose heads are full of after-wisdom, now condemn Rholl for turning out his men; but, take my word for it, the contempt the Hessians then had of the enemy was such, that he would have been branded for a coward had he done otherwise. Rholl was not an over-pleasant man, but he was a good and a gallant Officer, and it is scandalous to reproach him, as some have had the impudence to do, not only with rashness, but with the contradictory charge of want of spirit. By the same vile reasoning, an accidental shot might have stigmatized the hero Mawhood, and want of success might have displaced the never-enough-to-be-admired Harcourt.

Upon this adventure of Washington's, all our evil humours grew into rank disorders. My surprize is rather that we keep what we do, than that we have had some losses. Lord Cornwallis has done all that a good Officer can do, but he has infinitely more than the enemy and the season to contend with.

Among other mischiefs, we are pestered with stories of the wisdom and virtue of the Rebels. I wont reckon perverseness and refractory spirit among their virtues; and as to wisdom, which they tell us has created this army of Washington's by magic, the case is simply this: his first attempt was with an handful of men; it was, I own, a spirited thing; he happened to succeed; he came into a country of friends, and one success led to another. The march of a successful army always must increase it. Philadelphia is rich, and her own danger made her liberal, and supplied an army that the circumstances of the times, not the wisdom of Washington, had created. After all, if we could now act with our whole force, they could not stand against us, but the experiment would be just now too dangerous. Would to God we were all British, and spoke the same language, and had the same heart, the Rebels would soon listen to reason. But remember I tell you our allies must be new modelled, or we must change them for British, and send them to take care of you, if we hope for success.

Some of the Hessians who came back to their colours after the affair of Trenton, to magnify their own merits, had their mouths full of the offers they had refused, of settlements and establishments in Pennsylvania; they tell wonderful stories of the happy situation of their comrades, who, forsooth, had not the virtue to withstand temptations. Those stories,

at first either disregarded or laughed at, we have at last in vain endeavoured to put a stop to; and Heister has been very sincere and active in his behaviour; and some who really had been prisoners, and escaped, have formally declared how ill they were treated, and how much the Americans hate the Hessians; but the truth they tell us is not credited, while the flattering hopes, suggested by the lies of those rascals, who meant no more than to make excuses for their absence, operate monstrously: but I do assure you, of my own knowledge, that there is scarcely an instance of an Hessian Officer deserting, not of any one of the rank of a Field Officer; and perhaps, after all, the Hessian brigades are as full as one ought to expect after so much service. It is not the positive loss, but the doubts and fears that are created, which do the mischief. If we could meet the enemy to-morrow, in fair campaign and pitched battle, I have no doubt the Hessians would behave nobly."

The following Proclamation was lately published by his Excellency George Washington, Esqr. General and Commander in Chief of all the Forces of the United States of America.

Whereas several persons, inhabitants of the United States of America, influenced by inimical motives, intimidated by the threats of the enemy, or deluded by a Proclamation issued the 30th of November last, by Lord and General Howe, stilled the King's Commissioners for granting pardons, &c. (now at open war, and invading these states) have been so lost to the interest and welfare of their country, as to repair to the enemy, sign a declaration of fidelity, and in some instances have been compelled to take the oaths of allegiance, and engaged not to take up arms, or encourage others so to do, against the King of Great-Britain: and whereas it has become necessary to distinguish between the friends of America and those of Great-Britain, inhabitants of these states; and that every man who receives protection from, and as a subject of, any state (not being conscientiously scrupulous against bearing arms) should stand ready to defend the same against hostile invasion: I do therefore, in behalf of the United States, by virtue of the powers committed to me by Congress, hereby strictly command and require every person, having subscribed such declaration, taken such oaths, and accepted such protection and certificate, to repair to Headquarters, or to the Quarters of the nearest General Officer of the Continental army, or militia, (until further provision can be made by civil authority) and there deliver up such protection, certificate and passports, and take the oath of allegiance to the United States of America: nevertheless

I do hereby granting full liberty to all such as prefer the interest and protection of Great-Britain to the freedom and happiness of their country, forthwith to withdraw themselves and families within the enemy's lines. And I do hereby declare, that all and every person who may neglect or refuse to comply with this order, within thirty days from the date hereof, will be deemed adherents to the King of Great-Britain, and treated as common enemies to these American states.

Given at Head-Quarters, Morris-Town.

By his Excellency's Command,

Robert H. HARRISON, Sec.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

March 29.

A detachment of the royal regiment of Artillery embarked on board two transports, at Woolwich, with a large quantity of ordnance stores.

The Captain of his Majesty's ship the Squirrel was tried on board the Princess Amelia, at Portsmouth, for neglect of his convoy of merchant-ships, from Jamaica to England, and honourably acquitted. The Court Martial were unanimously of opinion, that the separation of the fleet was owing to stormy weather, and the captains of the vessels neglecting signals.

March 31.

A ballot was this day taken on the question of restoring Lord Pigot to the government of Madras, and enquiring into the conduct of the principal actors in imprisoning his Lordship; when the numbers were for the question 382, against it 140. After the clerk had declared the numbers, a proprietor stood up, and protested against the legality of Lord Pigot's proceedings; and Mr. Maclean warmly seconded him, and entered into a detail of the irregularities of his Lordship's proceedings. He was answered by Gov. Johnstone, who did not pretend to justify Lord Pigot, but reprobated the proceedings of part of the Council, who, aided by the military, had imprisoned his Lordship. As to his giving a casting vote in Council, as had been alleged against him, it was what was practised in all assemblies, and was warmly contended for on another occasion, by the very gentleman who has now charged it as a crime. Mr. Potts put an end to the argument, by justifying the proceedings of the proprietors in supporting the consequence of the Direction by their determination on this day's ballot; otherwise every petty Asiatic prince, aided by our military, might annihilate the commerce, and even the existence of the Company in those remote countries.

A dreadful fire broke out in the village of Westmarden-hill, in the county of Sussex, which, in a few hours, consumed the whole village.

TUESDAY, APRIL 1.

Arrived, at Bourdeaux, the Lexington brig, 16 guns, 14 swivels, and 50 men, Capt. Johnstone commander, dispatched by the Congress, from Baltimore, the 28th of February last. On her passage she took a victualler in ballast, Capt. Westcot, of the Northam, from Rhode-Island, which they burnt at sea. The Captain of the privateer, dressed in regimentals, set out immediately for Paris, with his dispatches. The reports spread by the mariners are not worth relating.

A fire broke out at Flaxley-abbey, the seat of Thomas Crawly Boevey, Esq; which destroyed the greater part of the building, with furniture to the amount of 6 or 7000l. This antient seat was founded by Roger, the second Earl of Hereford, *temp. Henry I.*

This day the Emperor of Germany set out from Vienna, for France, under the title of Count Falkenstein.

His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, in consideration of the heavy expences incurred by the late suit between his Grace and the parish of Lambeth, (see Vol. XLVI.) was pleased to make a tender of the damages and costs recovered by his Grace, amounting to 151l. which was thankfully received by the inhabitants, at a public vestry. The suit was instituted on the overseers rating Lambeth Palace.

Wednesday 2.

James Frankling, for robbing Mrs. Harvey, and two other ladies, was executed at Maidstone. This was the highwayman who, after having robbed the ladies, returned, and, putting his body into the coach to kiss them, was seized by the coachman, and apprehended. He behaved in a most undaunted manner at the gallows, placed the rope about his neck, and threw himself off the ladder with a force as if to pull his head off.

Saturday 5.

David Brown Dignam was tried before Sir John Fielding, at the session at Guildhall, Westminster, for defrauding Mr. Clarke of upwards of 700l. under pretence of appointing him Clerk of the Minutes in the custom-house, at Dublin, by means of a forged warrant, pretended to be signed by Lord Weymouth, and Mr. Daw. The jury, without going out of court, found him guilty, and the magistrates, after consulting together, sentenced him to work five years upon the river Thames. He is a very gentleman-like man, and ill brooks the severity of his sentence. Some little time before his detection he had the audacity to wait upon a nobleman in high office, and charge some gentlemen of fortune and character with a conspiracy against the life of the King, in which, he said, he had been so fortunate as to discover their haunts. He pretended a meet-

ing

ing of the conspirators was to be held that evening, and assured his Lordship that he should next morning be able to acquaint him with every thing that passed. He then took leave, and a trusty servant was sent after him, to observe his motions, who, instead of tracing him to the place he had named as the scene of conspiracy, watched him to a brothel, to a meeting of wh—res.

Similar to this was an alarm at the Pardo, where a needy officer pretended a plot against the life of the King of Spain; and had found means to fix a rope ladder to the balcony of his anti-chamber. He was soon discovered, but by the clemency of the King pardoned.

Tuesday 8.

Was tried at Chester, one Sam. Thorley, a butcher's follower, for the wilful murder of Ann Smith, a ballad-singer, about 22 years of age. He decoyed her, lay with her, murdered her, cut her to pieces, and eat part of her. The circumstances are too shocking to relate. He was convicted, and has since been hung in chains.

Wednesday 9.

The Right. Hon. Lord North waited on his Majesty at the levee, after an illness of seven weeks. He then went to the House of Commons, and presented to the House the following message. E. of Derby presented at the same time the same message to the House of Lords.

“GEORGE R.

“It gives his Majesty much concern to find himself obliged to acquaint this House with the difficulties he labours under, by reason of debts incurred by the expences of his household, and of his civil government; which being computed on the fifth day of January last, do amount to more than 600,000*l*. His Majesty, relying on the loyal and affectionate attachment of this House to his person and government, which he has experienced on so many occasions, doubts not of their readiness to concur in enabling him to discharge this debt; and for making some further provision for the better support of his Majesty's household, and of the honour and dignity of the Crown.

G. R.”

This morning four letter of marque ships, fitted up to cruize against the Provincials, came out of dock, and began to take in their guns; but when the owners wanted to contract for ammunition, they discovered that they were prohibited from so doing by an order of Council.

A most horrible fire broke out at Wheaton Aston, in Staffordshire, which in a few hours entirely consumed nineteen dwelling-houses, and sixteen out-houses, and reduced the greatest part of the inhabitants to the most lamentable

distress, not being able to secure from the rapidity of the flames so much as cloaths to cover them.

Thursday 10.

His Serene Highness Prince George of Mecklenburgh Strelitz, second brother to the Queen, arrived in London, and next day visited their Majesties at the Queen's palace.

Admiralty-Office, Friday 11.

Capt. Murray, of his Majesty's ship the *Levant*, being on a cruize off the Isle of Madeira, on the 8th of last month fell in with an American cruizer, which he took and carried to Gibraltar; she is called the *General Montgomery*, having 18 guns of six and four pounders, four coborns, and three swivels, Benjamin Hill Commander. The afore-mentioned cruizer sailed from Philadelphia the 6th of February, having 100 men on board, but which were reduced by sickness and accidents to 87 men at the time Captain Murray fell in with her, which was the day after she had arrived off Madeira. She struck without firing a gun.

The Ceremonial of the investiture of Major-gen. Hen. Clinton a Knight of the Bath, was performed in the usual manner in his Majesty's closet.

Mr. Gates, the City-marshal, arrived in town from Portsmouth, with John Millachip, the Liveryman of London, who was lately impressed. On the Marshal's shewing the Admiral the writ of Habeas Corpus, he instantly ordered the man to be delivered up. See p. 156.

A most important question was ballotted for at the East India House, consisting of the nine following propositions:

1st Resolve, That the Right Hon. Ld. George Pigot be restored to the full exercise of the powers vested in him by commission from the Company.

2d. That Claud Russell, Alexander Dalrymple, John Maxwell Stone, and Richard Lathom, Esqrs. be reinstated in their offices as Members of the Council.

3d. That Geo. Stratton, Henry Brooke, Esqrs; Sir Robt. Fletcher, Knight, Charles Floyer, Archdale Palmer, Francis Jourdain, and George Macky, Esqrs. have violently subverted the government by a military force.

4th. That for the above conduct, Geo. Stratton, H. Brooke, Esqrs. Sir R. Fletcher, Knt. Charles Floyer, Arch. Palmer, Fr. Jourdain, and Geo. Macky, Esqrs. be forthwith suspended the Company's service.

5th. That the following Gentlemen be of the Council of Madras: Right Hon. George Lord Pigot, President and Governor; Thomas Rumbold second, and to succeed, Col. Hector third; and fixed J. Whitehill, Claud Russell, Ch. Smith, Alex. Dalrymple, Samuel Johnson, John Maxwell Stone, Ed. Cotsford, Richard

Richard Lathom, Peter Perring, and Alexander Davidson, Esqrs.

6th. That Claud Russell, Alex. Dalrymple, John Maxwell Stone, and Richard Lathom, Esqrs. who have from their situation been involved in the late disputes, shall be selected for the subordinate stations.

7th. That Lord Pigot's proceedings, as President of the Council, at Madras, appear to have been in several instances reprehensible.

8th. That this Court will give positive orders respecting the powers to be exercised by a majority of Council.

9th. That this Court will consider of proper and effectual measures for supporting the just rights and claims of the Nabob, and the authority of his government.

Mr. Gregory moved the whole together in one proposition; Mr. Rous seconded it, and the votes being equal, the Treasurer was called in, and drew the lot; and drawing for the question, it was resolved in the affirmative for all the propositions.

A fire broke out in Llanellwell, in Radnorshire, by which every house in the village was levelled with the ground.

Saturday 12.

The session at the Old Bailey, which began on the 9th instant, ended, when the following capital convicts received sentence of death: James Field, for burglary; Job Filkin, for stealing out of a dwelling-house to the amount of 40s. Benjamin Corraul, a Frenchman, for a burglary; Pierce Donovan, for stealing bank-notes out of the dwelling-house of Mrs. Harrington, of Charing-Cross; David Sheffield, William Sheffield, and Thomas Baldwin, for burglary; and Mary Thomas, for uttering a note of hand, knowing it to be forged. This last was very elegantly dressed in a black silk saque and petticoat, and her hair curled in the highest taste, without a cap. She was strongly recommended to mercy by the prosecutor and jury.

Sunday 13.

Four armed villains broke open the house of Mr. Reeve at Hoxton, in the night, two of whom stood over Mr. Reeve, while the other two packed up goods and money to a considerable amount. One of them, seeing a blunderbuss in the room, presented it at Mr. Reeve, blasted him, and said, as that had been provided for them, he should have the contents. He drew the trigger, but happily the piece was not charged.

Monday 14.

The Constable of Queenhithe ward, who was lately impressed into his Majesty's sea-service, came to town, the commanding officer having dismissed him.

Wednesday 16.

An order of Council was issued, permitting letters of marque ships to take in powder and ammunition not exceeding 50 rounds for every gun such ships carry, notwithstanding any former order of Council now subsisting.

Being the first day of Easter Term, a motion was made for leave to present the prayer of Mr. Ebenezer Platt (see p. 146) for an immediate trial or discharge. Lord Mansfield seemed to regard the motion with particular attention, and desired the office copy of his commitment to be procured: when that is produced, the petition is to be taken into consideration.

The following gentlemen were chosen Directors of the East-India Company, in the room of six others who went out by rotation: Charles Baddam, William Devaynes, Henry Fletcher, John Michie, John Purling, and Nathaniel Smith, Esqrs. —Mr. Wombwell was chosen Chairman, and Mr. Devaynes Deputy-chairman.

Were executed, at Tyburn, Joseph Wilson, capitally convicted on two indictments, the one for robbing Sir William Fleming, Bart, on the highway, the other for robbing Thomas Deacon; and William Lavey, for counterfeiting the coin. About the same time Thomas Banks was hanged at Kingston for highway-robberies. William Fox was to have been hanged with him. This man was to have been hanged twelve months ago, but a reprieve came for him the day before he was to have been executed. Another came for him now, just as the cap was pulling over his eyes.

Friday 18.

An ordinance was published at Brussels for prohibiting the supplying the British Colonies in America with military stores for one year longer.

An American vessel is just brought into Clyde, laden with rice and indigo, and valued at near 4000l. She was bound from South Carolina to Bourdeaux, and was brought in by the Mate, who rose upon the Captain, confined him, and took the command of the ship himself. A packet of letters, directed to Dr. Franklin, was immediately sent by express to London.

Eleven of the Judges met at their chambers in Serjeants-inn, to consider of the legality of Robinson's evidence. (See p. 94.) The Judges were of opinion, that Robinson's evidence was competent, and a messenger was dispatched to acquaint the Doctor therewith. He is to receive sentence the last day of the ensuing session.

Saturday 19.

The transports from Willemstadt, with Hessian and Hanau recruits for their respective corps in America, arrived at Spithead.

Monday

Monday 21.

His Imperial Majesty of Germany arrived at Paris under the character of Count Falkenstein.

An account of demands from the Landgrave of Hesse, of so long standing as the last war, for hospitals for the sick and wounded, was laid before the House of Commons, to be discharged.

Admiralty-Office. Capt. Balfour, of his Majesty's ship *Culloden*, writes from Torbay, that, on the 29th of last month, he took a ship from South Carolina, called the *Liberty*, Thomas Sherman master, of about 400 tons, bound to Bourdeaux, laden with rice, indigo, deer-skins, and tobacco.

Wednesday 23.

Came on at Oxford the election of a Keeper of the University Archives, in the room of the late Rev. Mr. Swinton, deceased. On closing the poll the numbers stood thus: for the Rev. Dr. Buckler, Fellow of All Souls, 266; Rev. Mr. Rawbone, Vice Principal of St. Mary's-hall, 97; Rev. Mr. Price, late Fellow of Wadham, 26: on which Dr. Buckler was declared duly elected.

Thursday 24.

The election of a Vinerian Professor came on at Oxford; the candidates were, Mr. Woodeson, of Magdalen college, barrister at law, 231; Mr. Rooke, of Merton college, barrister at law, 226; whereupon Mr. Woodeson was immediately declared duly elected, by a majority of five.

Friday 25.

Arrived at Portsmouth the Rising State, an American Privateer, of 16 guns, taken and sent in by his Majesty's ship *Terrible*, Sir Richard Bickerton. She is a brigantine from Boston, carried 150 men, and has taken three prizes, two *Streights* ships, and a *West-Indiaman*.

The City-Marshals received another letter from John Millachip, complaining of being pressed, and confined in the hold of the *Nightingale* tender, locked down like a criminal, and praying to be released. (See p. 146.)

Saturday 26.

Forton near Portsmouth, and Old Mill Prison near Plymouth, are appointed by his Majesty places of confinement for persons suspected of high treason and piracy, according to the late act.

Admiralty-Office. It appears by letters received from Vice Admiral Young, dated Antigua, the 10th of March, that, since his last account, the ships of his squadron had taken twenty-seven rebel vessels, and retaken seven ships that had fallen into their hands.

Capt. Pringle, of his Majesty's ship the *Ariadne*, has written to the Lords of the Admiralty, from off the Rock of Lisbon, acquainting their Lordships that

he convoyed all the ships under his care from Oporto, except one, who would not give any attention to his signal of keeping up with them; so that by his misconduct it was believed he was taken by the Provincials.

Wednesday 30.

By advices from Madrid, a stop has lately been put to a very lucrative trade carried on by the English through the interior parts of South America, by means of the river Tampico. This river is situated in the midst of the Gulph of Mexico, the bar and mouth of which is accessible only to small ships, that from thence sail 70 or 80 leagues up the country. The Spanish Viceroy, being informed of the entry of seven English ships into that river, dispatched a company of dragoons to their place of rendezvous, who seized all of them, with 70,000 hard dollars they had taken on board, and took off their rudders. It is assured, says the letter-writer, that in five years 365 English vessels have entered the Tampico, and carried off eight millions of piastres yearly.

Letters from France are full of the adventures of the Marquis de la Fayette, a young enterprising Nobleman, who, being weary of lying idle at home, has purchased a vessel in order to distinguish himself in the wars of America. As his story is variously reported, we shall defer entering into particulars till his real intentions are better known. On the other hand, it is said, that Count Bulkeley, an officer in the Irish brigades, has obtained leave of his most Christian Majesty to serve in the English army in America. He has since been presented to his Majesty at St. James's.

Extract of a Letter from St. Germain.

An English Gentleman, a few days ago, came to our Vauxhall, with a large mastiff, which was refused admittance, when the Gentleman left him to the care of the Body Guards who are placed there. The Gentleman, some time after he had gained admittance, returned, and informed the Guards that he had lost his watch, and told the Serjeant, that, if he would permit him to take in the dog, he would soon discover the thief.—His request being granted, the Gentleman made motions to the dog of what he had lost, who immediately ran about amidst the company, and traversed the gardens till at last he laid hold of a man. The Gentleman insisted that that person had got his watch, and, on being searched, not only that watch, but six others, were discovered in his pockets. What is more remarkable, the dog possessed that perfection of instinct as to take his Master's watch from the other fix, and carry it to him.

BIRTHS.

BIRTHS.

March 3. **L**ADY of Hon. Charles Hope Weir, Esq. of a daughter.

April 9. Lady of Hen, Hoare, Esq. a son.

10. Lady of Nathaniel Bayley, Esq. a son.

11. Lady of John Wilmot, Esq. a daughter.

15. Lady of Col. Conway, a son.

16. Lady of Hon. Martin Bladen Hawke. a son.

MARRIAGES.

JOHN Miles, Esq. to Miss Hailings, of Ledbury, Herefordshire.

April 2. Jos. Simpson, Esq. of Curzon-street, to Miss Susannah Howard, of Chesterfield-street.

3. William Hale, Esq. jun. of Walden, Herts; to the Hon. Miss Grimstone, sister to Lord Viscount Grimstone.

7. John Ede, Esq. of Whitechapel-road, to Miss Haworth, of Denmark-street.

12. Rev. Dr. Warren, Prebendary of Ely, to Miss Southwell, daughter of late Henry Southwell, Esq. Parliament-street.

16. Rev. the Dean of St. Asaph, to Miss Younge, eldest daughter of Elias Younge, of Acton, Esq.

John Parker, Esq. of Rolls Buildings, to Miss Croke, only daughter of Alexander Croke, Esq. of Studley.

17. Ashton Curzon, Esq. Member for Clitheroe, to Mrs. Tceothick, sister to Sir William Meredith, Bart.

23. Archibald Duncombe, Esq. of St. James's-street, to Miss Jane Erskine, of North-street.

24. The Rev. Dr. Hamond, Prebendary of Norwich, to Mrs. Mary Offley, daughter of the late Dr. Offley, of that city.

27. Lord Bulkeley, to Miss Warren, of Grafton-street.

DEATHS.

PETER Fierville; comedian, aged 107. He died at Munich, in Germany. He remembered Moliere, was cotemporary with Baron, played before Charles II. of England and Christina Queen of Sweden, and continued to play at Paris till 1741.

Alderman Dawson, of Leeds, Yorksh.

Samuel Mitchel, Esq. at Hanger, Cornwall. He has bequeathed 20l. a year to ten old maids, a like sum to ten poor housekeepers, and a considerable sum to the parish; 1000l. to each of his servants out of livery, 500l. to each of his livery-servants, two livings in his gift to two neighbouring clergymen, after the death of the present incumbents, and his estate to a very distant relation his heir at law; also, a very considerable legacy to the wife of an officer now on duty in America.

Dr. Alexander Touch, apothecary to the army in the last war, and surgeon to the 21st regiment of Scots Fusileers.

Rev. Thomas Worsley, Rector of Woolverton, Isle of Wight.

Sir Hugh Paterfon, Bart. of Bannackburn, in Scotland, aged 91.

Rev. Mr. Fortune. upwards of 40 years R. of Wickwar and Tretyre, Herefordshire.

Rev. Mr. Griffin, Rector of Tor Marten, Gloucestershire.

Juliana Papjoy, a singular character. For thirty or forty years she lived in a hollow tree, and never lay in a bed. She had been mistress to the famous Nash of Bath.

Dr. Walter Wade, Physician to the British Factory at Lisbon.

Major-general Richard Bendyshe, at Barrington-hall, near Cambridge.

March 16. Rev. Mr. Fawtrel, Rector of Hinton St. George, &c. Somersetshire.

20. Frederica Charlotte, Dowager Princess of Prince Maximilian of Hesse Darmstadt, in her 79th year.

22. Ralston Howard, Esq. at Shadwell.

Lady of Right Hon. Silver Oliver, Esq. Member for Limerick, in Ireland. She was daughter and coheir of late Richard Newman, of Newbery, Esq.

26. James Warren, Esq. at Stepney.

27. Rev. Mr. Wilkins, Lombard-street.

28. John Fuller, Esq. at Salisbury.

29. Right Rev. Lord Bishop of London [Dr. Terrick].

John Smart, Esq. America-square.

John Barnard, Esq. at Eltham, Kent.

Mademoiselle Krohme, teacher of French to the young Princesses.

30. Rev. Mr. James Hingeston, Vicar of Raydon, Suffolk.

31. Joseph Wakelin, Esq. Roehampton.

April 1. Peter Dupre, Esq. at Epfom.

2. Capt. Pagon, of the royal navy.

3. Dr. John Neilson, Physician at Edinburgh.

4. John Swinton, B. D. aged 79, Keeper of the University archives at Oxford; a most learned antiquarian and medalist.

5. Thomas Lewes, Esq. in his 87th year. He represented the borough of New Radnor for near 50 years.

William Hamond, Esq. Essex-street.

6. Miss Ladbroke, nearly related to the late Sir Robert.

7. Sir Stephen Theodore Janssen, Bart. late Chamberlain of London; a gentleman universally respected for his many public and private virtues.

Lady Temple, suddenly. Her Ladyship was one of the daughters and coheirs of Thomas Chambers, Esq. of Middlesex, and had only one daughter by Ld. Temple, who died July 14, 1742.

8. Relict of Sir John Trelawney, of Trelawney, in Scotland.

9. Thomas Butler, Esq. Steward to the Duke of Northumberland.

10. Robert Viner, Esq. aged 93, Conduit-street.

11. Rev. Mr. Parely, Vicar of Aylsham, Norfolk.

Lady of Sir Robert Brooke, of Norton, Cheshire.

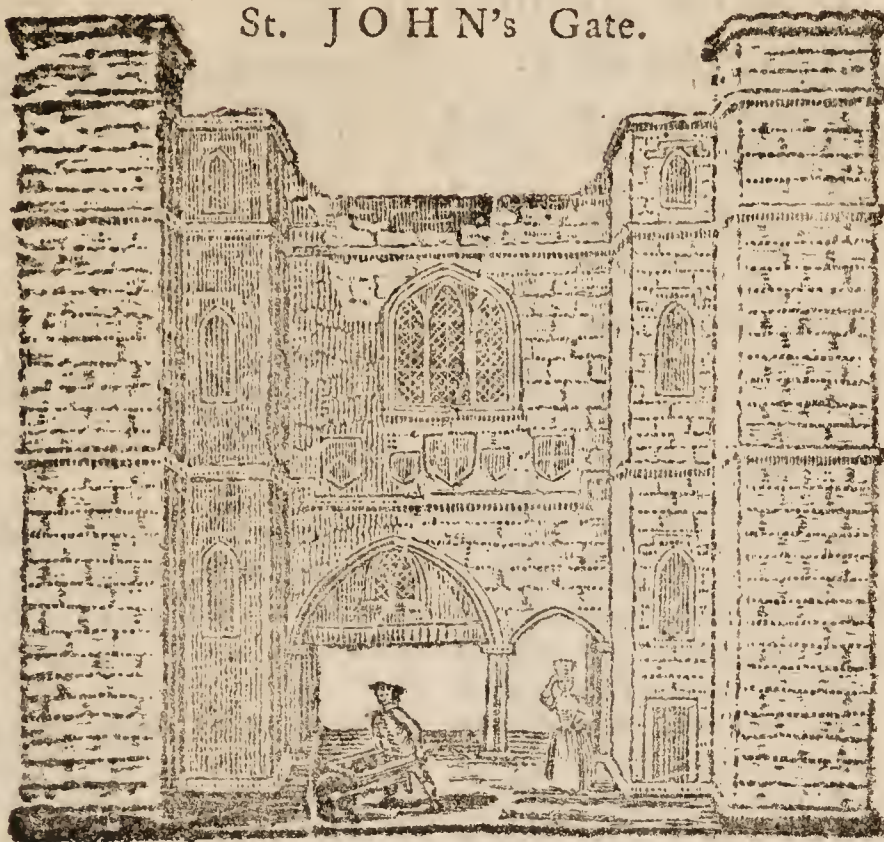
Sir William Carr, Bart. at Etal, Cumberland.

12. Miss Lucy St. John, third daughter of

The Gentleman's Magazine:

London Gazette
Daily Advertiser
Public Advertiser
Public Ledger
Gazetteer
St James's Chron.
London Chron.
General Evening
Whitehall Even.
London Evening
Lloyd's Evening,
Monday, Wednesday, Friday.
Oxford
Cambridge
Reading
Northampton
Birmingham 2
Bath 2 papers
Coventry 2
Bristol 3

St. JOHN's Gate.



York 2 papers
Dublin 3
Newcastle 3
Leeds 2
Edinburgh
Aberdeen
Glasgow
Ipswich
Norwich
Exeter
Gloucester
Salisbury
Liverpool
Sherborn
Worcester
Stamford
Nottingham
Chester
Manchester
Canterbury
Chelmsford

For M A Y, 1777.

C O N T A I N I N G

More in Quantity and greater Variety than any Book of the Kind and Price.

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With an additional Quantity of Letter-Press, and a PLAN of the NAVIGABLE CANAL
from the Town of STROUD to the River SEVERN, at FARMILCOT, in the County of
GLOUCESTER.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

LONDON, Printed for D. HENRY, at ST. JOHN'S GATE.

Prices of Grain.—Meteorological Diary.—Bill of Mortality.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from May 12, to May 17, 1777.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
London	5	6	2	11	2	3	1	11	3	3

COUNTIES INLAND.

Middlesex	5	8	0	0	2	5	2	2	3	4
Surry	5	7	0	0	2	7	2	4	3	10
Hertford	5	7	0	0	2	7	2	2	3	9
Bedford	5	5	3	6	2	8	2	2	3	5
Cambridge	5	6	3	1	2	7	2	0	2	6
Huntingdon	5	5	0	0	2	7	1	1	3	1
Northampton	5	11	2	11	2	6	2	2	3	7
Rutland	6	0	0	0	2	9	2	3	4	0
Leicester	5	11	3	1	2	8	2	3	3	9
Nottingham	5	6	3	5	2	8	2	4	4	2
Derby	6	5	0	0	0	0	2	7	4	7
Stafford	6	5	4	5	3	2	2	6	4	4
Salop	5	11	4	6	2	9	2	2	4	6
Hereford	5	7	0	0	0	0	2	9	0	0
Worcester	6	3	3	4	2	11	2	10	4	5
Warwick	6	6	0	0	3	0	2	9	4	1
Gloucester	5	6	0	0	2	6	2	1	3	6
Wilts	5	7	0	0	2	6	2	0	3	10
Berks	5	5	0	0	2	3	2	2	3	3
Oxford	5	8	0	0	2	5	2	2	3	4
Bucks	5	8	0	0	2	5	2	2	3	4

COUNTIES upon the COAST.

Essex	5	4	0	0	2	6	2	0	3	1
Suffolk	5	1	2	10	2	2	1	10	2	10
Norfolk	5	6	3	1	1	11	1	11	0	0
Lincoln	5	1	3	7	2	4	1	11	3	6
York	5	1	3	8	2	4	1	10	3	8
Durham	6	0	4	3	3	4	1	9	3	8
Northumberland	5	1	3	2	1	11	1	6	3	1
Cumberland	5	7	3	1	2	0	1	9	3	4
Westmorland	6	3	0	0	0	0	1	7	3	1
Lancashire	6	1	0	0	2	2	1	10	3	5
Cheshire	6	6	0	0	3	1	2	3	0	0
Monmouth	6	1	0	0	3	5	2	1	0	0
Somerset	5	11	3	4	2	2	2	0	3	4
Devon	6	0	0	0	2	5	1	6	0	0
Cornwall	5	10	0	0	2	7	1	5	0	0
Dorset	5	8	0	0	2	4	1	10	3	6
Hampshire	5	4	0	0	2	3	1	11	3	6
Suffex	4	11	0	0	2	5	2	1	3	4
Kent	5	3	0	0	2	5	2	0	3	2

WALES, from May 5, to 10, 1777.

North Wales	5	10	4	4	2	5	1	8	3	6
South Wales	5	8	4	6	3	0	1	7	3	4

A Meteorological DIARY of the Weather for JUNE, 1776.

June 1776.	Wind.		Barom.	Therm.	Weather.
1	N E to S E	fresh	29 7 1/2	60	cloudy, with a good deal of rain
2	S to N E	ditto	29 7 1/2	60	an exceeding bright warm day
3	N E	little	29 8 1/4	62	flying clouds, very hot, thund. & lightn. in eveng.
4	S W	fresh	29 7 3/4	66	chiefly cloudy, cool pleasant day
5	ditto		29 7 1/2	63	cloudy, a good deal of gentle rain, frost in night
6	S W to N	fresh	29 5 1/4	61	ditto, a great deal of hail and rain, ditto
7	S S W	ditto	29 5 1/4	57	ditto
8	S W	ditto	29 6	57	ditto
9	ditto		29 7	56	chiefly cloudy, a great deal of rain
10	S W to S E	little	29 8 1/2	57	ditto, trifling rain
11	S	fresh	29 6 1/2	59	wet morning and evening, fair mid-day
12	S W	ditto	29 5 1/2	59	heavy wet morning, fine bright afternoon
13	ditto		29 5 1/4	57	some flying clouds, but a fine day
14	ditto		29 7	60	ditto
15	S S W	little	29 7 1/4	62	chiefly cloudy, some flight showers
16	S W	ditto	29 6 3/4	61	a very wet day, fair evening
17	W S W	fresh	29 7 1/2	60	chiefly cloudy, but fair
18	W N W	ditto	29 9 1/2	59	bright morning and evening, cloudy mid-day
19	N E	little	30 3 1/4	63	several flying clouds, but a fine warm day
20	S S E	ditto	30 3 1/4	62	ditto
21	S	ditto	29 8 1/4	61	chiefly cloudy, some trifling rain
22	S W	strong	29 7 1/2	61	cloudy morning, bright day
23	W	ditto	29 8	60	many flying clouds, bright interv. churlish & cold
24	S W	ditto	29 7 3/4	60	a cloudy, churlish, cold day
25	N W	fresh	29 8 1/2	58	frosty in night, cloudy morning, bright aftern.
26	W N W	ditto	29 8 1/2	58	clouds and sunshine at intervals all day
27	N E	little	29 7 1/2	59	a very wet day
28	N E	little	29 7 1/2	58	cloudy day, a deal of missing rain, cold & chilly
29	N E to S W	ditto	29 8 3/4	57	ditto, with some trifling rain
30	W S W	ditto	29 8 3/4	59	cloudy morning, fine bright day

Bill of Mortality from April 22, to May 27, 1777.

Christened.		Buried.		Between					
Males	944	1812	Males	1022	2044	2 and 5	238	50 and 60	162
Females	268		Females	1022		5 and 10	77	60 and 70	140
		Whereof have died under two years old 848				10 and 20	62	70 and 80	110
						20 and 30	146	80 and 90	42
						30 and 40	265	90 and 100	4
						40 and 50	294		
Peck Loaf 2s. 4d									

T H E

Gentleman's Magazine;

For M A Y, 1777.

Sketch of the Speeches in the House of Lords on a Motion for an Address in Answer to his Majesty's Message. Concluded from p. 196.



HE D. of Gr-f-t-n, after testifying his high respect for the personal virtues of his Majesty, declared, he could by no means, consistent with the

duty he owed to his Sovereign and his country, agree with the Address now moved. He would rather, if it were agreeable to parliamentary order, (which he doubted,) put the previous question both on the Address and amendment. He observed, that a noble Earl, high in office, [Lord S-f-f-lk,] had made use of a very emphatical expression, "every Administration *settled* or *unsettled*." That very influence of the Crown, which could *settle* and *unsettle* Administrations at pleasure, was, he solemnly protested, the great cause of the deficiency, now so justly complained of. It was that fluctuating state of politics, and change of men, that till very lately rendered even every thought of reformation totally impracticable; for he was thoroughly convinced, that 800,000*l.* a year was a most ample revenue, and fully sufficient to answer every expence of the civil government, ordinary and extraordinary. He was ready to pledge himself to that House, that he would prove most clearly, upon incontrovertible facts, that that sum would support the Crown with a dignity and lustre it had not experienced for many years. He expected to hear it urged in reply, Why, when you were Minister, did not you set this reform on foot? You came to Parliament on a similar errand as the present, while you presided at the head of the National finances; and how could you

make such an application, when you were satisfied that the royal revenue was an ample one? He said he put the question on purpose to answer it, and preclude the objection. It was the *unsettled*, slippery situation he stood in; it was the improbability of succeeding in it, and the dictate of common prudence not to encounter the odium such a measure would be productive of, which shewed him the folly of obstinately persisting in a fruitless attempt. He was well aware, what an invidious task it would be; how many persons it would offend; how many men it would irritate, who had both the power to obstruct the measure, and the means too of avenging themselves on its author. His Grace said, out of regard to the noble Marquis, he would not move the previous question on his amendment; but he conjured their Lordships, as the best proof of their loyalty and affection for his Majesty, that they would consent to have the original motion postponed, and agree to appoint a Committee to enquire into the expenditure; but more particularly to enquire what parts would best admit of a reduction; and, when that was finally settled, then proceed to a vote of concurrence for whatever this reduced estimate might amount to; that, he offered to prove, would not exceed his Majesty's present revenue, and would not bear upon a single article which was thought by his warmest friends to administer to his ease and personal satisfaction; or was necessary to sustain, with splendour and dignity, his elevated rank and situation: on the contrary, he was convinced the retrenchments he had in contemplation would every one of them tend to promote a rational, liberal economy, and good government. His Grace lamented very pathetically the universal moral and political depravity of the age, which he predicted would continue to extend in proportion as the power of Ministers

Ministers was strengthened and increased.

The Marquis of *R-ck-ngb-m* animadverted very severely upon some violent expressions which had fallen from a noble Lord [Lord *S-ff-lk*]. The words, he said, were, "that the conduct of what was called in this country, *Opposition*, was *detestable*, dangerous, and unconstitutional." This, he said, was a very heavy charge, for no other crime than barely differing from the noble Lord, and his colleagues in office; but he presumed the charge was founded in the *important* discoveries of Mr. Brown Dignam, and those made concerning Mr. Sayre the banker. It was, indeed, a sure means of rendering any man or set of men *detestable*, when *spies* and *informers* were employed and paid to forge plots and conspiracies against the state. Mr. Sayre was to have possessed himself of the Tower, and the person of the King, if Mr. Richardson was to be believed; and several of the most respectable characters in both Houses, if Mr. Brown Dignam was to be credited, were concerned in a conspiracy upon the life of his Majesty. This kind of *policy* seemed, at first sight, somewhat extraordinary; but it nevertheless answered certain purposes upon a narrower inspection. It served to account in part for the disposition of the *secret service* money; and, at the same time, to substantiate the charge "that the conduct of what was called Opposition was *detestable*." To be sure, the money laid out in this manner was *well* spent; and the authority on which the charge was founded, *truly respectable*.

Lord *S-ff-lk* denied that he made use of the word *detestable*, and did not think it fair to have expressions imputed to him which he *never* used. But, suppose he had, he said, he was fully *justified* in making use of it, for he sincerely thought that the conduct of Opposition merited both the contempt and *detestation* of every man who wished well to the interests and prosperity of his country. "I do in my *conscience* and *soul* believe, that the detestable conduct of those called Opposition in this country has been as instrumental in rendering the present Administration *popular*, as the *wisdom* and *rectitude* of their measures. I do in my *conscience* and *soul* believe, that their detestable conduct has increased the majorities in both Houses; and I am in my very soul and heart convinced, that

they have rendered themselves so universally detestable by the mode and complexion of their opposition, that many Members, who were doubtful as to the justice and expediency of the measures pursuing by the King's servants, have attached themselves to Administration, and voted with them, *solely* on that account." His Lordship denied, without reserve, that Dignam had given any information against the noble and honourable persons alluded to by the noble Lord. He was *ashamed* to hear Dignam's name mentioned in such a respectable assembly; but, since it was, he could affirm, that the manner in which it was represented was ill-founded. He was neither encouraged to tell lies, or truth; nor was he *paid* for what he did tell. His story was worthy of attention. It was plausible, and full of every appearance of truth. They listened, but did not believe; and took the necessary means to discover the truth: and when they found him to be an impostor, they abandoned him to the laws. And he begged leave to repeat once more, before he sat down, that the conduct of those called the Opposition was *detestable*; and, though Dignam was an impostor, he had *other proofs*, and those of such a nature, as not to admit of a doubt, that Opposition deserved that *public detestation* which they were known notoriously to be held in.

Lord *Sb-lb-rne* professed his astonishment at the language held by the friends of the Address, throughout the whole debate. The Civil List revenues were described as so much *hereditary* property; they were represented as an entailed estate, and deductions drawn from that supposition, shewing, that the Crown had an absolute, distinct property in the duties appropriated for the maintenance of the civil government, independent of Parliament; than which nothing could be more untrue. The duties alluded to at no time belonged to the Crown, they were at the disposition of Parliament; King William had 4000*l.* per week taken from him, though the nation were under such singular obligations to him. The grants of the forfeited estates, which formed part of them, were resumed in the next reign, and applied to the exigences of the state. In the reign of Queen Anne, 700*l.* per week was charged on the Post-Office, which was part of the Civil List revenue; and several other parts of it were applied to the same uses. It

is therefore to the last degree absurd, preposterous, and fallacious, to suppose the agreement made by his present Majesty was any act of concession in him. He relinquished nothing; he gained nothing. He accepted the bounty of Parliament. The offer came from himself; and it may be presumed that the noble Lord who then enjoyed his confidence advised him to demand such an income as would be adequate to the maintenance of the Crown with dignity and splendor. But even if his Majesty had the option we hear this day so loudly contended for, the agreement was solemn and specific, and ought *not* to be receded from. It must have been in his contemplation, at that time, to marry. He must have provided accordingly for the necessary expences attending such a state, and the probability of having a numerous issue, which the event has since proved, and whom God long preserve. It is, therefore, taking the matter in either light, an idle and ill-founded argument. If he had no specific or rightful claim on the appropriated duties, he of course lost nothing; if he had, and made a fair equitable agreement, he is manifestly bound by it.

He was equally strong and pointed on the accounts; he said they were both fallacious and defective. They were defective, because they came unaccompanied by a single voucher: accounts unvouched were in fact *no* accounts. Those lying on the table stated such and such sums, issued under the heads therein enumerated, but never mention to whom, or on what account. In short, what was put in detail might as well have been put in gross; the whole deficiency, or the total of all that was paid, might as well have been stated in one or two lines, as those several items that appeared. If then the accounts were manifestly defective, there is an article stated which contained the *gross* fallacy. If one false article, in any account, could be proved, and that it was manifest that the imposition got into it by *design*, it was a fair deduction to say that the whole account was *false*. The article I allude to is this; the increase on the hereditary revenue is stated in the account to amount to upwards of 30,000*l.* a year, (which, by the bye, is the greatest part of the excess of the appropriated duties, which, in the whole, according to the mutilated and fabricated accounts on the table, amount

to no more than 70,000*l.* per annum.) Now, upon inspection, it came out, that this increase was not on what was *improperly* called the appropriated duties, according even to the language of Administration, but upon the *parliamentary* duties.—This excess or surplus of 30,000*l.* arose from the increase of the Post-Office fund, which was created by the Post-Office act of the 5th of his present Majesty, to which the Crown had not the most distant pretence. From this incontrovertible fact, which he defied the most zealous supporter of the Address to contradict, he drew this conclusion, that the accounts were no less *defective* and *informal*, than they were *fallacious* and *impositionous*.

The noble Lord with the white staff asserted, that Sir John Barnard offered to farm the Civil List revenue at 900,000*l.* per annum. What would that prove, supposing he had offered double the sum? But, says the noble Lord, it was used in argument to shew the Civil List revenue was improperly managed. Be it so; it was a good argument to shew that Parliament had no right to make good the deficiency, when the duties, instead of falling short of the 800,000*l.* would have produced another hundred. The very proposition implied, besides, a right to a *specific* sum, and *not* to the duties.

His Lordship concluded with a general account of the degeneracy of the people at large, the pernicious consequences of faction, of patronage, of borough-hunting, of contractors and their contracts, of peculations and corruption at home, of the increased influence of the Crown, and of a variety of other circumstances.

The question was then put on the amendment. Contents, 20; Non-Contents, 96.

The main question for the motion:

Contents, 90 Non-Contents, 20
Proxies, 22 Proxies, 1

DEBATE in the House of Commons, on Lord N-rth's opening the BUDGET.

The order of the day being read, Lord N-rth, in a long speech, stated the mode which he had planned for raising the sums necessary for the services of the year.

The total amount	£.	s.	d.
of grants is	12,386,259	18	1
Of ways and means	7,508,904	15	2
Deficiency	4,877,355	3s.	8d.

202 *Summary of Proceedings in the present Session of Parliament.*

To discharge which Lord North proposed a loan of five millions :

Each 100l. to bear 4 per cent.

interest for ten years, va- *£. s. d.*

lued at - - - 95 0 0

To which is to be added an annuity of 10s. a year for the like term, valued at 4 1 0

Supposed profit on a ticket in a lottery of 50,000 tickets, the prizes whereof to be paid in money 3 0 0

102 1 0

So that the *bonus* to the subscriber might be reckoned at 2l. 1s.

Among other items was the sum of 200,000l. which the late Lord Holland's executors have consented to pay to the Treasury, till that Nobleman's accounts can be finally adjusted.

The new taxes proposed, and the sums expected to be raised by them, are as follow:---A tax on servants; an additional tax on glass; an additional tax on stamps; and a tax on auctions. The plate-tax repealed.

Lord North, in stating his calculation respecting the probable income of the tax on servants, supposed the produce, on a moderate calculation, would be 100,000l. the collection to be made under the direction of the Commissioners of the land-tax.

All the new taxes are to be collected without the addition of any new officer; and the following explanation will illustrate his Lordship's plan :

Duties on Glass.

All duties laid by an act of the 19th of the late King on the materials or metal used in making the several sorts of glass, to cease on the 5th of July next; and, in lieu thereof, first, to insure a monopoly for the British glass-manufacturer, a duty of sixteen-pence per pound is laid upon all enamelled, stained, and paste glass, window-glass, and glass-cakes imported, and four shillings per dozen upon all bottles imported.

The home-duties are, a duty of two-pence per pound, or eighteen shillings and eight-pence by the hundred, on all materials or metals used in making plate or flint glass, all enamelled, stained, and paste glass, and all phial-glass.

Seven shillings per cent. or three farthings per pound, on all spread-glass; three half-pence per pound, or fourteen shillings per hundred, on all other window-glass; three shillings

and six-pence per cwt. or near three-eighths per pound, upon materials, &c. prepared for the making of common bottles, not being phials, or intended to hold chemical preparations, garden-glass, and other phials made of common bottles.

Supposed to produce 45,000l.

Deeds and other Paper Writings sealed.

Eighteen-pence additional duty on every sheet of paper subjected to a shilling stamp by an act of last session; policies of insurance excepted.

Two shillings and six-pence on all surrenders, grants, and other deeds enrolled.

Five shillings addition on all policies of insurance for 1000l. and upwards.

Two shillings and three-pence for all surrenders, admittance to copyhold-lands, &c. by copy of court-roll, in England, &c.

Eighteen-pence on all transactions, which have the same effective operation, in Scotland.

Four shillings and six-pence stamp-duty on every copy of surrender or admittance to rights to lands arising by custom in England, &c. though not by copy of court-roll.

Eighteen-pence for every copy of surrender, &c. which have the same effective operation in Scotland; and the same duty of eighteen-pence upon every change of landed or real property, such as by writ of possession, heritable bonds, mortgage, wadset, &c. in that part of the kingdom.

Supposed to produce 55,000l.

Tax on Auctioneers and Sales by Auction.

Twenty shillings annually upon every auctioneer in the cities of London and Westminster, and within the bills of mortality; and five shillings annually *without* those limits.

The sum of three-pence for every twenty shillings *assigned* by sale at auction, of any interest in possession or reversion, in any freehold, copyhold, or leasehold tenements, or holdings; and of any utensils of husbandry, farming, stock, ships, and vessels; and of any reversionary interest in the public funds.

The sum of six-pence for every twenty shillings arising by sale at auction, of all furniture, fixtures, plate, pictures, jewels, books, horses, and carriages, and all other goods and chattels whatsoever.

Supposed to produce 37,500l.

Total supposed produce of the new taxes 237,500l.

All duties after the 5th of July next do cease, which, by an act of the 29th of George the III, were laid upon all persons having certain quantities of silver-plate in their possession.

Lord North observed, as he proceeded, that the taxes he proposed were directly laid on the luxuries of life; that he who kept but one servant had no right to complain, much less those who had more. He made the same remark in respect of the glass-duties and auctions. He said, the former would be the means of keeping the glass-manufacture within the kingdom, the new duties on foreign importation being little short of a prohibition; and as to the auctions, the constant fluctuation of property, which was known to be effected by this means, and of course the description of men on whom the tax would fall, brought it within the true idea of taxation, that of laying taxes on the rich, lazy, and opulent, instead of the poor and industrious. He gave a long account of the advantages which would arise from abstaining to tax our own manufactures, at least such as were intended for exportation; and took great merit on the duties on deeds, and legal transfers of landed property. Property, in whatever shape it could be got at, ought at all times to be the great object of finance, and not the precarious profits arising from trade, or still more sacred fruits of laborious industry. His Lordship spoke but coolly on the general state of the nation. He allowed the public burdens to be very heavy; but, he said, he expected that the ensuing campaign would determine our troubles in America, and that a revenue, if not considerable at first, might be procured from that country, which would assist in lightening the heavy pressure of taxes under which we labour. He said, we at present stood on the very best and friendly terms with every power in Europe; and not only in that respect, but from any other more distant or disconnected appearance, was there the least apprehension of the public tranquility of Europe being interrupted. He turned again to the subject of the public bargain. He said, that the 4 per cents were worth, according to the present price of stocks, 95l. that the profit on the lottery-ticket would be at least 3l. and that the 10l. annuity for ten years was worth 4l. 1s. which would leave a profit to the subscriber of 2l. 1s. This,

he said, would prove a sufficient inducement for the people to subscribe immediately. It might be asked, Was not the credit of Administration sufficiently high with the public, to procure a loan without a premium? He believed it was; but he thought it proper and prudent, if any advantage at all were to be given or taken, that those who advanced their money should have it. Besides, if no advantage at all were to be gained, how well soever mortgaged men in general might be inclined to support Government, it could not be expected that the subscription would fill so fast as if a certain gain was to accrue; on the contrary, it might fill slowly, perhaps not fill; if in the mean time the stocks should turn out disadvantageous to the subscribers, it might throw great difficulties in procuring money next year, without, perhaps, being obliged to pay double or treble the premium offered on the present occasion.

Mr. F^x denied that any revenue could be drawn from America. Experience had convinced all men of common-sense, he said, that, let the present campaign be ever so prosperous in point of victory or negotiation, no revenue now, nor hereafter, can be drawn from America. It was preposterous to hold out such an idea to a society of grown persons. His Lordship must have learned, that even that House began to be tired; the sensible men, the noble Lord's own friends, are grown sick of war, and the expence attending of it. Contractors and placemen, and their dependents, only, wish for its continuance. He endeavoured to prove, that the nation would be a loser of above ten per cent. upon the loan, which was full half a million; and that, considering all circumstances, it was the most scandalous bargain that ever was made for the public. After the repeated successes which he had often heard dwelt upon in that House, and the cry in consequence of these successes, that America was conquered, and all was over, What was the case? The very first action, in which America had the advantage, and took the Hessians, the American army increased immediately; our army was obliged to give way, nor had we force to protect or avail ourselves of the advantages we had gained, so as to be able to keep our ground. From this, he said, he had a right to infer two things; one was, that our force

force was not equal to conquest, and that it was impossible we could expect to bring America over by fair means, while we continued to insist on taxing her. He was very severe on the cruel and inhuman conduct of the Hessians, of their plundering the innocent natives, and abusing the aged and helpless. Our own troops were almost as culpable, said he, with this difference, that the English spent the spoil, and the foreign barbarians hoarded it.

Mr. *J-nk-nf-n* replied very spiritedly to Mr. F-x. He took a retrospective view of the conduct of other Chancellors, who had been esteemed able financiers; and insisted, that the present bargain was one of the most advantageous that ever was made for the public, when so large a sum was to be funded. He allowed the events of war or of negociation were uncertain; but, for his part, he should never depart from his original opinion, that, if America was to remain a part of the British empire, she ought, most certainly, to bear a proportionable share of the expence of general protection.

Mr. *B-rke* considered the Hon. Gentleman who spoke last as the real Minister. Among other melancholy effects of the present impolitic civil war, he said, the loss of the American trade was one of the greatest. Every other mischief but that might, in some measure, be remedied or removed; but that, he feared, would never again flow in its native channel.

Governor *J-ff ne* said, America was lost, he feared, for ever. We were not now able to conquer, and they would never consent to receive us, exclusively, as allies.

Lord *N th* arose, but rather confined himself to the answering particular questions put to him by Messrs. F-x and B-rke, than to a general defence of the American war.

Colonel *B rre* was severe on Lord N-rth, and the whole Treasury Bench, with their train of placemen and pensioners, but more particularly upon contractors; and pledged himself, that he would bring a direct charge against the noble Lord, of his abuse of office in respect of some of the contracts.

Lord *N rth* said, he was ready to meet any charge it was in the power of the Hon. Gentleman to make; but, since he was to be publicly accused in the face of the nation, he hoped the Hon. Gentleman would let him know the nature of his accusation, that he

might be the better able to defend himself.

Col. *B-rre* replied, he did not wish to take any man by surprize: it was relative to contracts and contractors; but the matter he more particularly adverted to was the article of rum for the use of the fleet and army.

In conclusion, Lord *G. G-rm-ne* said, we had a good prospect before us;

Because our army under Gen. Howe is at present stronger than it was last year, and would be soon further augmented.

Because the rebel army is considerably diminished; for, by the latest advices from America, deserters in great numbers were coming to our army every day.

Because, since the Congress had altered the terms of enlisting in their army from six months to three years, or till the end of the war, the people there were become averse to the service, and recruits were hardly to be procured.

Because he found that the Massachusetts people did not now act with Gen. Washington; but that his army was chiefly recruited from the southern colonies, particularly Virginia, which was the only colony that had actually raised the number of men they had voted.

Because, besides our army under General Howe, 12,000 of our troops, now in Canada, would soon be able to join him.

Because the Congress, feeling themselves unequal to the task they had undertaken, had lately been compelled to delegate their whole power to a Dictator.

Because the Colonists had been hitherto induced to make this strong resistance to the government of the Mother-country, from a firm belief that France and Spain would by this time have declared in their favour. In this expedition they had found themselves totally disappointed.

Lastly, Because the Colonists were universally tired of the oppression and tyranny under which they have lately suffered, and wished to be brought again under the protection of the Mother-country.

* * *An Account of the Advantages arising from the Navigable Canal, of which we have given the Plan, in our next.*

††† *B.'s favour came too late. Other papers that have been received are under consideration.*

On ROWLIE's Poems, lately discovered in an old Chest found in a Belfry at Bristol by the Parish-Clerk.

AFTER the late example of critical justice inflicted by Dr. Johnson; in laying the spirit of Ossian as effectually as if he had done so in the Buller of Buchan, I own I did not expect to have seen another poet of better times start up so soon: nor can I now account for his presuming to do so upon any other principle than that of the pretender to the crown of Russia, in Fontenelle's admirable Dialogues; who being asked how he dared to assert such a claim; after seeing two or three similar claimants expire in torture on the scaffold, replied, that it was upon that very circumstance that he grounded the probability of persuading the people that he was a true man and no impostor. As to parish-clerks; I have heard of their selling to a tinker, for a little ale, the brass labels from tombstones, &c. but never that they were the means of preserving or notifying to the learned world any valuable MSS. &c. Indeed, as to an old chest; I have long thought more highly of it for its invaluable productions, than even of a conjurer's bag, which so readily yields eggs, pigeons, brickbats*, &c.

But it may be said, at least by the bookseller, in the concluding words of the preface, that, "whether the Poems be really antient or modern, the composition of Rowlie, or the forgeries of Chatterton, they must always be considered as a most singular literary curiosity:" and, therefore, why not

* Some years ago, when a certain lady was neither a Countess nor a Duchess (whatever she may be now); the celebrated *sayer* of good things, G. A. S. Esq in a morning-visit, took notice of her very fine diamonds. As the lady's resources were nor then publickly known, some sort of explanation became necessary, and she said, Yes, they were very fine; that she had lately been very lucky; for that, in rummaging an old neglected trunk of her grandmother's, she had found at the bottom of it these jewels, and several other valuable articles. Just at that instant the gentleman heard a carriage stop at the door, and, after looking out of the window, said, "Here's the handsomest chariot and horses at your door that I ever saw; I wonder whose they are." "They are mine," replies the Lady. "I beg your pardon," says he; "I suppose they were part of your find at the bottom of the old chest."

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eat our pudding and hold our tongues? But the truth is, curiosities in literature, like those of Nature, are of very different kinds of value and importance; according to the certainty of their genuineness, and the consequences that may be established from them. Thus, if any body is disposed to believe that a poor boy, who had never learnt more than reading, writing, and accounts; at a charity-school, could be the author of a sizeable octavo volume of poetry, in a stile and manner the most remote from infantine compositions; "besides Fragments in prose, which are considerably larger, with a Discourse on Bristowe, and other historical pieces in prose, &c. &c. and die at the early age of 17 years and three quarters; not to mention that from 14 he was clerk to an attorney, in whose service there is generally employment enough in the mechanical part of writing to give a disgust to any thing that was more liberal: I say, if all this can be believed, it must be upon the presumption, that we do not know how far the powers of Nature can enable us to multiply the productions of the mind in the shortest time, any more than we know in how short a space the body can come to perfection; do all its functions, and die to all appearance of old-age, in the compass of as few months as most people take years to do all this in; many instances of which in all ages and countries are upon record and believed. These will certainly occasion admiration and surprize: and when that tribute is paid, no other consequences will follow: for we are never the nearer knowing how to retard this accelerated motion in the next subject in which it may be begun; or to communicate it at pleasure to others who are naturally free from this vicious constitution. But, surely, the case is widely different, whether we allow the work in question to belong to a modern forger old or young, or to a monk of the time of Edw. IV. *i. e.* between 1460 and 1480; as in the latter case we shall be obliged to entertain very different notions of our language from all we have hitherto had; and, upon the strength of this writer's diction (who lived near 100 years after Chaucer), reform all our glossaries, and admit into them a shoal of words; not only perfectly new, but perfectly unintelligible, whose origin and meaning are both equally unknown and inexplicable. The preface says, "The question

question concerning the authenticity of these poems must now be decided by an examination of the Fragments upon vellum, &c. and by the internal evidence which the several pieces afford." This proposal is perfectly fair: I shall, however, beg leave to decline meddling with the parchments, not only as I am probably at a distance from them, but also because I can conceive that a very young limb of the law might see, and copy in a small quantity, the hand-writing in use three centuries ago, and also give his parchments the colour of antiquity by smoke-drying them in the chimney (as some veterans have done by tittle-deeds to an estate), without my being obliged to give them credit for the age and author they pretend to. Those, however, that chuse to consider this argument, will probably think proper to determine, whether the writing be not rather such as commonly appears in law-deeds of that time, than that of monks and scholars, as these two hands were almost always different.

To come, then, to a slight examination of the arguments for or against their authenticity from internal marks:—In the first place the writing seems, from the specimen, so bad, or at least so difficult to be read, that I would by no means insist upon the spuriousness of the whole from one or fifty words that I could make nothing of; especially if, as in some instances seems to be the case, the change of a letter or so would set all to rights. Thus a person that startled at *ewbrice* and *ewbricious*, might have no objection to *lubrice* and *lubricious*, *e* and *l* in the specimen not being so distinct as in modern writing; thus *daise-eyed* may be for *daisied*; *cinie* for *clindœuil*; but quære and compare with *declynie*, p. 217: *eletten*, p. 229, for *alighted*; *chapournette*, or *shapournette*, of the notes, for *chaperonette*; and *hailstone*, p. 204, for *hailstorm*. But after all that can be done this way, the words in the glossary, whose meaning is not pretended to be given, are so many, (and perhaps there ought to be as many more inserted,) that we may well wonder at our language being so unintelligible to us at less than one hundred years before Q. Elizabeth's time. P. 33, *couraciers* are explained *horse-courfers*: this should have been *coursers horses*; for *horse-coursers*, from the French word *courtier*, a broker, is the person who furnishes others with horses for hire, not rides or manages them himself; and is

a low employment, and no ways applicable to the Conqueror. But Chatterton might be a bad commentator, tho' Rowlie was a good Poet. This too must excuse what we are told, p. xxi. that the battle of Hastings was written by Turgot the monk, a saxon in the tenth century, &c. (see p. 214, verse 312;) that is, one hundred years before the event. Of this action I shall only say, that I wonder we learn from a contemporary writer no one circumstance that we did not know before; as the Normans being mistaken for priests, because they were shaved, their soberness, and the drunkenness of the English, are well-known incidents. See Dr. Henry, Strutt, &c. As to all the rest, it consists merely of knocking one another on the head, and would do for a battle of Greeks and Trojans just as well as for one of Normans and Saxons. This tedious dwelling on circumstances common to all battles, and keeping clear of particulars, is just what a forger would naturally do, as being unable to do otherwise, without giving too much hold to the critical examiner. P. 210, 211, 214, 249, 251, the Norman bows are often mentioned; yet the Conqueror uses a crossbow, and shoots an arrow: again, 213, 215, and 255. P. 251, "Hie in air the Conqueror's arrow wynged his waie." All that know any thing of these matters, know, that the execution is by shooting nearly point-blank; arrows, for want of weight, not being able to act in the direction of bombs. A picture of the Conqueror shooting up into the air in battle would be ridiculous. One must, too, suppose, that Algar held his shield over his head, to be pierced through by an arrow so shot. P. 228, an arrow's entering at the navel, and piercing the heart, is accounted for (perhaps not satisfactorily) from the shooter's being on foot, and the wounded person on horse-back: but at p. 251, a javelin lights on his greave (his leg-defence of metal, I presume), which pierces his heart, &c. P. 254, one is wounded thro' the shield into the breast, by which his *adventayle* (i.e. *beaume au ventaille*; see Mr. Tyrwhitt's Chaucer) is all stained with blood; and (what was more likely to be so) his silver cuisses. P. 254, the blood from a wound can but faintly resemble the hygra of the tide. P. 215: if *bever* means here the whole helmet, a man must know little of the matter, who could talk of its being split in twain.

twayn by a spear darted at it, so as to make it fall to the ground in two pieces, whilst the warrior's head receives only a punie wound: I question whether the ablest armourer could accomplish this. Another helmet is split, p. 226. Since the total disuse of armour, we are as liable to make mistakes in speaking of the minuter parts, as it was impossible for those of the time (to whom the knowledge of it was so material and familiar) to do so. The visor, I reckon, was that part of the helmet that guarded the upper part of the warrior's face, and, either by being furnished with proper holes, or moving entirely up, allowed him to use his eye-sight. Bever, on the contrary, protected the lower part, and, by dropping down, allowed the hero to drink, or speak so as to be heard by his troops. These uses were very distinct, and could hardly be confounded by those of the time, though it has been done perpetually since, by Shakespeare, &c. I wonder, therefore, to hear Rowlie, p. 38, talk of the *bee-veredde eyne*, i. e. the eye guarded by the chin or mouth piece. P. 214, 226, 227, the *recer*: the qualities of a modern race-horse and war-horse, are very distinct; but, perhaps, we shall be told, that the meaning here is *high-bred*, as the French say *cheval du race*. P. 212, *Dieu et mon droit* was first used by Richard I. after the victory at Gisors, in 1193. P. 216, 234, tilts and tournaments are mentioned as commonly in use prior to the battle of Hastings; and even in the Confessor's time, verse 143: whereas they are believed to have had their first rise in France only in 1066, and were not much practised till the 13th and 14th centuries. P. 225, 230: even after they were generally practised, I doubt much whether tilting-launces were ever used in real actions; their name seems to say otherwise; they were heavy to carry, yet tapered at the end, so as to break readily, upon being skilfully and stoutly directed. P. 251, v. 289, 290, 262, 266, crests and shields of arms seem common; yet the general use of them is not reckoned older than the time of the Croisades, when the vast concourse of different nations made all possible distinctions necessary. In Mr. Strutt's plate of Battel fight from old illuminations, there are five standards, three English, and two Norman; also two long octagonal shields, with a cross on both: but I lay less stress on his

plates than he doth on the Bayeux tapestry; which was, probably, done much nearer the time of the action it represents, than most of his pictures. P. 260: Were Talbots, the dogs so named, called so at this time? Were they ever employed in guarding sheep from wolves? P. 204: Ballad of Charity, note 14: "It would have been charitable, if the author had not pointed at personal characters in this ballad of Charity. The Abbot of S. Godwin's at the time of the writing of this was Ralph de Bellomont, a great stickler for the Lancastrian family. Rowlie was a Yorkist." Who wrote this note? Certainly not Rowlie: and How doth it appear, that there was ever an abbey and abbot of these names, and that he was a Lancastrian? If Rowlie was a Yorkist, he has represented Edward IV. very disadvantageously as a spectator of the gallant Sir Charles Bawdin's execution from the minster window; though, certainly a church might be swept against a King came to the town, without its being a proof that he put it to such an use. The shoes are said to have had long pikes from 1382 to 1467, when they were prohibited under a penalty of 20 shillings, and a cursing by the clergy. Our Abbot was, therefore, a bold man to retain this fashion to the last. As to the *horse-millanare*, a well-known name of a trade now, I question much whether Rowlie had ever heard the word; as, I think, the Italians had hardly begun to supply us with every kind of manufacture, though they certainly did so in less than one hundred years afterwards. P. 205, *church glebe house* for *grave* might pass, if *glebe* was not the well-known term in church-matters for a quite different thing. P. 137, the woman seems to dwell with pleasure on the shroud of her lover, whose loss she laments. P. 216, *Sieur de Bonoboe* seems by his name to be of the family of Boggle-boe: see Mr. Brand's edition of Bourn's Popular Antiquities, p. 116, 324. P. 225, "a squier of low degree;" and p. 214, "a full clothe yard or more." Who is the copyer, the ballad or epic maker? P. 239, v. 33: Whence is this dire clattering in people that come out to reconnoitre the enemy privately? What reflection of the moon can make a stream of blood look like rubies mixed with pearls? 239, v. 47: "That makes a valley." Why not a mountain?

tain? Sometimes there is an affectation of writing *Dhereby*, &c. but, though the Saxon letter may be properly thus resolved, yet I do not know that there ever was a time when it was so written. P. 213: the simile at bottom is a puerility indeed! See v. 67.

Without looking out narrowly for more questionable passages, the above may at least serve to shew, that there are more and stronger objections to the authenticity of these poems, than *Glum* and *Glom*, which is condescendingly replied to, as if the business was then done. The following seem to me to be two of the most unlikely thoughts to come from a boy:

P. 137,

“Herke! the æthe-owle loude dothe synge
To the night mares, as heio go.”

P. 260,

“Throwe everie reaulm the poets blaze
the thyng,
And travelling merchantes spredd hys
name so far.”

Cæsar and Dr. Henry inform us, that there was a time when nobody travelled over these countries but merchants, and, consequently, that they only could spread a report. Much the same continues to be the case still in some parts of the East: but, if so, poetry must have only a confined circulation. After all, Is it harder to believe that a boy has done this forgery, than that Psalmanazzar composed the history and language of Formosa? I mean, before he acknowledged it himself.

Mr. URBAN,

THE letter of Mr. G. S. of Southfleet, inserted in your Magazine for March, contains several misrepresentations: two or three of them I shall take notice of.

I never supposed, that the words of Bishop Pearce in dispute were the last words he ever spoke; I only supposed that they were spoken some time in the course of his last illness. G. S. has thought fit to repeat the Bishop's words, and to mutilate them. The anecdote, as it stands in your January Magazine, (for I never read any other account of the Bishop's life,) is as follows:—
“Being asked one day how he could live with so little nutriment? *I live*, said he, *upon the recollection of an innocent and well-spent life, which is my only sustenance.*” As the last clause of this sentence seems to exclude any other ground of confidence and con-

solation than a sense of his own merit, I own, I thought it exceptionable. G. S. towards the end of his letter, joins “*the testimony of a good conscience and a firm reliance on the merits of our Saviour*” together: to this I have no objection.

G. S. “is afraid, that, when I call Bp. Pearce *a harmless good sort of a man*, this expression insinuates the want of those virtues of which the good Bishop was known to be possessed.” I answer, I always looked upon Bishop Pearce to be a virtuous and learned man, and never meant to insinuate the contrary. As for that sort of learning for which he was most distinguished, I own, I have not the idea of it that G. S. and others may have: I wish not, however, to disturb them in their admiration, and shall leave them to extol *the genius of a commentator*.

G. S. strangely misrepresents the dying behaviour of Father Paul and Archbishop Usher, in calling it *melancholy despondency*, and saying that *they seemed to despair of forgiveness for their sins*. He can see no difference between humility and despondency,---between praying for pardon of sin and despairing of pardon. I cannot give him eyes.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.

J. BOERHADEM.

Mr. URBAN,

ON reading an answer to the enquiry of the author of *Observations in a Journey to Paris, in August, 1776*, published in your last Magazine, I was pleased to see, what I had long wished to see, an account of St. Nicholas, and a reason given why he was deemed the patron of children.

What excited this curiosity will appear from the following account:

Cardinal Kemp, in the year 1447, founded a school at the place of his nativity in Kent, and drew up in Latin statutes for it. Amongst other things he mentions---*consuetam Gallorum et denariorum Sancti Nicolai gratuitam oblationem*. This customary gratuitous offering of St. Nicholas's pence, over which Time had cast a veil of obscurity, now receives considerable light from the account which W. C. has given; and if he, or any other of your correspondents, would cast equal light upon the expression of *consuetam Gallorum oblationem*, it would oblige,

Your constant reader,

X. X.
Mr.

Mr. URBAN,

SO much has been said in your Magazine about Mr. Ferguson and his Lectures, that your readers are probably tired of it. I will trespass but very little on their patience.

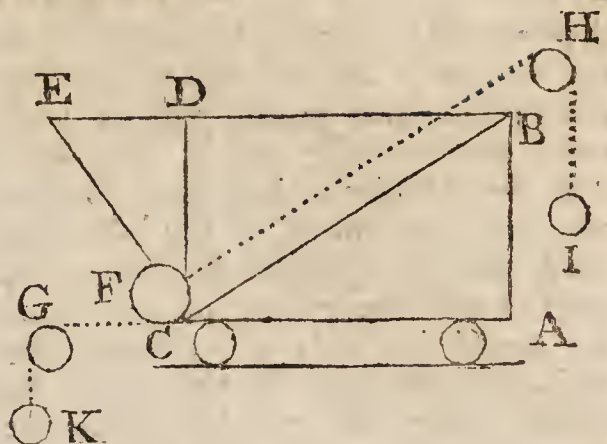
Your correspondent *Simplex* calls the censure ill-timed; alluding, I suppose, to the proverb, "that we must not speak ill of the dead, for they cannot defend themselves." But there is no general rule without an exception; and an exception must be allowed where a fraud is artfully concealed till after the death of the party. Nor does Mr. F. want defenders, and those zealous enough. However, I must confess, the observation of *Simplex* is just, "that the moral rectitude of one, whose only pretensions were to read philosophical lectures, is nothing to the public," and therefore with nothing had been said of *the man*; and for that reason (and that only) shall say no more now. As to his philosophical Lectures, *Simplex* has fully proved, that both he and his advocate are mistaken, notwithstanding their confident appeal to experiment. I shall add two authorities to shew, that, in determining the proportion of weights when they balance, it is not their oblique ascent, not the line they really describe, but their perpendicular ascent or descent on which that proportion depends; and shall then leave your correspondent, the *Plain Honest Man*, to determine to whom the charge of consummate ignorance, &c. belongs.

Newton, in his Scholium to the Laws of Motion, (*Principia*, p. 26, ed. 3,) has these words: *Sin (pondera) ascendant vel descendunt oblique, æquipollent, quæ sunt reciproce ut ascensus et descensus, quatenus facti secundum perpendicularum.*

Desaguliers, in his lecture on the inclined plane, says, "Whatever line the weight describes in its ascent by the action of the power, we are to call its velocity only that line which represents its perpendicular ascent or descent." See his course of Experimental Philosophy. Lecture III. article 48, p. 105.

P. S. It was laid down as a condition, in your Magazine of January, that the line F H should be always parallel to the inclined plane. It is, therefore, one of the data of the problem, that the cylinder in rising describes a right line, not a circle.

W. L.



Mr. URBAN,

PERmit me yet this once more to trouble you with a plain answer, from a *Plain Honest Man*, in vindication of truth, and of injured merit.—*Simplex*, who has attacked the character of the late Mr. Ferguson, in your Magazine for April, p. 157, seems to be as ignorant of mechanicks, as W. L. was of mathematicks; for although it be true, that CD is the perpendicular height of the ascent of the cylinder, yet FE is the space actually described by it; and the momentum of any body is compounded of the velocity which is measured by the space described, and of the quantity of matter; or, in other words, any two bodies are in equilibrium, when the *spaces described by them* are inversely as the quantities of matter they contain; and not merely when their perpendicular ascents and descents are inversely as the quantities of matter. When one of the bodies ascends obliquely, (as the roller does here,) and the other descends perpendicularly, (as the weight K does,) it is impossible they should be in equilibrium, when their weights are inversely as their *perpendicular* ascents and descents; because, in this case, those ascents and descents are not as the spaces described; by which last, alone, the respective velocities can be estimated. I do therefore still maintain, consistently with the soundest mathematical and mechanical principles, that the weight of the cylinder F must be to the weight K, when they are in equilibrium, as BE to FE, and that all Mr. Ferguson has advanced is true; and that, according to the strictest and truest mechanical principles, the same power which will balance the cylinder, when it is drawn up the plane, will also balance it, when the plane is drawn along under it. Nevertheless, what Mr. Ferguson says, that a power somewhat less than that which drew the cylinder up the plane, will draw the plane under the cylinder, is also true, on another

ther account, namely, because there is *less friction* in the one case than in the other; the same power will in both cases mechanically be in equilibrio with the cylinder:—but when the bodies begin to move, if the plane be fixed, and the cylinder be drawn up, there is only the rolling of the cylinder round its axis to overcome the friction; whereas, if the plane be drawn under the cylinder, there are also the four wheels, on which the plane moves, contributing to overcome the friction, as well as the rolling of the cylinder itself: and, therefore, an additional weight, beyond that which maintains the equilibrium, will, in this case, put the whole in motion, although it be somewhat less than that which is necessary to overcome the friction, and to put the whole in motion, in the former case.

MR. URBAN,

TWO or three mistakes in the late publication of Archbishop Herring's Letters, (announced in your Magazine for March, p. 132,) having been pointed out to the Editor by an obliging, unknown reader, he begs leave, by your means, to communicate them to the public. "P. 21. The tragedy of Lillo's, here mentioned, was certainly not *Elmerick*, which did not appear till after the author's death, and six years (1740) after the date of the letter. It was probably *The Christian Hero*, acted at Drury-lane, and printed without a date.

P. 54, for *Eugenia* read *Eugenio*.

P. 103, the pamphlet by Mrs. Cockburn, mentioned in the note, was published by Bishop Warburton, who wrote the preface to it.

P. 127, the manner in which the edition of *Adamus Exul* is mentioned in the note, may probably mislead some persons to imagine that the Archbishop referred to the publication in the Gentleman's Magazine; which was not the fact. After Lauder's detection, he addressed an apology for his conduct to the Archbishop, who, as he says himself, was pleased to forgive his offence, and receive him into favour; and, as a proof of it, continued his allowance to publish *Ramsay's Sacred Poems* under the sanction and patronage of his name, and even honoured him with a written certificate subscribed by him, testifying that he was so authorised. This work made its appearance in parts, in 1752

and 3, addressed to his Grace, and other noblemen and gentlemen. In the first volume *Adamus Exul* was printed, and was certainly the edition alluded to by his Grace.

To which let me add, as a typographical mistake, unnoticed in the *errata*, that, p. 21, "your consulting me upon the affairs you do, gives me more pleasure than ever," should have been—"more pleasures than one."

Yours, &c. J. D.

P. 124 of your March Magazine, col. 2, l. 33, for "Bishop Fleetwood's visitation-sermon, at Canterbury," read "at Cambridge."

P. 127, Dr. Maty mentions Lord Chesterfield's seeing and remarking Richard Cromwell, when called upon to give evidence *in the Court of King's Bench, before Sir John Holt*:

But in Hughes's Correspondence, 2d edit. vol. ii. p. lii. Mr. Luson, a relation of the Cromwells, says, that it was *in the Court of Chancery, before Lord Chancellor Cowper*, that Richard was obliged to appear. Which of these is right? I should presume the latter, as Mr. L. tells us the question that was contested, the decree that was made in Richard's favour, and the counsel (Pengelly) whom he employed.

P. 147, the most material part of General Lawrence's monumental inscription, specifying his great services to the Company, is omitted.

To your anecdote of the late Mr. Gostling's father, p. 148, you may add, that King Charles II. one day presented him with a silver egg filled with guineas, telling him that "he had heard that eggs were good for the voice."

MR. URBAN,

THE reputation of authors suffers by nothing so much as by posthumous publications. I speak not now of the injudicious compliment supposed to be paid by exposing every scrap that is found in a literary man's study. I confine myself to the fashionable collection of a writer's *works* merely for the profit of some impertinent editor. The late pompous edition of A. Marvell's compositions is so striking a proof of my assertion, that one could not conceive it could easily be paralleled. And yet before Mr. T. or his *Admirer*, have wiped off the reproach of the basest plagiarism from this edition, behold another---of the *works* of a totally different

different author; on which occasion the editor's conscience flying in his face before the book has met the public eye, makes him recal, *in the same advertisement*, two pieces through ignorance ascribed to Paul Whitehead. I desire the advertisement may be handed down to posterity in your useful Miscellany, that such editors may be hung up *in terrorem*, as traitors and incendiaries in the Republic of Letters.

Public Advertiser, March 4, 1777.

"This day is published,

"THE Poems and Miscellaneous Compositions of Paul Whitehead, with explanatory Notes on his Writings and Life, written by Capt. Edward Thompson.

"The song in p. 139 was written by William Whitehead, Esq. Poet-Laureate, as was likewise the epitaph on Mrs. Pritchard: these mistakes were not discovered before the whole impression was printed."

Does the writer of this advertisement discover more *effrontery* or *ignorance*? or Does he apprehend, that, though the dead cannot bite, the living may handle a cudgel.

H.

Mr. URBAN,

IN a late tour into Kent I met with the bird called a *Hoopo*, which was presented to me as a curiosity, and of an uncommon kind. It had been shot near Dover; and, I must confess, from its beauty and delicacy, I was impatient till I returned to my books, where I might derive some knowledge of its nature and proper country.

I searched in Pennant's British Zoology, and in Vol. I. p. 257, I found the following account:

"This bird may be readily distinguished from all others that visit these islands by its beautiful crest, which it can erect or depress at pleasure: it weighs three ounces: its length is twelve inches: its breadth nineteen: the bill is black, two inches and a half long, slender, and incurvated: the tongue triangular, small, and placed low in the mouth: the irides are hazel: the crest consists of a double row of feathers; the highest about two inches long: the tips are black, their lower part of a pale orange color: the neck is of a pale reddish brown: the breast and belly white; but in young birds marked with narrow dusky lines pointing down: the lesser coverts of

the wings are of a light and brown: the back, scapulars and wings crossed with broad bars of white and black: the rump is white: the tail consists of only ten feathers, white marked with black, in form of a crescent, the horns pointing towards the end of the feathers: the legs are short and black: the exterior toe is closely united at the bottom to the middle toe.

"According to Linnæus, it takes its name from its note, which has a sound similar to the word; or it may be derived from the French *buppé*, or crested: it breeds in hollow trees, and lays two ash-coloured eggs: it feeds on insects, which it picks out of ordure of all kinds: the ancients believed that it made its nest of human excrement; so far is certain, that its hole is excessively foetid, from the tainted food it brings to its young."

I am particularly induced to send you the account of the taking this bird at this time, as the country-people in Sweden look on the appearance of it as a presage of war. I leave the superstitious to indulge their own notions in this respect:

———— Facies armata videtur.

The vulgar in our country formerly esteemed it a forerunner of some calamity. Pennant, however, says, it visits these islands frequently; but not at stated seasons. It is found in many parts of Europe, in Egypt, and even as remote as Ceylon. The Turks call it *Tir Chaos*, or the messenger-bird, from the resemblance its crest has to the plumes worn by the *Chaos*, or Turkish couriers.

Ovid says that *Tereus* was changed into this bird:

Vertitur in volucrem, cui stant in vertice,
cristæ, [rostrum:
Prominet immodicum pro longâ cuspide
Nomen Epops volucris.——

METAM. lib. vi. l. 672.

Tereus, through grief, and haste to be re-
veng'd, [chang'd.
Shares the like fate, and to a bird is
Fix'd on his head the crested plumes ap-
pear, [spear.
Long is his beak, and sharpen'd as a

Mr. Pennant certainly must have been mistaken, or misinformed, when he tells us its breadth is nineteen inches. He likewise is in an error as to the number of feathers in the tail, there being but eight.

Westminster.

F. P.

* * * A drawing of this Bird is requested.

Mr. URBAN,

I HAVE sometimes had occasion to look into deeds of settlement made upon marriage, wherein estates are commonly conveyed to trustees, to the use of the new-married couple for life; then to the issue tail, with a long term for years vested in trustees, to raise money for payment of debts, or for daughters portions: but the manner of expression used in such conveyances seems to me to be irreconcilable with good sense. A few quotations from such deeds, with some remarks thereon, may, perhaps, make my meaning more intelligible.

Mr. Jacob, in his *Accomplished Conveyancer*, Vol. III. pages 188-9, gives us a draught of a conveyance and fine levied, made to Sir R. D. and Sir J. S. to the use of Sir R. D. for his life; remainder to D. his wife, for life; remainder to first, second, third, and every other son of R. D. on body of said D. in tail male; remainder to an after-born son (if any); "*and for default of such issue, then*" to trustees, their executors, &c. for 1000 years, in trust for the daughters; and, after the end or sooner determination of 1000 years, to the use of the said R. D. his heirs and assigns for ever.

In the before-mentioned volume, page 250, &c. a recovery is suffered, and an estate is limited to trustees to the use of R. W. until his marriage with A. remainder to R. W. for life; remainder to said A. in bar of dower; remainder to the first, second, third, and every other son and sons of the bodies of said R. W. and A. and the heirs male of the body of such sons; "*and for default of such issue, then*" to A. B. and W. C. trustees, their executors, &c. for 500 years thence next ensuing, to raise money for daughters portions and maintenance.

Proviso, if said R. W. die in the life-time of his said wife A. without issue of his body on her body begotten, then if R. W.'s heirs pay to said A. 1000l. or if A. die in the life-time of said R. W. said term to be void.

In Mr. Horsman's *Precedents*, Vol. III. page 375, we find a conveyance made to C. C. and F. A. in trust for A. A. for life; remainder to B. his wife, for her jointure; remainder to the first, second, third, and every other son and sons of the body of the said A. A. on the body of the said B. begotten, or to be begotten, and the heirs male of his and their body and

bodies issuing; "*and for default of such issue, then*" to H. C. and J. A. their executors, &c. for 1000 years; and after the expiration or sooner determination of said 1000 years, then to said A. A. his heirs and assigns for ever. Said term raised; that if in case there be no issue male begotten as aforesaid, or being such shall all of them happen to die without issue male, of their bodies, to raise daughters portions. — A multitude of cases to the same purpose might be produced.

Now, there are in all these precedents a long term of years vested in trustees, to raise daughters portions, to commence upon a person's dying without issue male; the word *then*, as I apprehend, pointing out the time of the commencement, viz. on failure of issue male: but, if I mistake not, a man never can be said to die, or be dead, without issue male, so long as any of his sons are alive, or any of their male descendants; and if so, that such term to trustees to raise daughters portions, must not commence till a failure of issue male of such grantor, or father of such issue. Perhaps such failure may not happen before the end of two or three hundred years, which I should think would be too late for trustees to provide for daughters portions, (if any daughter should happen to be born,) except they were to live to the age of some of the Antediluvians.

Was such a limitation of a long term of years to commence, upon the death of the grantor, without any male issue *alive at his decease*, this might provide for daughters portions, or for payment of a sum of money to a surviving wife (as mentioned in the proviso aforesaid) in good time; but to commence upon dying without issue generally, seems to me (if not absurd) hardly intelligible. But please to give me leave to proceed.

In page 167, Jacob's *Conveyancer*, Vol. III. we have a fine levied, and a recovery suffered, of messuages, &c. therein mentioned, to trustees, their executors, &c. for 99 years next ensuing, if Dame P. should so long live; in trust that said trustees, executors, &c. should, during the joint lives of Sir R. D. and P. (grantor and wife,) pay the profits to said P. for her maintenance: and as to other messuages and lands limited for said term of 99 years, ("*immediately after the determination of that term,*") to the use of

R. D.

R. D. for life, remainder to said Dame P. for life, with remainders over for life and in tail.

Also, in Horsman's Precedents, Vol. III. Settlement 1st, an estate is settled on trustees to the use of A. A. for life; and after determination of that estate, to other trustees, to preserve contingent remainders; and after A. A.'s decease, (as to part of the estate,) to C. A. wife of A. A. for her jointure, remainder, (as to the whole,) after the decease of said A. A. and C. A. to other trustees, their executors, &c. for 1000 years next ensuing, to raise portions, by sale or mortgage, for younger children; *and from and after the end, expiration, or other sooner determination of the said term of 1000 years*, remainder to the first and other sons of the said marriage in tail male successively.

Further, in the last-mentioned volume, Settlement 2d, an estate is vested in trustees, to the use of the husband A. A. for life; and after the determination of that estate, to other trustees, to the intent that B. wife of said A. A. may have, out of the estate therein mentioned, an annuity of 400l. a year, for jointure, if she survives her husband; and after said husband's decease, as aforesaid, to said last-mentioned trustees, their executors, &c. for 200 years, (if said B. shall so long live,) for better securing the payment of said 400l. to B. *and after the end, expiration, or other sooner determination of said term of 200 years*, to said first trustees for 500 years, to raise childrens portions, subject to said annuity of 400l. and without prejudice thereto; *and from and after the end, expiration, or other sooner determination of the said term of 500 years*, and subject thereto, to first and other sons of the said marriage in tail male successively, remainder in fee.

In all these three last Precedents we find an estate limited to commence, after a long term of years, in the first to R. D. and Dame P. (persons in esse,) after the determination of 99 years: and in the second and third Precedents estates are limited to the first and other sons of the said marriage, after the end or sooner determination of 1000 years and 500 years respectively. Now, if Dame P. must wait for the expiration of 99 years before any benefit can accrue to her by such settlement, in all probability she would be in her grave, and if the sons of such marriage (or

their issue, if any such should be) must wait the expiration of the said terms before they have a right or title to the said estates, or may have or receive any benefit therefrom, (as the plain sense of the words seem to import,) such estates seem to be of little value, (if a method had not been contrived by fine and recovery to dock intails and destroy such settlements,) and the issue of such marriages might all have died beggars, if they had had nothing else to depend upon.

I am aware it may be said the term, (Precedent last but one,) may determine by sale or mortgage of the premises, and paying younger childrens portions. But upon such sale or mortgage does not such term still subsist in the vendee or mortgagee? And as it is not said such term shall end or be void on such payment, such construction, I think, is doubtful and uncertain.—As to the last Precedent, the term for 500 years is to commence after the determination of the 200 years, which 200 years cannot determine but by the death of B. as it was made to secure 400l. a year for her life; and, if so, how can it, with any propriety, be said, that the term of 500 shall be subject to the said annuity of 400l. when it is not to commence till the expiration of the 200 years, or till the yearly 400l. for B.'s life be paid.

A devise to trustees for 500 years, *and after the determination of that term* to the first son of T. G. then unborn, was held to be void (as being too remote) by Pratt C. J. Powis, Eyre, and Fortescue; but, the cause being brought over again, Hardwicke C. J. Page, Probin, and Lee, succeeding Judges in the King's-Bench, allowed the devise to be good on the birth of a son of T. G. and allowed him to take before the expiration of the said term of 500 years, notwithstanding express words to the contrary; which seems a tacit consent that such forms of expression are contrary to law. See 2 Peer Williams Gore against Gore.—Therefore it appears to me, that, if a term is limited to trustees to pay portions, &c. and if it is not to commence till after failure of issue, or before an estate tail is spent, it is likely often to fail of its purpose. And, contrarily, if an estate for life, or in tail, is not to commence till after the expiration of a long term of years, perhaps the person who ought to enjoy the estate before the term determines may be dead before the expiration

ration of such term. — Whether or not, to remedy these things, (if amiss,) such terms and estates for life, or in tail, might not be made and worded so as to co-exist together without prejudice to one another, so as to empower trustees of a term to raise money, and the issue of such marriage to enjoy the estates settled on them, in due time, subject to such terms, I shall leave it to such persons who are more skilful in these things than I am to consider of.

If any gentleman of the law, or others, who are learned in these matters, (and are encouragers of learning and well-wishers to mankind,) would be so good as to point out wherein the mistakes herein lie, (if any,) or inform us of some more intelligible manner of expression, he will lay an obligation on several young clerks, desirous to learn the law, as well as on his humble servant,

Castleton.

G. E.

MR. URBAN,

OF all the boasted privileges of our constitution, there is none which shines more eminently conspicuous than that of trial by jury. This invaluable prerogative is the birthright of every Englishman, and distinguishes the laws of this happy country from the arbitrary decisions of other states. But as all human institutions are imperfect, so does this excellent regulation seem in part to have been defeated, and in some instances to stand in need of amendment.

At what period of time this method of trial by jury first began, does not clearly appear; nor is it a circumstance at all necessary to our present inquiry. Certain it is, that the practice is of great antiquity, and that the qualification required for jurymen was such as supposed them to have had a liberal education, no person but those possessed of an estate of forty shillings per annum being by law esteemed proper to act in that capacity. In process of time this was extended to ten pounds, which is the qualification at present required for every freeholder, who is liable to serve on the petty jury. But how inadequate an estate of ten pounds in the present times is to forty shillings at the first formation of this law, must be obvious to every one. Hence the bulk of our juries are often composed of men every way unfit for the task, and who, tho' sworn to give their verdict according to the evidence, have often been known to find a ver-

dict in direct opposition thereto, and the judge has been obliged to interfere, by desiring them to amend their verdict.

In criminal cases the persons impanelled as jurymen, are generally more unlettered than those appointed to try the civil causes; as if it were of less consequence, and required a meaner share of abilities, to determine the innocence or guilt of a criminal, where the life of a fellow-creature is at stake, than in matters of property, where the goods or estate of the parties are only to be affected by the decision. The impropriety of this practice is self-evident, yet it is most certain, that such is generally the method of appointing jurymen. How far this grievance may be redressed, by obliging the sheriff to impanel the most respectable jury on the crown side, or whether it would not be proper to increase the qualification of jurymen, I submit to the consideration of wiser heads; and shall now proceed to relate a circumstance, where I was an eye-witness of the ignorance of the jury, by way of corroborating the allegations I have before laid down. The circumstance I allude to happened at the last assizes at Maidstone, where a dragoon was indicted on the black act, for maiming a person by shooting him in the shoulder. The trial lasted a considerable time, and many witnesses were brought to prove the fact; but on behalf of the prisoner, it plainly appeared that there was no malice intended against the prosecutor, the soldier having been called out to assist a custom-house-officer, in his pursuit after smugglers, in the dead of night, and that his piece went off accidentally, and shot the prosecutor, who was strongly suspected to be of that profession. The evidence was very judiciously summed up by the learned judge, who, after informing the jury that in this case they could only determine according to the act of parliament, and that this required a positive proof of malice on the part of the prisoner, which had not been brought, left the whole to their determination, who after a short consultation returned the prisoner guilty, to the surprize of the whole court. Amazed at this verdict, the council for the prisoner got up, and desired that the act of parliament, which the judge had before explained, might be read to the jury, who thereupon immediately changed their opinion, and found the prisoner not guilty.

Had

Had it been the fate of this map to have been tried in a court, where a Jefferys or a Page had presided in the chair of justice, he would in all probability have suffered for a crime of which he was evidently innocent: but, God be thanked! our present judges are men of a different complexion. But, as the time may happen when the Bench may not be so worthily filled, it would surely be no impolitic matter to make some alteration in the laws in this behalf, and to extend the qualification of jurymen, so that the prisoner may place an implicit reliance on their determination; for, as things are now circumstanced, his only hope is on the uprightness of the judge, whose manner of summing up the evidence either tends to the condemnation, or acquittal, of the culprit.

These are the sentiments of a plain man on this important question, with which I should not have presumed to have troubled you, but from a regard to the lives of my fellow-creatures, and that I do not recollect to have ever heard this matter treated on before.

Mr. URBAN,

THE following animadversions upon a late edition of the Greek Testament by a Dr. HARWOOD are extracted from "A Treatise on the Law of Nature, &c." by the worthy and learned Mr. Granville Sharp, just printed for B. White, in Fleet-street. The subject of them is really of such consequence to true religion, that I trust to your approved impartiality for an early admission of them into your excellent repository; by which means they will become more generally known, and the unwary student will be put upon his guard against the groundless and unwarrantable criticisms of this dissenting Divine; who "gives too much cause to suspect not only his want of discretion, but also such a want of moderation and impartiality, as must render him totally unfit to *decide* for us in the choice of controverted readings of the Holy Scriptures; and consequently the preference which he has paid to his *own opinion*, by arbitrarily taking upon himself to *alter Records* of so much importance, must at best be esteemed a dangerous presumption." Mr. Sharp, whose words I have quoted, thus begins his admirable animadversions:

"I have just now seen a new edition of the Greek Testament, by the Rev. E. HARWOOD, D.D. published at Lon-

don in 1766, wherein (contrary to the general evidence of the best Greek MSS.) the editor has boldly ventured to alter the common reading of 1 Tim. iii, 16, and to insert the *masculine* article *ὁ*, *This*, instead of the substantive Θεός, *God*.——The particular *alteration*, of which I complain at present, has *but one single* Greek manuscript to support it; and, what is worse, even this *single MS.* is *not a credible evidence!* For it has been condemned in the strongest terms by the most eminent critics and judges of antient MSS. in Europe: so that Dr. HARWOOD has been particularly unfortunate to adopt this very exceptionable evidence, I mean the *Claromontan* MS. of St. Paul's Epistles, together with the old *Cambridge* MS. of the Gospels and Acts, as the principal authorities to justify his presumption in *altering the Sacred Records*. He tells us, in p. vii. of his Preface, that they "approach the nearest of any manuscripts now known in the world to the original text of the Sacred Records;" that is, he must mean, *in his own opinion*; and "accordingly in this edition" (says he) "these have been most commonly followed." But the famous Father Simon, speaking of the *Claromontan* or *Clermont* MS. together with that at *St. Germain*, (which seems to have been only a continuation or part of the two former in a third volume,) says: "Magnum illum numerum erratorum; quæ inveniuntur in duobus illis exemplaribus, in textu Græco, esse indicium a Latinis esse scripta, qui Græcæ linguæ cognitionem nullam habuere." With respect to the *Cambridge* MS. the learned Dr. Mill calls it "*Codicem pessimi commatis*;" and asserts, that it contains many things that are not Greek, and that the writer has "presumed to add, subtract, and change, an infinite number of places (*pro arbitrio*," says he) "according to his own caprice." The very learned Ger. Van Mastricht asserts the same thing only in different words: "*Prolixior fui de hoc Codice*" (says he, speaking of the *Cambridge* MS.) "*quia omnes paginas implet, addit, detrahit, mutat pro lubitu, omniumque Codicum varias lectiones superat, ideoque non multum ei tribuerim, dum, quod ex examine hoc critico affatim paret, &c.*" The same learned writer informs us, that M. Le Clerc esteemed it a mere paraphrase, and that Father Simon and the learned Fr. S.

marus held it cheap. And in the Preface to Wetstein's second edition of the Greek Testament in 12mo. the character of the *Cambridge, Clermont, and St. Germain MSS.* is summed up in such terms, as must oblige us to think very indifferently of Dr. HARWOOD's choice of MSS. and much worse of his *presumption* in daring to *alter the Sacred Records* upon such miserable evidence! "A Librario Latino scripti" (says the Author of the above mentioned Preface) "et ad versionem Italicam corruptam tam inepte atque imperite deformati atque depravati sunt, ut risum moveant, qui illis locum dignitatemque genuinorum Codicum Græcorum conciliare voluerunt."

"Now what must we think of Dr. HARWOOD's assertion, that these MSS. approach the nearest of any MSS. now in the known world to the original text of the Sacred Records!" If my readers have not leisure to consult the works of the several authors which I have quoted on this occasion, they may see the evidence collected in the Prolegomena to the last-mentioned edition of the Greek Testament. And I hope these few hints will induce the learned among the Clergy (who ought to be the guardians of the Sacred Text) to examine Dr. HARWOOD's *New Text* with care and accuracy; to point out its errors to the publick; and to consider of the best means to prevent any ill effects from so dangerous an attack upon the *Sacred Records*."—— Thus far Mr. Sharp: who will, I doubt not, excuse me for referring him and Dr. HARWOOD to a recent publication by the eminent Dr. Randolph of Oxford, intitled, "A Letter to the Remarker on the Layman's [Burgh] Scriptural Confutation" of Lindsey; where from p. 99 to p. 107 the learned and venerable author enlarges upon this text of 1 Tim. iii, 16, and fully vindicates the established reading of Θεός, and the doctrine resulting from it. The above-cited animadversions of Mr. Sharp reminded me of "A Letter to Mr. HARWOOD, where— in some of his evasive Glosses, false Translations, and blundering Criticism, in support of the Arian Heresy, contained in his *Liberal Translation of the New Testament*, are pointed out and confuted." This excellent pamphlet was printed in 1768 for Rivington in London, and Prince in Oxford, without a name. The author is, however, known to be Mr. Mickle, whose

celebrated Translation of the *Lusiad* of Camoens you have so justly characterized in your last volume. Give me leave to recommend this critical performance as worthy of the attention of those, who may not be acquainted with the principles, candor, taste, and erudition, of Dr. HARWOOD, whose depths are easily fathomed by such writers as Mr. Mickle and Mr. Sharp.

VINDEX.

DESCRIPTION of the PLATE, inserted in our last, representing a Painting upon Marble dug up at Refina, May 24, 1746.

THE figures there represented were all of one colour, of which vermilion seemed to have been the principal ingredient. The editors of the *Antiquities of Herculaneum* pronounce them the most perfect in their kind, and inestimable for their singularity. Both the name of the painter and the names of the principal persons represented are preserved. In these words, painted by Alexander of Athens, we have both the name of the artist and his country. Though no mention is made of this Alexander by any writer of antiquity, he is by no means undeserving of honourable notice.

Of the ladies represented, namely, Aglaia, Niobe, Phœbe, and Icaria, so little has been handed down to us by antient writers, that it is not easy to discover the painter's intention in uniting them in one group. Hesiod celebrates Aglaia as one of the Graces; and Homer mentions another of the same name as the mother of Nereus: the former may possibly be the person here represented. Of Niobe's there were likewise two; one violated by Jupiter; the other the renowned daughter of Tantalus, and wife of Amphion, King of Thebes, who being the mother of seven sons, and as many daughters, and being elated at her great fecundity, began to insult Latona, refusing her divine worship, and arrogating that honour to herself. The two divine archers, incensed at this affront offered to their mother, slew in one day, with their arrows, all her children, Apollo the males, and Diana the females. Being by this misfortune overwhelmed with grief, Jupiter, commiserating her sorrow, transformed her into a stone, which, standing on Mount Sipylus, appears continually weeping. Why Aglaia and Niobe should join hands in this piece is not easy

ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΣ ΑΗΤΩ
ΑΘΗΝΑΙΟΣ
ΕΓΡΑΦΕΝ

ΝΙΟΒΗ

ΦΟΙΒΗ

ΑΓΛΑΪΗ

ΙΛΕΑΪΡΑ





easy to determine. Phœbe and Ilearia were probably sisters, and both carried off by Castor and Pollux from Messina to Sparta, where they bore each of them a son; Phœbe, Mnefileus to Pollux; and Ilearia, Anagontes to Castor. Hyginus mentions them as priestesses, the one to Minerva, the other to Diana. That the names Phœbe and Ilearia should point to the same person, and no names given to the figures at play, cannot well be accounted for; nor can we see any reason for giving the name of Latona to one of the principal figures, as the authors of the *Antichita* have done. Were we to venture a conjecture, the whole piece may denote a reconciliation, Niobe and Phœbe to Aglaia by the mediation of Ilearia, as both the former appear earnest to join hands with the other. The ladies at play may be intended to express their satisfaction at so happy an event. But, whatever the subject may be, certain it is, that the painting is a valuable specimen of a peculiar art, very rare, and perhaps without any thing of the like kind of so great antiquity in the world.

MR. URBAN,

YOUR respectable impartiality leaves me no room to doubt that you will permit me to say a word or two in reply to the Postscript of a letter signed *Academicus* in your last Mag.

In your Magazine for August, 1776, you did me the favour to insert a letter addressed to the celebrated Mr. Soame Jenyns; on which letter a gentleman, in the Supplement, calling himself *Scrutator*, bestowed a censure remarkable for its curiosity: for he insisted that it was a letter so *pernicious*, that he considered its appearance as an *unlucky* circumstance, altho' at the same time he would have it to be a very *harmless* performance. So, Mr. Urban, as I was really unable to comprehend the gentleman, I applied to him (March Mag.) for an explanation. In consequence, *Academicus* (the same person I presume) enquires if I never heard of a *poisoned arrow* missing its aim; and represents me as a man of *bad intentions*. I will, therefore, beg leave to ask him a few more questions; and let him try if he cannot answer them a little better than he did my last. And I would ask him,

I. Whether, when he censured my letter, he knew, or could know, that it had *missed its aim*?

II. Whether, if it was impossible

for him to know this, it was not likewise impossible for him to make this the ground of his assertion that my letter was a *harmless* one?

III. Whether, if he did indeed think that the letter had *missed its aim*, it was likely that he should think its appearance to be an *unlucky* event?

IV. Whether he is not conscious that he meant to expose the letter as very *insignificant*, and so not in the least degree like to a *poisoned* arrow, which is a very *important* weapon?

V. Whether he does not think that to represent the man who dares oppose his creed as one of *bad intentions*—is to give an indubitable proof of a **BENEVOLENT HEART**?

VI. Whether such a charitable procedure is more agreeable to the spirit of **CHRISTIANITY**, or to the spirit of **ORTHODOXY**?
J. H.

MR. URBAN,

IN addition to the corrections, &c., which you have given, of the "Supplement to Dr. Swift's Works," in p. 519 of your last volume, I shall, without apology, offer to the industrious editor a few remarks, which may also be of service "when he reprints the volume."

In p. 263, *note*, the famous William Penn is represented as having "imbibed his religious principles from the preaching of Thomas Loe, a Quaker, while a gentleman commoner of Christ Church, Oxford." Had A. Wood's *Athen. Oxon.* ii, 1050, been consulted, it would have appeared that he was "convinced of the simplicity and self-denial of the way of the people called Quakers, at the city of Cork, where he heard one Tho. Low, sometimes a Laick of Oxon, (but then a most noted Quaker,) preach, *an.* 1667." A large account of this extraordinary legislator and his writings is to be found in the place referred to in Wood, which seems to have escaped the notice of the editor of Swift.

P. 301, *note*, l. 32, for "lord chancellor" read "secretary of state."

P. 401, *note*, after "Berkeley" add "who was one of the three lords justices."

P. 416. The Dr. Stone, mentioned in the text, could not, consistently with chronology, be the person described in the note, who did not take the degree of M. A. till 1732; so that the whole note ought therefore to be erased.

P. 420, *note*, l. antep. The Orrery was,

was, according to Dr. Johnson, in his Dictionary, "first made by Mr. Rowley, a mathematician, born at Litchfield, and so named from his patron the earl of Orrery."

P. 584, note, l. 3, for "Wilcox" read "Smallbroke." See *Gent. Mag.* for August, 1775, p. 365.

P. 597, l. 6, for "April 26," read "Jan. 6."

P. 608, l. 42, read "made *cofferer* of the household."

P. 614, l. 3, for "parliament" read "house of commons;" and in l. 36 the editor has evidently mistaken what Dr. Delany has said; as the anecdote does not relate to Swift, tho' the editor substitutes his name; but to a friend of Delany's, whose name the Dr. conceals.

P. 617, l. 1. In vol. 14, (edit. Lond. 1768.) p. 432, we are told, that Dr. Corbet succeeded Dr. Maturine, who succeeded Dr. Swift, in the deanery of St. Patrick's.

P. 619, l. 6, for "king" read "prince."

P. 621, l. 48, 49. Mr. Granger was so well satisfied, that no proof could be adduced that "Peter Heylin was chaplain to archbishop Laud;" that in the Supplement to the first edition of his valuable work, and in p. 279 of the third volume of the octavo edition, he has altered those words; which should also be altered here.

P. 622, l. 9. Swift indisputably refers here to his admirable treatise, intitled, "The Sentiments of a Church of England Man with respect to Religion and Government." See Vol. 3, p. 118, &c. The note upon this treatise by Hawkesworth, at p. 86 of Vol. 3, does by no means explain the main drift of it; as it surely contains in it "those candid salutary principles, with respect to religion and government, which, if rightly comprehended, and vigorously pursued, might certainly preserve the whole constitution, both of church and state, for ten thousand generations." See Mr. Deane Swift's Essay on the Life of Dr. Swift, p. 134, 5.

P. 643, l. 12, for "brother" read "uncle."

P. 651, l. 37, &c. This whole note should be erased, as well as that by Dr. Hawkesworth, which occasioned it, on the Journal to Stella, of April 9, 1713; the Bishop of Chester, at that time being Sir William Dawes. Dr.

Gastrell was not consecrated to that see till April, 1714.

P. 655, l. 10, for "Fairbrother" read "Faulkner;" and erase l. 46, 7, 8, and also Dr. Hawkesworth's note in his second volume of Swift's Letters; as Mrs. Johnson did not die till January 1727-8; for a proof of which see vol. 15, p. 444.

P. 664, l. 30, 31, add "Esq;" after "Rollinson;" and erase the remainder of the sentence, which belongs to the famous antiquary Dr. Richard Rawlinson: and we should probably likewise erase l. 38, and refer to the last note on p. 53 of this "Supplement." In l. 44 for "Bury" read "Barry;" and in l. *antep.* and *pen.* was not the lady characterized in this note Lady Emily Butler?

P. 665, l. 47, for "Kennedy" read "Ingoldsbys;" as also in the Index.

P. 672, l. 49, for "1701" read "1708."

The truly indefatigable editor of this "Supplement to Swift's Works," at p. x of his advertisement, subjoins the titles of such pieces, which have still eluded his most diligent researches, in hopes of being favoured with a copy, if any gentleman is possessed of them. In the Journal to Stella of Oct. 17, 1710, Swift mentions his "Letter to the Bishop of Killaloe;" and in that of Feb. 9, 1710-11, he refers to somewhat printed "of goodman Peasly and Isaac;" the titles of both which performances the editor of the Supplement appears not to have recollected. Wishing him success in his further researches, I remain

Your occasional correspondent,

SCRUTATOR.

P. S. It may not be amiss to remark here, that the editor of the "Supplement" has, in p. 600, 1, taken advantage of a note of Mr. Deane Swift in p. 365 of the fifth volume of "Letters by Dr. Swift, &c.;" in which he observes, that *Cadenus* and *Vanessa*, and the poem on the *South Sea Project*, are not printed, in Hawkesworth's edition of Swift's Works, from the best copies of them. The same observation may be made on the celebrated discourse of "The Conduct of the Allies;" the *fourth* edition of which, in 1711, has been said to contain several passages not to be found in any other. If this be fact, it may be adviseable to collate this *fourth* edition throughout.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN,
TIS likely the following observation has escaped the greatest part of your readers; and not unlikely the greatest part of even those may think it too trifling a matter to be worth noticing at all.

That two several persons should at once have the same both christian and surname, is no more than what is very common; and *that* in proportion as those names are of such as are more or less known and frequent in any country. Thus the name John Smith (the former part the most common christian name, and the latter the most common surname among us) is borne by persons innumerable in the British dominions: something of the like kind may be observed, respectively, of the christian names, Thomas, William, Henry, Edward, George, &c. and of the surnames, Clarke, Brown, Mills, Davis, Cook, Johnson, and a great number of others; from among which christian and surnames, what a great variety of full namesakes are there not made in this kingdom! But further,

The meeting with two entire namesakes in so small a number of persons as twenty-six, promiscuously and casually coming together, is also what very well may, and, no doubt, now and then actually does happen; but that such a thing should fall out so repeatedly in the case of the same full name, and attended with such particular circumstances as in the instance I am going to mention, is so very rare and remarkable as to be not wholly unworthy noticing.

I cannot precisely enough trace back the names of all our English prelates, to be able to say whether, till very lately, we ever had or not any two contemporary ones bearing merely the same surname: therefore, that two of them should at once bear the same both christian name and surname, and that this thing should a second, and that in a very short time, happen to that very conjoint name; and, still further, that one of them should, in less than six months, fill the same see that the other had so lately quitted, is, taking the whole together, so unusual an incident as, 'tis perhaps some millions to one, will never happen again in the course of a thousand years.

In the beginning of the year 1766, the then (and who is, indeed, the present) Bishop of Winchester, and the then Bishop of Salisbury, were both

named John Thomas: this circumstance, after having thus continued to exist during very near five years, ceased to do so in the month of July, in that year, when the latter of the two mentioned prelates died; and who, I must observe, had, after the former's translation from Sarum to Winton, not immediately, indeed, but with the short interval of four or five months only, succeeded him in the bishoprick of Sarum, which thus, in that very little space, had two Bishops of the name of John Thomas. But though this singular example of cognominity in the prelacy, as I before observed, ceased in the month of July, 1766, yet, as if the conjoint name, John Thomas, possessed some peculiar and pre-eminent right to fill two sees at the same time, a divine of that identical name was then created Bishop of Rochester; and now for more than two years and an half past, the first-named Bishop of Winchester being yet living, we have again had, and still have, two Bishops of the name of John Thomas.

Yours, &c.

J. B.

Mr. URBAN,
HAVING lately perused, in a *cursorry manner*, Sir John Hawkins's elaborate *History of Music*, I met with the following *passage*, which, I think, it is in my power somewhat to *elucidate*: together with it are a few other *observations*, which I now send to you for your Magazine. The *passage* is at p. 221 of the 3d vol. of that curious and entertaining work. "*The PRINCE OF VENOSA is not the only person of rank, who has distinguished himself by his skill in music. KIRCHER mentions an EARL OF SOMERSET, as the inventor of a certain kind of CHELYS, or VIOL OF 8 CHORDS, which contained all the secrets of music in an eminent degree, and ravished every hearer with admiration.* MUSURGIA. TOM. I. "p. 486." To which Sir John has added this note: "*We know of no Earl of Somerset, to whom the invention of any such musical instrument may be ascribed:*" and then gives us Mr. Walspole's curious account of the famous Edw. Somerset, Marquis of Worcester, the friend and favourite of K. Charles I. from the *Catalogue of Royal and Noble Authors. Vol. I. p. 242.* As the ingenious and learned author could meet with no

Earl

Earl of Somerset, to whom the character given by Kircher is applicable, I hope to be excused if I venture to give my opinion to whom it may be applied. It seems probable, that the person alluded to, is the same who is mentioned by Count Galeazzo Gualdo Priorato, in his History of Christina, Queen of Sweden, where it appears, at p. 313, that her Majesty, in 1656, paid a visit to the English college of Jesuits at Rome, where Father Edward Courtney, the rector, received her, and the Marquis of Somerset, a nobleman of great family, and then Chamberlain of Honour to his Holiness, was present. Gualdo's words are as follow, where the aptitude of the English in music is allowed even in Italy: "*Entrata nella chiesa, dedicata al glorioso martire Inglese, San Tomaso, Arcivescovo di Canturbi, la trovò vagamente adornata e ripiena di pitture de Santi Rè d'Inghilterra, prestate dal Marchese di Somerset, Inglese, Camarier d'Honore del Papa, Soggetto di Nobiltà insigne, che pur era presente. Ella fece le sue orationi, che furono accompagnate da una bellissima musica, e sinfonia di viole, nelle quali sono gli Inglesi Maestri eccellentissimi.*" Who this person should be I know not, except that he was Thomas Somerset, the 5th son of Henry, Marquis of Worcester, who actually lived at Rome in the time of K. Charles II. [Collins's Peerage, Vol. I. p. 75.] who might, according to the German and foreign fashion, be called by some of his father's titles, or family-name dignified. The son of an English Marquis, with propriety enough, may be supposed to be stiled an Italian Count, even though he had not that title in his own right.

However, if it should not turn out to be this nobleman, there is room for conjecture in another person: for in Peck's *Desiderata Curiosa*, Vol. II. p. 52, is a letter from Count Arundel, to some great personage at court, excusing himself to Queen Elizabeth, for having accepted the title of Count of the Empire from the Emperor Rodolph II. in which mention is made of an Englishman who had been created Earl of Somerset by Pope Innocent, I suppose, the 9th, who died the same year in which he had been elected, 1591; as it would be too far back to refer it to a century before, when Pope Innocent VIII. died in 1492. From what has been said it seems highly probable,

that the musical Earl of Somerset, mentioned by Father Athanasius Kircher, was one or other of these two persons. That learned Jesuit, who had resided at Rome for the greater part of his life, and all the latter part of it, being there in 1680, aged 79 years, may very reasonably be supposed to have been acquainted with a person of that nobleman's character, while he taught mathematics in the Roman college; especially as their studies were congenial. This would determine it to the former.

In my further cursory reading of this entertaining book, I made the few following remarks, which, perhaps, it may not be disagreeable to the worthy author to be apprized of, in case a 2d edition should be demanded.

Wm. Bolton, prior of St. Bartholomew's, in Smithfield, was not the last in that office, as asserted at p. 82 of Vol. II. Robert Fuller, abbat of Waltham, was the last prior, who held it in Commendam with his abbey, and surrendered both at the Dissolution.

Tho. Tusser was not of King's college, (as said at p. 526 of Vol. II.) where was one of his family, probably, but of Trinity Hall, as it is rightly altered in Vol. IV. p. 467.

Archbishop Parker did not found Stoke college, as said at p. 466, 486, of Vol. III. He was dean there, where he founded a school, and altered the statutes of the college; however, at p. 502, 503, the mistake seems to be corrected, yet by committing another; for allowing him to have founded the school at Stoke Clare, it must rather have been in the former part of his life, than in his more mature age, as is there expressed, as he quitted that college in 1547, and did not die till 1575.

Herbert Croft, Bishop of Hereford, was neither Knight nor Baronet; he had been a Jesuit, before he took orders in the church of England; but his father, Sir Herbert Croft, being a Knight, and the Bishop's son, Sir Herbert Croft, having been created a Baronet, probably occasioned the mistake at p. 36, Vol. IV.

Mademoiselle de Montpensier. I suppose it means the only daughter of Gaston, Duke of Orleans, by his first wife, who is generally called by the French Mademoiselle, and sometimes Mademoiselle de Montpensier, as being the heiress of that great family: but she was not niece, as asserted at p. 237 of Vol. IV. but cousin-german to Lewis XIV. Her father, Gaston, Duke

Duke of Orleans, being only brother to Lewis XIII. who was father to Lewis XIV. King of France.

Cardinal Mazarine died anno 1661, seven or eight years before 1669, as is hinted at p. 238, 278: but it is probable the date in both places is mistaken for 1660, in which year the peace of the Pyrenees was ratified. However, the mistake is continued at p. 309, where it is supposed that the Cardinal was living even in 1672.

At p. 309 of Vol. IV. it is said, that "Queen Christina, in 1686, had then lately resigned the crown of Sweden, and taken up her abode at Rome:" whereas she had then resided at Rome above 30 years, having resigned the throne in 1654, and, living at Brussels till the end of the next year, she removed to Rome about Christmas, 1655, and with very little interruption lived there till her death, in 1689.

At p. 356 of Vol. IV. mention is made of Mr. Turner, organ-builder, of Cambridge. His real name was Tolner; but being a foreigner, he rather chose, or other people for him, to assimilate his German name to one of a more English accent, and called himself Turner. Of this I had full proof, had I not been told so by his son, who died at Cambridge this last year 1776, where he followed his father's occupation, was organist of St. John's College, and a very deserving man: for in the parish-register of St. Edward's church, in Cambridge, is this entry for old Mr. Turner:

"1730, Henry Tolner, alias Turner, the organ-maker, was buried Sept. 9."

The late Mr. Turner left several children, two of them clergymen.

In my time I have known two other instances of foreigners established at Cambridge, who have quitted their original names for others of a more English termination. Old Mr. Crownfield, the University printer, whose son was Vice President of Queen's College, was a Dutchman, whose true name was Groenvelt, as he himself told me: and a very ingenious whitesmith of the name of Gracón, whom I often employed, and who hardly spoke English, being a native of Lausanne, transformed his uncouth French name, which few could pronounce, to the common name of Jackson, familiar to every mouth, which two of his sons, now living, at Cambridge, are only known

GENT. MAG. May, 1777.

by: the one as expert in his father's profession as old Mr. Gacon; the other belonging to the choir of Trinity College; and both, perhaps, ignorant of their original name and extraction.

At p. 426, Vol. IV. Queen Catharine, of Braganza, wife of Charles II. seems to be confounded, in the note, with Queen Mary d Este, wife of K. James II. But it is evident, from the persons mentioned as constituting her choir, that the former Queen is meant.

At p. 483, Vol. IV. it is said, that Dr. James was Vice Chancellor in 1664: he actually was so in 1683, and part of 1684: so it is probably a false print for the latter date. Indeed he was not made Master of Queen's College till above 10 years after 1664, and so regularly, not in a capacity to be chosen into that office.

In the former volumes I only observed two or three inaccuracies, very pardonable in a gentleman who had not received his education at Cambridge, where is no such foundation as Christ-Church College; a misnomer for another society of nearly the same appellation.

In Vol. II. p. 346. Tho. Saint Juste, or Saint Viste, for I have seen it spelt both ways, is, by mistake, called Saint-wix, Master of King's College; but in truth he was Master of King's Hall, a much older foundation, in 1464, now part of Trinity College.

Yours, &c, W. COLE.

Milton, near Cambridge,

May 19, 1777.

MR. URBAN,

I Entirely agree with your correspondent S. whose thoughts on the plan for inoculating the poor appeared in your Magazine for March, 'that the method of experiment and induction pointed out by the great Lord Bacon hath exceedingly conduced to the improvement of real knowledge.' That method the author of the "Examination*," &c. seems closely to have followed. He has built nothing upon hypothesis.—He has drawn all his conclusions from established facts, and, in my opinion, clearly proved the point which he aimed at.

Upon this performance your correspondent remarks, that 'the title is not strictly just; for this charge, says

* An Examination of a Charge brought against Inoculation, by De Haen, Raft, Dimsdale, and other Writers. By John Watkinson, M. D.

he,

he, is not so much brought against inoculation, as against the methods, and this method† in particular, of conducting it.—But if his accuracy had been equal to his desire of criticizing, the above remark would not have been made.—The charge brought by De Haen, &c. against inoculation, is, that by spreading the contagion it has increased the mortality of the natural small-pox.—This charge is examined in the pamphlet in question;—this the title of it clearly expresses;—and, therefore, that title is *strictly* just.

Baron Dimisdale, indeed, has objected to the plan, lately carried into execution, for inoculating the poor at their own houses; but, as his objection to this plan is built on the objection to inoculation in general, I mean in this metropolis, it was surely with great propriety that Dr. Watkinson directed the force of his argument against the latter, rather than the former—against the foundation, rather than the superstructure.

In his next remark your correspondent is equally unfortunate. The author of the Examination, he says, ‘alleges, that the improvements of late years made in London have so far corrected the impurity of the air, that other diseases have become less fatal, and that the small-pox doth not partake with them of this benefit of purer air; from whence, according to him, it arises that the numbers dying annually by the small-pox bear a larger proportion than formerly to the numbers dying by all other diseases: yet he quotes Dr. Price, a modern writer, who calculates that one in twenty dies annually in London, whereas one only in thirty-three dies annually at Holycross, near Shrewsbury, &c. &c.—an evident proof that the state of the air in London doth not yet approach in purity to the state of the air in the country.’

But nothing can be more evident than that the author of the “Examination,” &c. quoted Dr. Price *merely* to establish the fact that the duration of life is greater in the country than it is in the city.—This fact constituted a necessary part of the proof of his assertion, that the most unexceptionable mode, hitherto used, of tracing the *relative* variations in the mortality by

the small-pox is not *wholly* free from fallacy, admitting the impurity of the air to have been in any degree diminished.—Had he cited the Doctor’s account of the present state of mortality in this city for the purpose of shewing that the air has actually been rendered purer (which indeed can scarcely be doubted) by the various improvements which have been made in widening the streets, &c. &c. I take it for granted that he would have cited likewise some accounts of the state of mortality in former periods of time, and, by comparing them together, have drawn that inference.

But your correspondent, Mr. Urban, proceeds in a more summary way, and solves the problem without the trouble of comparison. He finds, that in a given number of persons more die annually in London than in the country; and from that fact alone draws this extraordinary conclusion, ‘that the state of the air in London doth not yet *approach* in purity to the state of the air in the country.’

‘Another point,’ says he, ‘insisted upon, is, that the variolous contagion depends very much on the particular state of the air, which will at some times diffuse it much more than at others.—This,’ continues he, ‘is very probable; but unless some evident criterion was pointed out, by which the favourable seasons could be distinguished from the unfavourable, it is not easy to see what advantage this circumstance brings to the argument.’

Here I must beg leave again to differ from him; for, even as thus stated, the advantage derivable from this circumstance is far from being inconsiderable. But the fact is, that variolous epidemics are so little influenced, either in their progress or termination, by the quantity of simple contagion present, that, when that has been very small, the distemper has been rapidly diffused; and when very great, the distemper has no longer been propagated, notwithstanding a number of persons remained who were liable to receive it.

Whether simple contagion be necessary to the production of an epidemic, is a question I shall not now discuss.—If it be necessary, it is evident that a very small quantity, co-operating with a certain constitution of the air, is sufficient for that purpose; and, as this quantity, and abundantly more, is always present in London, it follows, that

† The method lately adopted of inoculating the poor at their own habitations.

that neither the origin, nor the continuance, of epidemics, can be reasonably attributed to inoculation: that, whether the seasons be favourable or unfavourable, that is, epidemical or not, inoculation may be practised with equal safety to the community; and, consequently, a criterion to distinguish these seasons is altogether unnecessary.

That the inoculated small-pox is, however, capable of propagating the disease *sporadically*, the Examiner allows; but contends, that, in this point of view, it is, in general, far less dangerous than the natural; and that, in its mildest state, the infection can scarcely be communicated unless by contact.—This doctrine is supported by his own experience, corroborated by that of several of the most celebrated inoculators on the Continent.

To the force of that evidence I can find nothing to oppose, in your correspondent's letter, but the opinion of Baron Dimsdale, 'whose experience,' he says, 'in this line is great;' and in another place, 'that it must be allowed to give his testimony great weight and impartiality.'

I have no inclination, Mr. Urban, to lessen the respect which your correspondent feels for the Baron; but I cannot help remarking, that, in the above eulogium, partiality seems to have misled his judgment.—That extensive experience may give weight to a testimony, I readily allow; but how it should give impartiality to it, I am yet to learn.—Granting, however, the experience of Baron Dimsdale to have all the weight and impartiality which your correspondent can decently attribute to it, it must surely be very light when weighed against that of Medicus, Sulzer, Miege, Schwenke, Sandifort, Van Doeveren, Holwell, &c.

Your correspondent cannot perceive any inconsistency, it seems, in denying that "the small-pox from inoculation is so mild as scarcely to be infectious to others," and in affirming that "it is infectious in proportion to the number and malignity of the pustules;"—"for surely," says he, 'there may be a dangerous degree of infection in the mildest state of the disease, which yet may be capable of great aggravations in the most malignant state.'

But notwithstanding this attempt to reconcile the above passages, the spirit of them is, in my judgment, still at variance.—In the mildest state of the disease it frequently happens that a

single pustule only makes its appearance; and to say that in this state there may be a very dangerous degree of infection, is to affirm that which has neither reason nor experience to justify it.

Among the various authorities brought by the Examiner to prove that the danger of spreading the infection by inoculation is far less than has been generally imagined, is that of Sulzer, before mentioned, who, after declaring that he had not seen a single case in which the inoculated small-pox had communicated the disease by contagion, adds, that he takes 'the precaution, during the suppuration, to suffer none to approach the sick who might be infected by them,' &c.

From which your correspondent takes occasion to make the following remark: 'This humane and commendable attention to the public welfare receives a melancholy contrast in the conduct of the managers of this new Dispensary, who boast "that some have been inoculated in narrow streets," &c.—But permit me, Mr. Urban, to ask him, where this melancholy contrast in the conduct of the managers is to be found?—Is it in not laying their patients under any restrictions? or Is it in inoculating them at their own houses, and in the midst of those who are obnoxious to the disease?—If in the former, without acknowledging the use of the restrictions commonly given, I will venture to deny the fact—If in the latter, I answer, that Sulzer himself inoculated in the same way, and never in any other, as appears by his own declaration, cited by the Examiner: *Je n'ai pas vu, says he, un seul cas, ou j'eusse pu dire, la petite verole inoculée a donnée par contagion a un autre enfant ou adulte la maladie: encore moins a t'elle causée un epidemie de petite verole, quoique j'aye inoculé dans la ville et dans les villages, et jamais apart dans des maisons.*—And if your correspondent has any knowledge of the present state of inoculation in this metropolis, he must know that the same mode of practising it is adopted by the medical faculty in general; and that private patients, under inoculation, may every day be found in narrow streets, courts, and alleys.

To prevent persons in this predicament from having any intercourse with others is not easy: injunctions may be laid down for that purpose, but they will seldom be regarded.—Of this circumstance

cumstance he does not seem to have been aware, when he assigned the precaution taken by Sulzer as the reason why the contagion had not been communicated.

But, were it granted that the patients of Sulzer were religiously obedient to the directions given them, your correspondent could gain nothing from the concession, since it is well known, that where the conduct of the inoculated has been totally the reverse, the consequences have not been less favourable.

The two hundred persons who were inoculated at the Hague, about the end of the year 1767 and the beginning of the year 1768, 'without much regard either to themselves or others, frequented all places of public resort; notwithstanding which,' says Dr. Schwenke, who relates the fact, 'no epidemic was produced, nor in the whole year did more than eight persons die of the small-pox, and of these three died in the spring, one by inoculation, and two by the natural disease, which they had caught at some other place, and carried with them to the Hague; the remaining five died towards the end of the year*.'

The procedure, Mr. Urban, of your correspondent, in holding up the testimony of Sulzer, and drawing an inference from a part of it, which he thought rather favourable to his cause, and throwing a veil over the testimony of Schwenke, which would have entirely destroyed that inference, carries with it an air, at least, of dissimulation, and leads one to suspect that he has something more in view than the mere investigation of truth.

In his concluding paragraph he seems very unwilling to acknowledge that the fatality of the small-pox has been gradually increasing from the origin of the bills of mortality (which was 90 years before the commencement of inoculation in this country) almost to the present time.—But, being obliged to admit the fact, he endeavours to elude the force of it, by alleging, that 'this progression hath not been retarded by the practice of inoculation, but hath rather been accelerated since the introduction of it.'

A plain and, I think, sufficient answer to this objection is, that, when the mortality of the small-pox has been

the greatest, inoculation has been the least in use; and that, if it has not retarded the progress of that mortality, it is because the inoculated have hitherto borne too small a proportion to the number of inhabitants.—But the truth is, as appears by the Tables of Dr. James Sims†, that the mortality of the small-pox is at this time decreasing, which, as he observes, 'can scarcely be attributed to any other cause than the present prevalence of inoculation.'

I had much more, Mr. Urban, to say on this subject; but, having already exceeded the ordinary limits of a letter, I shall subscribe myself

A Friend to the Dispensary for General Inoculation.

A Sketch of the Life and Character of the Rt. Hon. and Rev. Richard Trevor, late Lord Bishop of Durham, with a particular Account of his last Illness. Extracted from a Pamphlet printed at Darlington by Messrs. Darnton and Smith. To which is prefixed, an excellent Portrait of his Lordship, engraved by Collyer.

RICHARD TREVOR, Lord Bishop of Durham, was the fourth son of Thomas Trevor, (created by Q. Ann Baron Trevor, of Bromham, in the county of Bedford,) by his second wife Ann, daughter of Col. Robert Welling, and widow of Sir Robert Bernard, Bart.

His Lordship was born Sept. 30, 1707; received the first rudiments of his education at Bishop-Stortford school; from thence removed to Westminster; and when of a proper age entered a Gentleman Commoner of Queen's-College, Oxford, and had for tutor Joseph Stedman, Fellow of the same College. In 1727 he was elected Fellow of All-Souls, where he took his Master of Arts degree, Jan. 28, 1731.—Was presented by Sir Robert Bernard to the valuable living of Houghton with Winton, in the county of Huntingdon, 1732.—Succeeded Dr. Thomas Terry (who died at Bath in 1735) in his Canonry of Christ-Church, Oxford; and on June 10, 1736, proceeded to the degree of Doctor of the Civil Law, for which he went out (as the term is) Grand Compounder.

In Jan. 1744, he was appointed by his late Majesty Bishop of St. David's, on the promotion of Dr. Edward Willes

* See the Examination of a Charge, &c. page 16.

to the see of Bath and Wells; from thence he was translated to Durham Nov. 9, 1752, and there enthroned by proxy Dec. 29 following.

In the year 1759 the Chancellorship of the University of Oxford became vacant on the death of Charles, Earl of Arran, for which honour the Bishop stood competitor with the Earls of Westmorland and Litchfield. He had the advantage of his opponents singly; but the Earl of Litchfield giving his interest to Lord Westmorland, the scales were turned, and he lost the election by a considerable majority.

There was a singular dignity in his Lordship's person; he was tall, well-proportioned, and of a carriage erect and stately:—the episcopal robe was never worn more gracefully. His features were regular, manly, and expressive; his complexion florid; and over his countenance was diffused an air of benignity, though accompanied with that presence, that, whilst it inspired esteem, commanded reverence and distant respect.

His Lordship resided all the summer months either at Durham or Auckland, but chiefly at the latter, where he made great improvements in the castle and park, used much exercise in walking, and enjoyed a good state of health until the year 1771.

About the 10th of March that year he began to be confined: a gangrene fore having attacked the tendons of his left foot, a mortification of the most fatal kind ensued; the toes sloughed off one after another by a slow but irresistible progress; every aid of medicine*, and all that human art could do, was most assiduously as well as judiciously administered by those two eminent surgeons Doctors Addington and Hawkins; nor could any thing tend more to assist the endeavours of those gentlemen than the singularly prudent and composed behaviour of their patient, who during his whole confinement took every medicine, and suffered every pain, with that firm composure of mind which by a strong and happy influence assists the operations of Nature.

The bark was taken in as large quantities as ever known; but, after two months continuance, a new sore,

tending to a carbuncle, appeared on his back. This gave a damp to all hopes, and nothing remained but the dread of a miserable existence being too far prolonged. The poison now began gradually to creep up from the foot (already mortified) to the leg. Amputation in his then habit of body afforded no other possible prospect but to embitter the conflict and hasten the event.

In this helpless situation did the Bishop lie above 12 weeks; the latter part of which he did not suffer much pain, except when his foot or back were dressed. From the beginning he seemed to look upon his case as hopeless; for on the 9th day of April he executed his will, leaving, to the poor of the parish of Glynde, in Sussex, 50l.; to the poor of Beddingham, in Sussex, 50l.; to the poor of St. George's, Hanover-square, London, 50l.; to the Infirmary at Newcastle upon Tyne, 500l.; to Christ-Church-College, in Oxford, 1000l.; to the corporation for relief of clergymens widows, 500l.; to the Westminster Infirmary, 300l.; to the Small-Pox Hospital, 300l.; to the Society for propagating the Gospel, 500l.; to the poor of Durham, 100l.; and to the poor of Auckland, 100l.

On Saturday the 3th of June, the Bishop, from some inward feelings, became more sensible of his approaching dissolution, and desired to receive the sacrament.

On Sunday morning he appeared much the same; but after the last dressing of his wounds, which was made as easy and short as possible, he grew much weaker, but still continued easy and perfectly sensible, except when convulsions came on, which now began to be more frequent and violent: he had four fits before evening. About six, being more quiet, and perfectly sensible, he desired the Prayers for the Sick might be read to him, to which he repeated all the responses; but feeling another fit coming on, stopped the prayers. Recovering therefrom, he fell asleep, and continued so till shook by more convulsions; and had seven or eight after this, at intervals of about half an hour: still his senses were unaffected: he said to Mr. John Trevor, after one of the fits—"Jack, you see me clinging to life, much more than it deserves."

About eleven at night he asked the apothecary how he did; and these were the last words he uttered.—At a quarter

* Had the virtues of opium been then discovered, probably the life of this valuable prelate might have been prolonged. See Vol. XLVI.

ter before twelve he expired, June 9, 1771, in the 64th year of his age, and of his translation the 19th.

✂ *His Lordship's Character in our next.*

The new Punishment inflicted on Criminals instead of Transportation, being little known, the following Account may be of Use, by apprizing the idle and dissolute of what they are to expect, and deterring them from committing Offences that subject them to such rigorous Slavery.

THERE are upwards of two hundred of them, who are employed as follows: some are sent about a mile below Woolwich, in lighters, to raise ballast, and to row it back to the embankment at Woolwich Warren, close to the end of the Target Walk; others are there employed in throwing it from the lighters; some wheel it to different parts to be sifted; others wheel it from the skreen, and spread it for the embankment. A party is continually busied in turning round a machine for driving piles to secure the embankment from the rapidity of the tide. Carpenters, &c. are employed in repairing the Justitia and Tayloe hulks, that lie hard by for the nightly reception of these objects, who have fetters on each leg, with a chain between that ties variously, some round their middle, others upright to the throat. Some are chained two and two, and others, whose crimes have been enormous, with heavy fetters. Six or seven men are continually walking about with them with drawn cutlasses, to prevent their escape, and likewise to prevent idleness. So far from being permitted to speak to any one, they hardly dare speak to each other: but what is the most surprizing, is the revolution in manners: not an oath is to be heard, and each criminal performs the task assigned to him with industry, and without murmuring. It seems as if each convict was most desirous of shewing his readiness to work, and his obedience to discipline, being induced thereto by one only hope, viz. that of obtaining their liberty by good behaviour before the time limited by law for their servitude. In the morning they breakfast upon a basin of soup from ox-cheek or leg of beef. When the overseer pleases, they are sent to the hulk to dinner, on one or other of those joints; and when he pleases, they return. Their drink is nothing but water. All is discretionary with their keeper. They do not take it by turns to work, but

turn out of the hulk into the long boat, and go on shore to work as he pleases, without distinction. If any one appears to keep behind, he is certain of being employed the oftener. The greatest liberty allowed them is that of being permitted to go to a neighbouring ditch, within their boundaries, to drink. Dignam has been ill for a week; but it was given our correspondent to understand, that he would be properly visited, and if he was found to have feigned illness, a severe hand would be held over him, and his time of working increased. It is true, that when he first went on board he hired a boat, at a guinea a week, for his black servant to come backwards and forwards to him from shore; and the first day he was there, he ordered a dinner to be brought him from Woolwich: when it was brought, the overseer ordered his servant to take it back, and give it the first poor man he met, for it should not come there. Mr. Dignam, therefore, as well as other defrauders, know what they have to depend on, if they once enter on board the floating academy.

Speech and Condemnation of Dr. Dodd at the Session of the Old Bailey, which ended on Friday the 16th instant.

DR. Dodd, being brought to the bar, was addressed by the Clerk of the Arraignment, in these words:

“Dr. William Dodd, what have you to say, why judgment of death should not be passed upon you according to law?”

The Doctor then expressed himself as follows:

“My Lord,

“I now stand before you a dreadful example of human infirmity. I entered upon public life with the expectations common to young men whose education has been liberal, and whose abilities have been flattered—and, when I became a clergyman, considered myself as not impairing the dignity of the order. I was not an idle, nor, I hope, an useless minister. I taught the truths of christianity with the zeal of conviction, and the authority of innocence. My labours were approved—my pulpit became popular—and I have reason to believe, that of those who heard me, some have been preserved from sin, and some have been reclaimed. Condescend, my Lord, to think, if these considerations aggravate my

my crime, how much they must embitter my punishment.

“ Being distinguished and elated by the confidence of mankind, I had too much confidence in myself; and thinking my integrity---what others thought it---established in sincerity, and fortified by religion, I did not consider the danger of vanity, nor suspect the deceitfulness of my own heart.

“ The day of conflict came, in which temptation surprized and overwhelmed me! I committed the crime, which I intreat your Lordship to believe that my conscience hourly represents to me in its full bulk of mischief and malignity. Many have been overpowered by temptation, who are now among the penitent in heaven!

“ To an act, now waiting the decision of vindicative justice, I will not presume to oppose the counterbalance of almost thirty years (a great part of the life of man) passed in exciting and exercising charity; in relieving such distresses as I now feel; in administering those consolations which I now want. I will not otherwise extenuate my offence, than by declaring,---what many circumstances make probable,---that I did not intend to be finally fraudulent: nor will it become me to apportion my own punishment, by alleging that my sufferings have been not much less than my guilt. I have fallen from reputation, which ought to have made me cautious; and from a fortune which ought to have given me content. I am sunk at once into poverty and scorn; my name and my crime fill the ballads in the streets; the sport of the thoughtless, and the triumph of the wicked!

“ It may seem strange, my Lord, that, remembering what I have lately been, I should still wish to continue what I am. But contempt of death, how speciously soever it might mingle with heathen virtues, has nothing suitable to christian penitence. Many motives impel me earnestly to beg for life.—I feel the natural horror of a violent death, and the universal dread of untimely dissolution. I am desirous to recompence the injury I have done to the clergy, to the world, and to religion; and to efface the scandal of my crime, by the example of my repentance. But, above all, I wish to die with thoughts more composed, and calmer preparation. The gloom and confusion of a prison; the anxiety of a trial; the horrors of suspense; and the

inevitable vicissitudes of passion, leave not the mind in a due disposition to the holy exercises of prayer and self-examination. Let not a little life be denied me, in which I may, by meditation and contrition, prepare myself to stand at the tribunal of Omnipotence; and support the presence of that Judge, who shall distribute to all according to their works; who will receive to pardon the repenting sinner; and from whom the merciful shall obtain mercy!

“ For these reasons, my Lord, amidst shame and misery, I yet wish to live; and most humbly implore that I may be recommended by your Lordship to the clemency of his Majesty.”

Here he sunk down, quite overwhelmed with agony; and, after some little time, the Recorder spoke to him as follows:

“ Dr. William Dodd,

“ You are convicted of the crime of uttering a bond as true, knowing the same to be forged. You have had a very fair and candid trial, and every opportunity of exculpating yourself which the law can give you. You yourself have admitted the crime which you have committed; and I am glad to see the contrition and sorrow which you express for the same, which is the best preparation you can make for the dreadful consequence:—it would therefore be highly improper for me to enlarge upon the heinousness of the crime which you so fully acknowledge. But one thing I could wish you to avoid, that is, every attempt to palliate or extenuate a crime of such magnitude. Your education, abilities, rank in life, and, above all, your sacred function, are the circumstances that aggravate the matter, and spread the pernicious effects of the bad example among mankind. By no means, therefore, go about to extenuate your crime, but prepare yourself for the awful event. It remains, therefore, only for me to perform the painful task of passing the sentence upon you, which the law has provided; that is, You, Dr. William Dodd, are to be taken to the place from whence you came, and from thence to the place of execution, where you are to be hanged ’till you are dead, and so the Lord have mercy upon your soul!”

The miserable Divine then retired, exclaiming, in the most lamentable moanings, “ Lord Jesus, receive my soul!”

28. Sir John Hawkins's *General History of Music*, continued from p. 126.

BEING now arrived at the middle of the 16th century, the IVth Volume begins with an account of the Scots music, and with refuting the common opinion, that it has received a considerable degree of infusion from the Italians by means of David Ricci, or Rizzio, of Turin, the favourite of Mary Q. of Scots, in 1564, as he was only a lutenist and finger, but not a composer. On the contrary, it is affirmed, that some of the finest Italian vocal music owes much of its merit to its affinity with the Scots: and by the year 1400 the science had made such a progress, that K. James I. (of Scotland) was such a proficient as to write learnedly on the subject, and to vie with the ablest masters of his time. Of the popular Scots airs, it is pretended by some, that *Katherine Ogie*, *Meurland Willy*, and *Cold and Raw*, are of the highest antiquity; and that *The Lass of Peatie's Mill*, *Tweed-side*, *Mary Scot*, and *Galloway Shiels*, tho' perfectly in the Scots vein, bear the signatures of modern composition.

Of the Irish and Welsh music little is recorded by musical writers. The latter is said to be derived from the former.

Towards the beginning of the 17th century, the art having then arrived at great perfection, though a competition arose between the masters, particularly the Italians and Germans; yet the Italians continued to give the rule. Our author now resumes his history of English musicians of the 16th century, and gives us an account of their several harmonic publications as far as the middle of it. Among these the most distinguished are, Dr. William Heyther, founder of the music-lecture at Oxford, 1622; Dr. Orlando Gibbons, organist to † Charles I. Henry

† Among K. Charles I.'s musicians (pp. 64 and 323) we find the names of "George Jeffreys, his organist at Oxon, 1643, servant to Lord Hatton of Kirby in Northamptonshire, where he had lands of his own," and of his son "Christopher Jeffreys, student of Christ Church, who played well on the organ;" which we mention here only to observe, that the latter, of Weldron, in Northamptonshire, was the father of the late George Jeffreys, Esq; Sub-orator of Cambridge, 1704, whose poetical works were published by subscription in 1754. (See an account of his life and writings, Vol. XLIII, page 88.)

Lawes, the original composer of Milton's *Comus*, and celebrated by that poet and Waller (though our author insists that he has little other title to fame). Memoirs are then given of the lives and works of the most eminent musicians in Italy during the same period, of which Merfennus's *Harmonie Universelle*, Kepler the astronomer's absurdities in his *Harmonices Mundi*, Doni's work *De præstantiâ musicæ veteris*, Kircher's *Misurgia*, Lully's Overtures, Steffani's * Duets, and Corelli's Sonatas and Concertos, are the most remarkable. Sir John then takes a view of the state of music in England during the Usurpation, in particular that of the theatre, which for some time involves in it the history of music also, cathedrals and organs being proscribed, and the stage also held in abomination. He then proceeds to the revival of choral service at the Restoration, the re-construction of organs, &c. And on this occasion Bernard Smith, the organ-maker, more known by the name of father Smith, deservedly has a place, and is transmitted with applause to posterity. The first subscription-concert in England appears to have been held at Oxford, in 1665: the first that deserved that name in London was Tom Britton's (the small-coal-man), in Aylebury-street, Clerkenwell, in 1678. (See Vol. XLIII. p. 437.) There were other concerts in music-houses (as they were called), for the entertainment of the common-people, without any diversity of parts, and consequently in the unison. Next follows the history of the gradual refinements in the practice of music at large, and of the introduction of the opera into England. From being held in small estimation, and only used at wakes, fairs, and such popular assemblies, the violin, after the Restoration, was introduced into concerts, and a band of them established, in imitation of the French, by Charles II. This gives occasion to a particular specification of the airs that were adapted to them, with a distinction between them and those of the age preceding; the passamezzo, the pavan, the galliard, the allemand, the conanto, and the jig, &c. of the one, and the gavot, the minuet, the passe-pied, the louvre, the horn-pipe, the country-dance, &c. of the other.—From Paris the opera found its way

* For "Memoirs of Steffani" see Vol. XLII. p. 443.

to England. Macbeth and the Tempest were altered from Shakespeare by Davenant and Shadwell, and set by Lock, the latter in the form of an opera, and performed in Lincoln's-inn-fields. These were followed by Psyche, an opera, by Shadwell and Lock, 1673; Circe, 1677; Dryden's Albion and Albanus, 1685; his King Arthur, &c.—The history of English musicians in the 16th century is then resumed; of whom the most eminent are, Christopher Simpson, Dr. son of Orlando Gibbons, Dr. Child, Matthew Lock, John Playford, Dr. Blow, and Henry Purcell. Of the latter, amidst a large account of his uncommon merits and abilities, which we cannot here discuss, we have the following anecdote: "Mr. Subdean Gostling played on the viol de gamba, and loved not the instrument more than Purcell hated it. They were very intimate, and lived together upon terms of friendship; nevertheless, to vex Mr. Gostling, Purcell got some one to write the following mock eulogium on the viol, which he set in the form of a round for three voices:

"Of all the instruments that are
None with the viol can compare:
Mark how the strings their order keep,
With a whet, whet, whet, and a sweep,
sweep, sweep.
But above all this still abounds
With a zingle, zingle, zing, and a zin,
zan, zounds."

In return we have a rebus on Purcell's name, in Latin, not unlike a modern charard, by a Mr. Tomlinson, which was set to music in the form of a catch by Mr. Lenton:

"Galli marita, par tritico seges,
Prænomen est ejus, dat chromati leges;
Intrat cognomen blanditiis cati,
Exit cremi in edibus stati.
Expertum effectum omnes admirantur;
Quid merent poeta? Ut bene calcantur.

"Thus translated, and set to music.

"A mate to a cock, and corn tall as
wheat, [complete:
Is his christian name, who in music's
His surname begins with the grace of a
cat, [mit; note that.
And concludes with the house of a her-
His skill and performance each auditor
wins, [shins."
But the poet deserves a good kick on the

Some other anecdotes of Mess. Gostling and Purcell we have anticipated, pp. 32, 33. This volume concludes with the burning of Whitehall palace, Jan. 5, 1698, which being followed by

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the translation of the royal residence, may, in some sort, be considered as a new æra in the history of church-music.

(To be concluded in our next.)

29. *A Letter to Adam Smith, LL. D. on the Life, Death, and Philosophy, of his Friend, David Hume, Esq; By one of the People called Christians.* Rivington, very small 8vo. pp. 47. 1s.

THE facetious author of this epistle treats his subject with a levity little less exceptionable than that which he endeavours to expose. He abounds, however, in shrewd observations, and keen remarks. He doubts not, he says, but David Hume, as Dr. Smith affirms, was a social agreeable person, of a convivial turn, told a good story, and played well at his favourite game at whist: so, for what appears, might John the Painter; but, on that account, he could never bring himself absolutely to approve his odd fancy of firing all the dock-yards in the kingdom.

Concerning the philosophical opinions of Mr. Hume, Dr. Smith observes, *that men will judge variously.* The Letter-writer is rather sorry that they should do so; for since the design of them is to banish out of the world every idea of truth and comfort, salvation and immortality, a future state, and the providence and even existence of God, it seems a pity that mankind cannot be all of a mind about them: and he would have been pleased, if, before his death, Mr. Hume had ceased to number among his happy effusions, tracts of this kind of tendency.

With one passage of the serious kind, addressed to Dr. Smith, we shall conclude our account.

"Upon the whole, Doctor, your meaning is good; but I think you will not succeed, this time. You would persuade us, by the example of David Hume, Esq; that atheism is the only cordial for low spirits, and the proper antidote against the fear of death. But, surely, he who can reflect with complacency on a friend thus misemploying his talents in this life, and then amusing himself with Lucian, whist, and Charon, at his death, may smile over Babylon in ruins, esteem the earthquake which destroyed Lisbon an agreeable occurrence, and congratulate the hardened Pharaoh on his overthrow in the Red Sea.

Sea. Drollery in such circumstances is neither more nor less than

Moody Madness, laughing wild
Amid severest woe.

Would we know the baneful and pestilential influences of false philosophy on the human heart? We need only contemplate them in this most deplorable instance of Mr. Hume."

In a Postscript is annexed "A Summary of Mr. Hume's Doctrines, metaphysical and moral," equally short and superficial.

30. *A Letter to the Rev. Dr. Cooper, on the Origin of Civil Government: in Answer to his Sermon preached before the University of Oxford, on the Day appointed by Proclamation for a general Fast. 8vo. pp. 53. 1s. Almon.*

IN the sermon here attacked, (from which some curious passages were quoted by a correspondent, pp. 76-7,) the President of King's college, in New-York, preached up the slavish doctrines of *passive obedience and non-resistance* as strongly as Filmer or Sacheverell. These absurd tenets this Letter-writer has here exposed and confuted, on rational unanswerable principles, the principles of Locke and Sydney. Arguments so often urged, we shall not recapitulate, and will only insert what is said of the University of Oxford: "Truly zealous for its honour, I could wish that its former conduct were buried in an eternal oblivion; but since you have been pleased to boast of the rectitude of the political system, which has been adopted by our *Alma Mater*, justly considering, that the merit of having ever strictly adhered to the principles of toryism, and to the interests of the exiled family, is now (strange to tell) the surest recommendation to court favour, I must be permitted to observe, that the notions concerning society maintained by the University, were publicly condemned by the first judicial authority, and that the statute in which they were contained was consigned to the flames with the seditious discourse of Sacheverell. And as a proof of their loyalty to the present reigning family, it still remains on record, that, in the reign of George I. the heads of the University were called to the bar of the H. of Peers, on account of some unseasonable expressions of attachment to the H. of Stuart. In short, as an able writer has observed, "their loyalty, however, consisted in opposing the measures of every good prince, who

made the laws the rule of his government, and in supporting the measures of every bad prince, till they began to feel the weight of it themselves." This our author proceeds to prove by their conduct in the reigns of Charles and James II. But we cannot enlarge—suffice it to add, that his interpretation of some texts and passages of Scripture, and his detail of several ancient and modern historical events, display a knowledge and precision not common in so young a writer.

31. *Characters of eminent Personages of his own Time. Written by the late Earl of Chesterfield; and never before published. Small 8vo. pp. 54. 1s. Flexney.*

THOUGH this publication is anonymous, these portraits are evidently drawn from the life, by the hand of a master, and have many internal marks of authenticity. The persons described are *George I.* "an honest, dull, German gentleman, as unfit as unwilling to act the part of a King, which is to shine and oppress;" *Queen Caroline*, who "had lively pretty parts, a quick conception, and some degree of female knowledge;" *Sir Robert Walpole*, "in private life, good natured, cheerful, social*, inelegant in his manners, loose in his morals, with a coarse strong wit;" *Mr. Pulteney* (very differently drawn by Bp. Pearce, p. 184), "a complete orator, but a slave to every disorderly passion, avarice in particular;" *Lord Hardwicke*; *Mr. Fox*, "dissipated, profuse, corrupt, who lived as Brutus died, calling virtue only a name;" and *Mr. Pitt*, who "will make a great and shining figure in the annals of this country, having those qualities which none but a great man can have, with a mixture of some human failings." Of these seven pictures we shall select for *our exhibition* the following:

"*Lord Hardwicke* was, perhaps, the greatest magistrate that this country ever had. He presided in the court of Chancery above twenty years †, and

* In this his Lordship agrees with Mr. Pope:

"Seen him I have, but in his happier hour [power;
Of social pleasure, ill exchange'd for
Seen him, uncumber'd with the venal tribe, [bribe!"
Smile without art, and win without a

† This is a small mistake; as his Lordship received the great seal in 1737, and resigned it in 1756.

in all that time none of his decrees were reversed, nor the justness of them ever questioned. Though avarice was his ruling passion, he was never in the least suspected of any kind of corruption;—a rare and meritorious instance of virtue and self-denial, under the influence of such a craving, insatiable, and increasing passion.

“He had great and clear parts; understood, loved, and cultivated the belles lettres †.

“He was an agreeable, eloquent speaker in parliament, but not without some little tincture of the pleader.

“Men are apt to mistake, or at least to seem to mistake, their own talents, in hopes, perhaps, of misleading others to allow them that which they are conscious they do not possess. Thus Lord Hardwicke valued himself more upon being a great Minister of State, which he certainly was not, than upon being a great magistrate, which he certainly was.

“All his notions were clear, but none of them great: good order and domestic details were his proper department. The great and shining parts of government, though not above his parts to conceive, were above his timidity to undertake.

“By great and lucrative employments, during the course of thirty years, and by still greater parsimony, he acquired an immense fortune, and established his numerous family in profitable posts, and advantageous alliances.

“Though he had been Solicitor and Attorney General, he was by no means

† An instance of his genius, extempore, even in the poetical way, equally honourable to Lady Egremont, and Lord Lyttelton, which procured him a just and polite return from the latter, was first communicated to the public in our *Mag.* Vol. XXXI. p. 183; and a letter upon travelling, signed *Philip Homebred*, in the *Spectator*, Vol. V. No. 364, was also *de sa façon*. To which may be added the following anecdote: When Bp. Sherlock's Discourses, preached at the Temple church, were first published, his chaplain, and successor, Dr. Nichols, waited upon Lord Hardwicke with the volumes. Before he opened them, his Lordship asked whether there was a sermon on John xx. 30, 31. On the Doctor's replying in the affirmative, “Then,” said Lord H. “I remember the following striking passage;” and immediately repeated those three concluding pages (Vol. I. Disc. ix.) in which the religions of Jesus and Mahomet are admirably contrasted.

what is called a prerogative lawyer;—he loved the constitution, and maintained the just prerogative of the crown, but without stretching it to the oppression of the people.

“He was naturally *humane*, moderate, and *decent*; and when by his former employments he was obliged to prosecute state-criminals, he discharged that duty in a very different manner from most of his predecessors, who were too justly called the bloodhounds of the crown.

“He was a chearful and instructive companion, *humane in his nature*, *decent in his manners* §, unstained with any vice (avarice excepted), a very *great magistrate*, but by no means a *great minister*.”

A groundless and injurious note* added to the character of Mr. Pulteney, which was received from a gentleman of very high rank, who is equally shocked at being instrumental in its publication, has been retracted by the Editor (in the *St. James's Chronicle*), as “it does not appear, from the books of Mr. Merest, Receiver for the Dean and Chapter of Westminster, that Lord Bath ever purchased any reversion of a vault in the abbey, or that any vault there ever became his property. But from the same books it does appear, that Lord Bath paid the usual fees for depositing there the remains of his Lady and two of their children removed from St. Martin's church, and for Lord Pulteney, whose corpse was brought from Spain: that, on Lord Bath's death, Gen. Pulteney paid the Dean and Chapter for the space occupied by the body of his brother; and that, on Gen. Pulteney's decease, the usual fees were also paid by his executors for this additional deposit. Lord-Chancellor Hatton and his Lady, who died in Queen Elizabeth's reign, were buried in the same vault, under Islip's chapel; but none of the Hatton family have been buried there since that time, nor had that family any pro-

§ The words in Italics seem a tautology, the same idea being conveyed in the preceding paragraph.

* In this note it was affirmed, that Lord Bath purchased the reversion of a vault belonging to the Hatton family, of which there was but one life remaining, and then sold a division of it for the full sum he had given for the whole, “with the unspeakable happiness to foresee that his Right Hon. remains would rot with royalty at *free cost*.”

perty in that vault to dispose of. Before any of the Pulteney family were buried there, the remains of Mrs. Hassel had been placed in it; and since that, the late Bishop of Derry and Sir Charles Saunders; and there is now room for many more coffins."---To second the editor's desire of making this recantation as public as possible, we insert this.

Annexed are some "Extracts of original Letters," by the Earl, in French, which we will lay before our readers in English.

"He [Voltaire] cannot forbear larding all he writes, and which he would do better to suppress; because, after all, established order ought not to be disturbed. Let every one think as he will, or rather as he can, but let him not communicate his ideas, if they are of a nature that may disturb the repose of society."

— "Are the things which necessarily detain me this year from a country which I love much; in a country which frankly I love very little."

— "Sir Robert is gone to-day to his country-seat, loaded with the spoils and the hatred of the public. Torn from the King by a majority in Parliament, and at the same time *impudently* distinguished by new marks of his favour, such as the title of Earl, a considerable pension, places for life for his friends and dependents, and the rank of Viscountess for a bastard-daughter, whom he had in the lifetime of his first wife. All these excesses have incensed the public against him more than ever; so that his retirement does not promise to be very tranquil."

— "I will tell you plainly, but it is absolutely between ourselves, that her son, [the son of Lady Hervey †,] whose character you enquire of me, has no character at all. He is a little prig, a little trifling girl, without wit, but with a great deal of humour."

† Probably the late Earl of Bristol; but, if so, we think that justice is not done him, as his Lordship was distinguished not only by the effeminacy, but the spirit of his family: witness his behaviour in an affray with the present Earl T——, and also in his Spanish embassy in 1761, which gave such satisfaction to Mr. Pitt, that he recommended him to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in 1766.

— "I have *vegetated* here all this year, without pleasures and without pains. My age and my deafness forbid me the former; my philosophy, or perhaps my constitution, (for in that we are often deceived,) secure me from the latter. I will take as large a share as I can of the tranquil amusements of gardening, walking, and reading; and wait for death, without wishing for it, and without fearing it."

32. *A Letter from Edm. Burke, Esq; one of the Representatives in Parliament, for the City of Bristol, to John Farr and John Harris, Esqrs; Sheriffs of that City, on the Affairs of America.* Dodsley.

IN this letter Mr. Burke takes occasion to declare his free thoughts on the two last statutes respecting America, namely, that for granting letters of marque, and that for a partial suspension of the *Habeas Corpus*.

Of the first of these statutes he says little; but of the latter he considers the tendency more fully. The objects of it, he says, are two; the first to enable administration to confine those whom it is pleased to qualify as *pirates*; the second, to detain in England, for trial, those who shall commit high-treason in America. The persons under the first description he understands to be the commanders and mariners of such privateers and ships of war belonging to the colonies as in the course of this unhappy contest may fall into the hands of the crown. They are therefore to be detained in prison, under the criminal description of *piracy*, to a future trial and ignominious punishment, whenever circumstances shall make it convenient to execute vengeance on them; under the colour of that odious and infamous offence. Against this mode of confounding of crimes, he expresses his dislike. Though *piracy*, in the eye of the law, may be a less offence than *treason*, yet it is in its general acceptance more odious; Mr. B. is therefore against depriving a fellow-creature of any advantage which he may derive to his safety from the pity of mankind, or to his reputation from their general feelings. If Ld. Balmerino, in the last rebellion, had driven off the cattle of twenty clans, he would have thought it an infamous juggle to have tried him for felony, as a stealer of cows.

As the reasoning throughout this pamphlet is masterly, we shall endeavour to preserve its force by citing the author's own words.

As to the persons liable to be detained for trial, it is to be observed, that so long ago as the reign of Henry VIII. an act was made for the trial, in this kingdom, of treasons committed beyond the seas; and that in 1769 parliament addressed his Majesty to cause persons charged with high-treason in America to be brought over here for trial; which is, in effect, taking away from the subject in the colonies the great constitutional privilege of trial by jury. A person is brought hither in the dungeon of a ship's hold; thence he is vomited into a dungeon on land; loaded with irons, unfurnished with money; unsupported by friends; 3000 miles from all means of calling upon, or confronting evidence, where no one local circumstance that tends to detect perjury can possibly be judged of—such a person may be executed according to form, but he can never be tried according to justice. The honest old juridical principles of England authorises no such practice. They provide, that what was not just should not be convenient. Moreover, if the Americans can support the independency to which they have unfortunately been driven, no one, surely, will contend for executions, which may be retaliated ten-fold on his own friends. If they cannot, there must be, under the authority of the crown, tribunals in the country itself, fully competent to administer justice on all offenders; and he must have a strange idea of English dignity, who can think the defeats in America compensated by the triumphs at Tyburn.

War is at present carried on between the King's natural and foreign troops, on the one side; and the Americans on the other, upon the usual footing of other wars; and, accordingly, an exchange of prisoners has been regularly made from the beginning: but who has ever heard of capitulation, parole of honour, and exchange of prisoners, in the late rebellion of this kingdom? If, notwithstanding this equal procedure, administration is preparing to act against those as *traitors*, who shall remain in their hands at the end of the troubles, they will exhibit to the world as indecent a piece of justice as ever civil fury produced. If the prisoners who have been exchanged have not by that exchange been virtually pardoned, the cartel is a cruel fraud; for you have received the life of a man, and you ought to return a

life for it, or there is no parity in the transaction.

This act, proceeding on these principles, that is, preparing to end the present troubles by a trial of one sort of hostility, under the name of piracy, and of another by the name of treason, and executing the act of Henry the Eighth, according to a new and unconstitutional interpretation, Mr. B. thinks evil and dangerous.

A partial suspension of the Habeas Corpus he considers as bad in the principle, and far worse in its consequence, than an universal suspension of that act. In times of high proceeding, there is nothing to bridle the partial violence of state factions, but this great, steady, uniform principle; “that whenever an act is made for a cessation of law and justice, the whole people should be universally subjected to the same suspension of their franchises. Before this act, every man putting his foot on English ground, every stranger, even a Negro slave, became as free as every other man who breathed the same air with him. Now a line is drawn, which may be advanced further and further, on the same argument of mere expedience, on which it was first described. As things now stand, every man in the West-Indies, every inhabitant of three unoffending provinces on the continent, every person coming from the East-Indies, every gentleman who has travelled for his health or education, every mariner who has navigated the seas, is, for no other offence, under a temporary proscription. Let any of these facts (now become presumptions of guilt) be proved against him, and the bare suspicion of the crown puts him out of the law.

Mr. B. here takes occasion to justify his non-attendance in the House, through the progress of the bill, because it would have been vain to oppose, and impossible to correct it. All opposition to any measures proposed by ministers, where the name of America appears, is vain and frivolous. Preserving, therefore, his principles unshaken, he reserves his activity for rational endeavours.

He laments the tendency of a law which teaches us to consider our fellow-subjects in an hostile light. “What, says he, but that blindness of heart which arises from the phrenzy of civil contention, could have made any persons

persons conceive the present situation of the British affairs as an object of triumph to themselves, or of congratulation to their sovereign? Nothing, surely, could be more lamentable to those who remember the flourishing days of this kingdom, than to see the insane joy of several unhappy people, amidst the sad spectacle which our affairs and conduct exhibit to the scorn of Europe. We behold (and it seems some people rejoice in beholding) our native land, which used to sit the envied arbiter of all her neighbours, reduced to a servile dependence on their mercy; acquiescing in assurances of friendship which she does not trust; complaining of hostilities which she dares not resent; deficient to her allies; lofty to her subjects; and submissive to her enemies; whilst the liberal government of this free nation is supported by the hireling sword of German boors and vassals; and three millions of the subjects of Great-Britain are seeking for protection to English privileges in the arms of France.

“Indeed, our affairs are in a bad condition. I do assure those gentlemen who have prayed for war, and obtained the blessing they have sought, that they are at this instant in very great straits. The abused wealth of this country continues a little longer to feed its distemper. As yet they, and their German allies of twenty hireling states, have contended only with the unprepared strength of our own infant colonies. But America is not subdued. Not one unattacked village, which was originally adverse, throughout that vast continent, has yet submitted from love or terror. You have the ground you encamp on; and you have no more. The cantonments of your troops and your dominions are exactly of the same extent. You spread devastation, but you do not enlarge the sphere of authority. There are many circumstances in the present zeal for civil war, which seem to discover but little of real magnanimity. The addressers offer their own persons; and they are satisfied with hiring Germans. They promise their private fortunes; and they mortgage their country. They have all the merit of volunteers, without risque of person or charge of contribution; and when the unfeeling arm of a foreign soldiery pours out their kindred blood like water, they exult and triumph, as if they themselves had per-

formed some notable exploit. I am really ashamed of the fashionable language which has been held for some time past; which, to say the best of it, is full of levity. You know, that I allude to the general cry against the cowardice of the Americans, as if we despised them for not making the King's soldiery purchase the advantages they have obtained, at a dearer rate. It is our business, if possible, to awake our natural regards; and to revive the old partiality to the English name. Without something of this kind I do not see how it is ever practicable, really, to reconcile with those whose affections, after all, must be the surest hold of our government; and which are a thousand times more worth to us, than the mercenary zeal of all the circles of Germany.

“I think I know America. If I do not, my ignorance is incurable, for I have spared no pains to understand it; and I do most solemnly assure those of my constituents, who put any sort of confidence in my industry and integrity, that every thing that has been done there has arisen from a total misconception of the object: that our means of originally holding America, that our means of reconciling with it after quarrel, of recovering it after separation, of keeping it after victory, did depend, and must depend, in their several stages and periods, upon a total renunciation of that unconditional submission, which has taken such possession of the minds of violent men. The whole of those maxims, upon which we have made and continued this war, must be abandoned.

“I know many have been taught to think, that moderation, in a case like this, is a sort of treason: and that all arguments for it are sufficiently answered by railing at rebels and rebellion, and by charging all the present or future miseries which we may suffer, on the resistance of our brethren. But I would wish them, in this grave matter, and if peace is not wholly removed from their hearts, to consider seriously, first,—that to criminate and recriminate never yet was the road to reconciliation, in any difference amongst men. In the next place, it would be right to reflect, that the American English (whom they may abuse, if they think it honourable to revile the absent) can, as things now stand, neither be provoked at our railing, or bettered by our instruction.

All communication is cut off between us. But this we know with certainty, that though we cannot reclaim them, we may reform ourselves."

Mr. B. expresses his astonishment at the continued rage of gentlemen, who, not satisfied with carrying fire and sword into America, are animated nearly with the same fury against those neighbours of theirs, whose only crime it is, that they have charitably and humanely wished them to entertain more reasonable sentiments, and not always to sacrifice their interest to their passion. "For what is it they would have? A war? They certainly have at this moment the blessing of something that is very like one; and if the war they enjoy at present be not sufficiently hot and extensive, they may shortly have it as warm and as spreading as their hearts can desire. Is it the force of the kingdom they call for? They have it already. Do they think that the service is stinted for want of supplies? The table of the H. of C. will glut them, let their appetite for expence be never so keen. If all the world joined them in a full cry against rebellion, the leaders of the war could not hire one German more than they do; or inspire him with less feelings for the persons, or less value for the privileges, of their revolted brethren. If we all adopted their sentiments, their allies, the savage Indians, could not be more ferocious than they are: they could not murder one more helpless woman or child, or with more exquisite refinements of cruelty torment to death one more of their English flesh and blood, than they do already. The public money is given to purchase this alliance;—and they have their bargain. When the colonies are made to believe that they have not a friend in Britain, are they to blame for endeavouring to form other connections? Or, Is it reasonable to think that they will prefer submission to an insolent master, rather than friendship for an useful ally?

"It is said, that being at war with the colonies, whatever our sentiments might have been before, all ties between us are now dissolved; and all the policy we have left is to strengthen the hands of Government to reduce them. On the principle of this argument, the more mischiefs we suffer from any administration, the more our trust in it is to be confirmed. Let them but once get us into a war, their

power is then safe, and an act of oblivion pass for all their misconduct.

"It is not a little remarkable, that in proportion as every person shewed a zeal for the court-measures last summer, he was at that time earnest in expressing his strong desire for peace. The King's forces, it must be observed, had, at that time, been obliged to evacuate Boston. The superiority of the former campaign rested wholly with the colonists. If such was then the strong desire for terminating the war by treaty, how come they to be less so now, when his Majesty's arms have been crowned with many considerable advantages? Have these successes induced us to alter our mind, as thinking the season of victory not the time for treating with honour or advantage?

"All the attempts made this session to give fuller powers of peace to the commanders in America, were stifled by the fatal confidence of victory, and the wild hopes of unconditional submission. There was a moment, favourable to the King's arms, when, if any powers of concession had existed, on the other side of the Atlantick, even after all our errors, peace in all probability might have been restored. But calamity is unhappily the usual season of reflection; and the pride of men will not often suffer reason to have any scope until it can be no longer of service."

Mr. B. in this pamphlet, has an eye to his own justification, as well in sentiment as conduct. When he first came into Parliament, he found, he says, Parliament in possession of an unlimited legislative power over the colonies, and he was earnest in his wishes to keep it as he found it. The completeness of the legislative authority of Parliament over this kingdom is not questioned, and yet there are many things included in the abstract idea of that power, which, being contrary to the feelings of the people, can as little be exercised, as if Parliament in such cases had no right at all: reviving, for instance, the High Commissioned Court and Star-Chamber; the powers of the Convocation; the King's negative to bills, &c. From these considerations he was led early to think, that, instead of inflaming the passions with speculations concerning the identity of legislative powers, it was our duty to conform our government to the character and circumstances of the several people who compose

pose this mighty and strangely diversified mass; it was never his idea that the natives of Hindostan, and those of Virginia, could be ordered in the same manner. "If, says he, there be one fact in the world perfectly clear, it is this: *that the disposition of the people of America is wholly averse to any other than a free government.* If any ask me what a free government is? I answer, that, for any practical purpose, it is what the people think so. There are some who have split and anatomised the doctrine of free government, as if it were an abstract question concerning metaphysical liberty and necessity; and not a matter of moral prudence and natural feeling. They have disputed, whether liberty be a positive or a negative idea; whether it does not consist in being governed by laws, without considering what are the laws or who are the makers; they have questioned whether man has any rights by nature; and whether all the property he enjoys be not the alms of the government, and his life itself their favour and indulgence. Others corrupting religion, as these have perverted philosophy, contend, that christians are redeemed into captivity; and the blood of the Saviour of mankind has been shed to make them the slaves of a few proud and insolent sinners. These shocking extremes provoking to extremes of another kind, speculations are let loose as destructive to all authority, as the former are to all freedom. In this manner the stirrers up of this contention, not satisfied with distracting our dependencies, and filling them with blood and slaughter, are corrupting our understandings: they are endeavouring to tear up, along with practical liberty, all the foundations of human society, all equity and justice, religion, and order."

33. *A Year's Journey through France and Part of Spain.* By Philip Thicknesse. 2 vols. 8vo. Brown. 1l. 1s. Subscription.

Mr. Thicknesse, well known to the public as a writer and a wanderer, being "driven out of his own country, (he tells us,) with eight children in his train," by a decision, as it appears, of the H. of Lords, which very materially affected his private fortune, has here given us by subscription the result of his observations in a series of letters written on the road, and beginning at "Calais June 20, 1775." Very remarkable was his mode of tra-

velling; one English coach-horse, a little touched in the wind, price seven guineas, having drawn him, his wife, two daughters, "and all his *other* baggage," in a French *cabriolet*, from Calais to Barcelona, and back again, at the rate of about seven leagues a day. Leaving Paris on the right, he passed through the provinces of Artois, Champagne (where he viewed, and has described, the remains, lately discovered, of a Roman subterranean town), Burgundy, and so to Lyons. After resting there a fortnight, he rolled down the Rhone (*cabriolet* and all) to Pont St. Esprit, in Lower Languedoc; and thence went to Nîmes, so justly famed for its *Maison Carrée*, Amphitheatre, Temple of Diana, and other Roman remains, of which he gives a particular and curious account,----Montpellier, and Certe, there "looking upon a sea *from that land* which he had often, with longing eyes, viewed *from the sea*, in the year 1745, when he was on board the *Russel* with Admiral Medley." At Certe he put part of his baggage on board a Spanish bark; and the custom-house-officer, on examining it, finding a bass-viol, two guittars, a fiddle, &c. concluding the owner was a musician, "kindly intimated his apprehensions that he would meet with very little encouragement in Spain." Crossing the Pyrenées near Perpignan, in Roussillon, he proceeded, through Figueres, Girone, and Martory, to Barcelona, where, for want of proper recommendations, his bank-notes were suspected, and himself uncourteously received, by the English Consul and merchants, though he had a quick return by a special messenger to the letters he sent to the Marquis de Grimaldi at Madrid. From Barcelona he visited the famous mountain or convent of Montserrat, in Catalonia, (30 miles distant,) inhabited for many ages from bottom to top by monks and hermits only, whose first vow is never to forsake it. The account of this place, of which there is also an exact engraving in the 2d vol. (from Mr. T.'s drawing,) is by much the most curious part of the work, it never, as far as we know, having been drawn or described before. The hermitages, at different heights, all which our adventurer visited, are 13 in number: in one of them (St. Catherine's) the birds, perfectly secure and friendly, at the call of their holy protector, quitted their sprays, settled on his head, entangled their

their feet in his beard, and literally took his bread even out of his mouth. The highest hermitage, St. Antonio's, looks down a horrible precipice, above 180 toizes perpendicular, upon the river Lobregat: another hangs over the buildings and convent below. And astonishing it is, that a blind mule, loaded with 13 baskets of provision for the hermitages, goes up every week, without any conductor, to each of them, waits till each hermit has taken his portion, and then returns, by the same twisting and twining road, to his stable below. This convent was built about the year 1300, (but has been inhabited much longer by hermits,) and for its riches only yields to Loretto. Passing by the walls of Barcelona, our traveller returned to Perpignan to spend his Christmas, and thence to Nîmes. But here we must leave him, and close the first volume, after observing, that it is embellished with the views of two hermitages, the bird-hermit (above mentioned), the inscription on the *Maison Carrée* (as decyphered by Mons. Seguier), the *Maison Carrée*, and the Temple of Diana.

(To be continued.)

34. *Caspipina's Letters: Containing Observations Literary, Moral, and Religious. Written by a Gentleman that resided some Time at Philadelphia. To which is added the Life and Character of William Penn, Esq. Dilly. 2 Vols. 8vo. 5s.*

THE Letters here presented to the public were written, a few years ago, by a Gentleman, resident in Philadelphia, much esteemed for his cultivated genius, and many amiable virtues. They were originally published at Philadelphia, where they soon ran thro' two editions, from the last of which they are here reprinted.

America has so long attracted the eyes of the European World, and is now the object of such peculiar attention and regard, that every attempt to make us better acquainted with the real genius and disposition, the native manners and taste of that country, must needs be acceptable to the intelligent and inquisitive reader. And in this view the Letters before us will be singularly pleasing and useful. They mark, with a nice and correct touch, the distinguishing sentiments and true character of the people, and present us with a striking picture of what America was, and what it promised to be.

GENT. MAG. May, 1777.

come, before our present unhappy divisions.—Such a picture cannot but be interesting.

The Letters are addressed to various correspondents; amongst whom we find persons of high rank here at home, in eminent stations, and of acknowledged abilities. They are written with elegance, and breathe the purest spirit of sensibility and virtue.

They are dedicated, by permission, to his Excellency Richard Penn, Esq. (late) Governor of the Province of Pennsylvania: and there is added to them, The Life of his most illustrious ancestor, William Penn, Proprietor and Governor of Pennsylvania, in which his settlement of that province is included.—This review of the life of William Penn is written with judgment and accuracy, and there was a manifest propriety in the author's thus closing the foregoing Letters with "a short account of that great man who first settled the country they more particularly describe, and who established among the inhabitants a code of laws, and a system of civil polity, which, while it rendered them the most flourishing and happy country that History can boast of in any age, has added much commerce, riches, and stability to the British empire."

35. *A Letter from an Officer at New-York to his Friend in England. 8vo. pp. 81. Nicoll. 1s.*

A performance evidently fabricated on this side of the Atlantic. In one or two passages the writer himself has so far lost sight of the place from whence he dates it, as to speak of *this kingdom*; and, p. 18, mentions "the only attempt that has been made on *this island* within seven hundred years, and that by the Spaniards."---This we could not but suppose to be *the island of New York*, did we not recollect that it has not been discovered *seven hundred years*, that the Spaniards never invaded it, &c. And half, at least, of this pamphlet is stuffed with some private corporation politics (not American), with which the officers of the army, and the public in general, have no more concern than they have with the gallantries of Otaheite.

* * * The conclusion of the *Life of Lord Chesterfield* is deferred, as less temporary than Mr. Burke's *Letter on American affairs*, from which, to gratify the impatience of the Public, we have inserted a large extract, p. 232.

On the DEATH of Miss NANCY LEAVER,
eldest Daughter of Mr. JOHN LEAVER,
of Nottingham, who departed this Life the
22d of March, 1777, universally lamented,
in the 21st Year of her Age.

Nulli sua profuit atq.
Non senis extremum pignit vergentibus annis
Precipitasse diem; nec primo in limine vite
Infantis miseri nascentia rumpere fata.

LUCAN.

FROM crouds retir'd, where solemn Si-
lence reigns

The deep recesses of the grove among,
When ev'ning twilight dimm'd the vernal
plains,

And Philomela tun'd her lonely song;

Pensive I stray'd, oppress'd by mortal cares,
While down my cheeks the copious tor-
rents flow,

And sympathizing with a sister's tears,
A parent's anguish, and a lover's woe.

Scarce o'er Dione's head had Phœbus fair
Twice ten times finish'd his bright annual
race,

When certain Fate, inflexibly severe;
Doom'd her no longer human kind to
grace.

Like hoary Age, the gentle virgin pass'd
Down early life's impetuous, devious tide,
With ev'ry muse, and ev'ry virtue grac'd,
Her sex's wonder, and her parents pride.

How vain is man! How vain each anxious
care, [ploys!

Which his projecting, varying mind em-
Vainly we look'd for new connections near,
And vainly Damon hop'd connubial joys.

Where murmur'ing Deben rolls his solemn
flood

Mainward the fair Icenian plains along,
Wander'd the swain; while mournful accents
flow'd, [tongue:

And came imperfect from his trembling
"The world's a burden—Dione's no more—
O that relentless Fate my vital thread
Had shorn, ere rolling Time's impetuous
course [am I

Brought on this day disastrous! Doom'd
A life of hopeless misery to lead.

Of love's unutterable woes whate'er
Or Fame or Song relates, of Thracia's Bard,
Of vocal Echo, or the regal Maid
Belov'd by Pœon, are with woes like mine
Not e'en to be compar'd. Each blooming
Grace [gion,

Adorn'd the heav'nly maid; and pure Reli-
And sacred Truth, and Faith, guided her
steps.

With her I fondly hop'd Life's varying path
To tread, till Death's sure shaft in length of
years [drear

The union should dissolve.—In deserts
Hence be my pensive seat, where ear, nor eye,
Nor mortal sound, disturb; in Scythian wilds
To man impervious, or beneath the sky
That hangs inclement o'er the Arctic realms
Where Boreal blasts and snow eternal reign!"

Thus he reclin'd beneath a spreading spray;
In silent grief the list'ning Oreads stood,
Each fair-hair'd Dryad heard the plaintive
lay,

And each cerulean Sister of the Flood:

When lo! emerging from his azure bed,
Awaken'd by the piercing sound of woe,
The hoary Deben rear'd his reverend head,
And shook the bull-rush'd honours of his
brow.

"Why these complaints, uninjur'd mortal?
Why [reign?

With pensive sound disturb my peaceful
Why the big tear that trembles in thine eye?
Or Why those sorrows impotently vain?

Know'st thou not that the transitory years,
That are to mortals by th' Almighty giv'n,
Are but to fit them for superior spheres,
By deeds consistent with the will of Heav'n?

True, fair Dione's gone, with man no more
With graceful steps terrestrial paths to tread;
Happy! she's freed from ev'ry earthly pow'r,
And peaceful slumbers with th' illustrious
dead.

Then cease thus pensive on my banks to stray,
And pour complaints and tears, unjust as
vain;

But bless the hand that gives and takes away,
"For God is just—then let not man com-
plain."

The NEW-BORN, a Tale*.

AN honest Buck, high-flush'd with wine,
To pay his vows at Venus' shrine,
And keep it up as Bucks should do,
To Mother B——'s bagnio flew:
A Fille de Joie must needs attend;
Life's death without a female friend.
Kitty appears; a girl well known,
A white-legg'd pullet of the town:
But, wond'rous change! no more a sinner,
She felt the spirit strong within her;
A new-born now, a chosen pet,
By Whitfield snatch'd from Belzy's net.
The Buck, who of her reformation
From brother Bucks had intimation,
Not dreaming in a bagnio's round
Kitty again would e'er be found,
Laughing exclaims,—"Why, zounds! my
Kate,

They say you've had a call of late,
And Doctor Squintum's righteous few
Has dubb'd you in their spotless crew."
"'Tis true,"—cries Kitty with a sigh,
"My thoughts are solely bent on high:
Like you, I once was diabolic,
And scoff'd at doctrine apostolic;
Could sing lewd songs, and with an air
Unrighteous laugh, and dance, and swear;
Frequent the play-house, where poor souls
Are caught in Satan's net by shoals;

* The author, far from attempting to ri-
dicule religion, which he looks upon as the
first great duty incumbent on mankind, only
wishes to ridicule the ridiculers of it.

But

But now, blest change! to Faith new born,
I hold my former self in scorn.

“Twas in the Tabernacle’s wall,
That *charitable* hospital,
Where pregnant souls, when lying in,
Get physic’d, cupp’d, and cleans’d from sin,
Where grunts, and groans, and tremblings
show

Each spiritual child-bed throw,
I felt a heav’nly piercing dart
Strike through my liver, lights, and heart;
There first my soul the spirit mov’d,
’Twas there the *New-birth* first I prov’d,
And now within that blessed place
Am daily fed with pap of grace,
While *Wesley’s* hymns, those lays divine,
My infant soul to rest incline,
Upon my new-born senses creep,
And lullaby ’em fast asleep.
Ah! friend, had you a call to taste
One spiritual love-repast,
Such as the *chosen* lambkins know,
All other love-feasts you’d forego.”

The Buck with bursts of laughter swore
He never heard such cant before.
A love-feast, child!—’Twas with that view
I hither came to feast on you:
This very night I’ll foul a plate
On Tabernacle food, my Kate.
But why such sanctity pretend?
You still can visit an old friend:
To your new-birth and milk-white conscience
How can you reconcile such nonsense?”

Kate, turning up a pious eye,
Groan’d, shook her head, and made reply:
“Virtue I scorn; ’tis Faith alone
By which true Babes of Grace are known:
My *body’s* with no care employs,
Who highest bids the whim enjoys,
A worldly tenement, at best,
To entertain a passing guest;
Such low concerns I now despise,
My *soul* since wedded to the skies,
Where now secure of Zion’s hill,
My *body* may do what it will*.
York. J. R.

* Phrases not unfrequent in the hymns
and visions of the *righteous*. See *Whitfield’s*
Journals, and the reveries of other visionaries.
Ridicule cannot appear more striking than
when dress’d in their own ludicrous garb.

PROLOGUE to the new Comedy of KNOW YOUR OWN MIND.

Written by Arthur Murphy, Esq. Spoken by
Mr. Lewis.

THRO’ the wide tracts of life in ev’ry
trade,
What numbers toil with faculties decay’d!
Worn out, yet eager, in the race they run,
And never learn when proper to have done.
What need of proofs? ev’n Authors do the
same,
And rather than desist, decline in fame;

Like gamesters, thrive at first, then bolder
grow,

And hazard all upon one desperate throw.
So thinks our Bard: his play with doubts
and fears

Long has he kept conceal’d, above NINE
YEARS; [truth,

And now he comes,—’tis the plain simple
This night to answer for his sins of youth.

The piece, you’ll say, should now perfec-
tion bear;

But who can reach it after all his care?

He paints no MONSTERS for ill-judg’d ap-
plause; [draws.

Life he has view’d, and from that source he
Here are no fools, the Drama’s STAND-
ING jest! [too may rest;

And WELCHMEN now, NORTH-BRITONS
HIBERNIA’S sons shall here excite no won-
der, [blunder.

Nor shall St. PATRICK blush to hear them
By other arts he strives your taste to hit,
Some plot, some character;—he hopes some
wit.

And should this effort please you like the past,
Ye brother Bards! forgive him; ’tis his last.

Lost are the friends, who lent their aid be-
fore;

ROSCIUS retires, and BARRY is no more.
HARMONIOUS BARRY!—oft have you ad-
mir’d,

As on this spot the tuneful swan expir’d.

’Twas then but fancy’d woe; now every
Muse,

In sorrow fix’d, with tears his urn bedews.

The widow’d fair, who watch’d his lan-
guid bed, [is fled,
Still pines in grief: ev’n WOODWARD too
Nor can THALIA raise her FAVOURITE’S
head.

For THESE our Author lov’d the tale to
weave; [leave;

He feels their loss, and now he takes his
Sees new PERFORMERS in succession spring,
And hopes new POETS will expand their
wing.

Beneath your smile his leaf of laurel grew;
Gladly he’d keep it, for ’twas given by you.
But if too weak his art, if wild his aim,
On favours past he builds no idle claim.
To you once more he boldly dares to trust;
HEAR and PRONOUNCE:—he knows you
will be just.

EPILOGUE. Written by David Garrick, Esq. Spoken by Mrs. MATTOCKS.

IF after Tragedy ’tis made a rule
To jest no more—I’ll be no titt’ring fool
To jog you with a joke, in tragic doze,
Nor shake the dew-drops from the weeping
rose.

Prudes of each sex affirm, and who denies?
That in each tear a whimpering Cupid lies:
To such wise formal folk my answer’s sim-
ple;

A thousand Cupids revel in a dimple!

From

From their soft nests with laughter out they
rush, bush :
Perch'd on your heads like small birds in a
Beauty restless in each smile appears ;
Are you for dimples, ladies, or for tears ?

Dare they with Comedy our mirth abridge ?
Let us stand up for giggling privilege ;
Assert our rights, that laughter is no sin,
From the *screw'd simper* to the *broad-sac'd grin*.

So much for self ;—now turn we to our po-
et ; [who know it ?
“ *Know your own Mind !* ”—Are any here
To know one's mind is a hard task indeed,
And harder still for us, by all agreed ;
Cards, balls, beaux, feathers—round the ed-
dy whirling, [ling.
Change ev'ry moment—while the hair is cur-
The Greeks say—“ *Know thyself* ”—I'm sure
I find

I know myself, that I don't know my mind.

Know you your minds, wife men?—Come
let us try ; [up.

I have a worthy Cit there in my eye—[looking
Tho' he, to sneer at us, takes much delight,
He cannot fix where he shall go to-night ;
His pleasure and his peace are now at strife,
He loves his bottle, and he fears his wife.
He'll quit this house, not knowing what to
do ; [two,

The *Shakespeare's Head* first gives a pull or
But with a sideling struggle he gets thro' :
Darts across Ruffel-street ; then with new
charms

The Siren Luxury his bosom warms,
And draws him in the vortex of the *Bed-
ford Arms*.

Happy this night!—but when comes wife and
sorrow ?

“ *To-morrow, and to-morrow, and to-mor-
row !* ”

I see some laughers here ; pray which of you
Know your own minds ? In all this house but
few !

Wits never know their minds ;—our minor
Bards, [grades.

Changing from bad to worse, now spin Cha-
O'er Law and Physic we will draw a curtain ;
There's nothing but uncertainty is certain ;
Grave looks, wigs, coats—the Doctors now re-
linquish 'em ; [guish 'em.
They're right—from Undertakers to distin-

The Courtiers, do 'em justice, never doubt
Whether 'tis better to be in or out ;
Some Patriots, too, know their own mind and
plan ;

They're firmly fix'd—to get in when they can:
Gamesters don't waver ; they all hazards run ;
For some must cheat, and more must be un-
done. [reveal 'em ;

Great Statesmen know their minds, but ne'er
We never know their secrets 'till we feel 'em.

Grant me a favour, Critics, don't say nay ;
Be of one mind with me, and like this play :
Thence will two wonders rise ; wits will be
kind—

Nay more—behold, a woman knows her mind !

TRANSLATION of the LATIN VERSES in-
serted in Page 140.

A Petition to Almighty God for his Assistance at
the Point of Death.

HEAR thou my voice, O God ! thy sup-
pliant hear,

And nod auspicious to my pious prayer :
When Age in sorrow bends my hoary head,
And Death on fatal wings surrounds my bed,
Thy comfort lend, direct my wand'ring flight
Thro' seas obscure and dreary realms of
night ;

Unhinge the portals of the blazing sky,
Th' eternal residence of Peace and Joy.
Hope is my anchor, Christ my vessel steers,
Faith is my sail, lo ! op'ning Heav'n appears.
Sh-f-d School. J. S.

INSCRIPTIVE VERSES, written by a Gen-
tleman whose Lady died at Bristol Wells.

W Hœ'er, like me, with trembling an-
guish brings [springs ;
His heart's whole treasure to fair Bristol's
Whœ'er, like me, to sooth disease and pain,
Shall pour these salutary waves in vain,
Condemn'd, like me, to hear the faint reply,
To mark the fading cheek, the sinking eye,
From the chill brow to wipe the damps of
death ; [ning breath ;
And watch, with dumb despair, the short-
If chance direct him to this artless line,
Let the sad mourner know, his griefs were
mine.

Ordain'd to lose the partner of my breast,
Whose beauty warm'd me, and whose friend-
ship blest,
Fram'd ev'ry tie that binds the soul to prove,
Her duty friendship, and her friendship love,
Yet soon rememb'ring that the parting sigh
Ordains the just to slumber, not to die,
The starting tear I check'd, I kiss'd the rod,
And not to earth resign'd her, but to God.

EPITAPH, by Mr. GARRICK, on PAUL
WHITEHEAD, Esq. who was born Jan. 25,
1710, and died Dec. 30, 1774.

HERE lies a man misfortune could not
bend †,
Prais'd as a poet, honour'd as a friend !
Tho' his youth kindled with the love of fame,
Within his bosom glow'd a brighter flame !
Whene'er his friends with sharp afflictions
bled,
And from the wounded deer the herd was fled,
WHITEHEAD stood forth, the healing balm
applied,
Nor quitted their distresses—till he died.

D. G.

The following Lines were lately written on a
W—'s Looking-Glass.

IN me, false Thais, as you pass,
Your likeness may be seen ;
Without—all tinsel, paint, and glass,
All mercury—within.

† Alluding, it is imagined, to his long im-
prisonment for Mr. Fleetwood. (See Vol. xlvii
p. 410.)

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Whitehall, May 10, 1777.

Extract of a Letter from the Hon. General Sir Wm. Howe, to Lord Geo. Germaine, dated New-York, April 1, 1777.

THERE have not been any occurrences since my last worthy your Lordship's notice, excepting the success of a detachment of 500 men that I sent up the North River, in transports, on the 22d of March, conveyed by the Brune frigate, to destroy a considerable deposit of provisions and stores, which the enemy had made at Peek's Kill, near fifty miles distant from New York. Lieutenant-Colonel Bird, of the 15th regiment, commanded the party. The Rebels stationed there, retiring upon his approach, he got easy possession of the post. Before their retreat they set fire to the principal storehouses, and thereby rendered useless the only wharf where it was practicable to embark the remaining stores in convenient time, which made it expedient to destroy the greater part. This was completely effected to the amount specified in the inclosed return: and the detachment, reembarking without interruption, returned here the 26th.

Return of provisions, stores, &c. (for the use of the Rebel army) taken and destroyed by a detachment of the King's troops, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Bird, of the 15th Infantry, at Peek's Kill, upon the North River, the 23d and 24th of March, 1777.

Destroyed and burnt by the King's troops: 310 hogheads of rum, 150 hogheads of molasses, 800 barrels of flour, 150 barrels of biscuit, 170 barrels of pork, 30 barrels of beef, 17 barrels of pitch and tar, 800 bushels of oats, 2500 bushels of wheat, 800 bushels of buck-wheat, 12 casks of coffee, 9 cases of chocolate, 50 casks of tallow, 30 chests of candles, 15 barrels of salt, 200 iron pots and camp kettles, 500 canteens of wood and bowls, &c. 400 intrenching tools, 30 casks of nails, 150 waggons and carts with harness, one iron twelve-pounder on a field-carriage.

Destroyed and burnt by the Rebels: 100 hogheads of rum, 500 barrels of flour, 500 bundles of straw, one magazine of hay, 2000 bushels of wheat, one ammunition-wagon loaded.

Total: 410 hogheads of rum, 150 hogheads of molasses, 1300 barrels of flour, 150 barrels of biscuit, 170 barrels of pork, 30 barrels of beef, 17 barrels of pitch and tar, 500 bundles of straw, one magazine of hay, 800 bushels of oats, 4500 bushels of wheat, 800 bushels of buck-wheat, 12 casks of coffee, 9 cases of chocolate, 50 casks of tallow, 30 chests of candles, 15 barrels of salt, 200 iron pots and camp kettles, 15 canteens of wood and bowls, &c. 400 intrenching

GENT. MAG. May, 1777.

tools, 30 casks of nails, 150 waggons and carts with harness, one iron twelve-pounder on a field-carriage, one ammunition-wagon loaded.

N. B. Two piles of barracks for 1200 men, and seven store-houses, containing the above stores, and many other articles that cannot be justly ascertained, were burnt; also several sloops and pettiangers destroyed, laden with provisions.

Signed, JOHN BIRD,

Lient.-Colonel of the 15th reg. foot.

Admiralty-Office, May 10, 1777.

Extract of a Letter from Lord Viscount Howe, Vice-Admiral of the White, and Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels in North-America, to Mr. Stephens, dated at New-York, the 31st of March, 1777.

“Commodore Hotham anchored, the 19th of January, in Chesapeake-Bay, where, by his unexpected appearance, an opportunity offered for seizing a ship, laden with about 550 hogheads of tobacco, intended for Nantz. He sailed from Chesapeake-Bay on the 11th of February, and arriving off the Delaware on the 17th, was forced away from that station by strong Northerly winds, which prevented his return until the 11th instant; and an opportunity was thereby afforded for an armed frigate, fitted by the Rebels, with several trading vessels, to put to sea from that river. The Commodore had the good fortune to take an American ship, laden with ammunition and military stores, from Nantz, soon after his return, and sent her, under convoy of the Daphne, to this port. Several other captures have been made by the ships of this Southern Squadron, in number from twenty-five to thirty, which have been mostly sunk, or otherwise destroyed. I have reason, from different relations, to believe, that the small squadrons under Capt. Hammond and Capt. Davis have made as many more; but the particulars not having been yet transmitted, none of these captures are added to the general list herewith inclosed.

“The General meditating an attempt by surprise to take or destroy a considerable magazine which the Rebels had formed at Peek's-Kill, about 50 miles up the North-River, a corps of troops, commanded by Col. Bird, embarked in four transports; and proceeding up the North-River the 22d instant, under the conduct of Capt. Ferguson, in the Brune, with the Dependance, and another galley fitted for the occasion; the enemy, upon the sudden discovery and approach of the armament next day, set fire to a part of their magazines and barracks before they retreated. The troops, after they landed, did the same to the rest, whereby this plentiful deposit of provisions, stores, and other necessities of various kinds, was totally

totally destroyed, with no other loss than two seamen, who were missing when the troops re-embarked the succeeding day."

The list of the vessels seized as prizes, and of re-captures made by the American Squadron, between the 10th of March and 31st of December, 1776, according to the returns received by the Vice-Admiral Viscount Howe, amounting in the whole to 140 captures, and 26 re-captures, are all particularly enumerated in the London Gazette of May 14, to which we refer.

Letter from Carolina, dated Feb. 20.

"On the morning of the 17th instant, Fort Mackintosh, at Stilla, was attacked by a large party from Florida. The garrison of the Stockade consisted of about fifty men, commanded by Capt. Richard Winn, of the South-Carolina rangers. The enemy kept up a smart fire on the garrison for about five hours; after which Lieut.-Col. Thomas Brown, of the Florida rangers, came with a flag, and required the garrison to surrender, threatening, in case of non-compliance, that no mercy would be shewn them. Capt. Winn demanded an hour's time to consider, which was agreed to; in answer to the proposition, he soon informed Capt. Brown, by a Serjeant, "that they were bound in honour not to comply with it, and that, if they should fall into his hands, they expected to be treated as gentlemen, and prisoners of war." The Serjeant returned, bringing with him Lord and General Howe's Proclamation. Capt. Winn bid the enemy defiance; a smart fire immediately ensued, and was kept up on both sides for about an hour. Next day Lieut.-Col. Fufer, of the Royal Americans, the Commanding-Officer of the enemy, sent in a message to Capt. Winn, and desired he would send out some of his Officers to see the forces, and the preparations for the attack. This was complied with; all the Officers, except Capt. Winn, going out. On their return, they informed him of the enemy's force being vastly superior to his, and of their being provided with five field-pieces. It was therefore determined to surrender; and at 12 o'clock the enemy were put in possession of the fort. The garrison were allowed to keep their baggage, were disarmed, and, excepting two Officers, Lieutenants Caldwell and Miller, who are sent to St. Augustin, were dismissed on their parole, to be considered as prisoners of war, till an equal number is exchanged. They were escorted some distance, to protect them from the savages, who behave very unruly."

DECLARATION signed at New-York.

"WHEREAS certain persons, now Members of what is stiled the Provincial

Congress of New-York, do claim and actually exercise power of representing this city and county, and are with such Congress pursuing measures totally subversive, as well of his Majesty's government as of our liberty and happiness; we, therefore, the freeholders and inhabitants of this city and county of New-York, whose names are hereunto subscribed, do hereby, in the most explicit manner, disavow, renounce, and disclaim, such their assumption of power, and all submission or obedience to any orders or resolutions of the said Provincial Congress, and of any Continental Congress, Committees, or Conventions whatsoever, claiming to exercise any unlawful power over us—hereby recognizing and acknowledging our submission to his Majesty's government, under which alone we wish and expect to receive those solid and permanent blessings which are peculiar to the British Constitution, and the inheritance of a British subject."

Letter from General Putnam to the Council of Safety of Pennsylvania, dated Princetown, Feb. 18, 1777.

"Yesterday evening, Col. Nelson, with 150 men, at Lawrence's-Neck, attacked 60 men of Cortland Skinner's brigade, commanded by Major Richard Stockton, routed them, and took the whole prisoners, among them the Major, a Captain, and three subalterns, with 70 stands of arms. Fifty of the Bedford Pennsylvania riflemen behaved like veterans."

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

April 28.

The question respecting the legality of the assignments made by officers of their pay, in order to raise money, was argued, and declared valid.

April 29.

The Prince and Princess of Orange, having made a tour to Haerlem, to the flower-gardens, that were then in high perfection there, the florist presented an elegant nosegay to the Princess, in which was a new hyacinth, which, being without a name, the Prince called *A Present for a Princess*; and just as Mr. Krebs was acknowledging the honour, he dropped down dead.

A bill for establishing a playhouse at Birmingham was debated in the House of Commons. For the bill it was said, that, as there had been, for more than twenty years past, theatrical representations at Birmingham, and probably would continue so to be, it was better to legalize them, and put them under the inspection and jurisdiction of the proper officer, than to leave them to the caprice of a private magistrate. Against the bill it was urged, that there ought to be no theatres allowed by law in manufacturing towns;

towns; that the theatre licensed at Manchester had done a great deal of mischief already; that not only master-manufacturers obliged their workmen to take tickets in payment of wages, but even the agents from other towns compelled the masters to that hardship, or, in case of refusal, threatened to carry their orders elsewhere. It was, for these and many other reasons, determined to leave the matter in the hands of the magistrates.

Mr. Wilkes made his annual motion for expunging from the journals of the H. of Commons the resolutions entered thereon relative to his expulsion; and on the question being put, the numbers were 140 to 84 against it.

The *Granville East Indiaman*, Capt. Abercrombie, arrived in the river from Bengal.

April 30.

The following bills received the Royal assent by commission:

Bill for a new church at Buckingham.

— for making a navigable canal from the Trent to Langley bridge.

— for improving the navigation of the Thames from London-bridge to Staines.

— to enable Magdalen College, Oxford to grant leases of their estate in St. John's, Southwark.

— to enable the York-Buildings Company to sell their estates in Scotland.

— to dissolve the marriage of John Braithwaite, Esqr. with his wife Elizabeth Plowden, and to enable him to marry again.

— for opening streets between Wapping, Ratcliff-high-way, Old Gravel-lane, and Virginia-street.

— for better lighting, watching, and paving the streets in Newington, Surry.

And to several road, inclosure, and private bills.

The ice on the Neva did not break till Wednesday, April 30, in the afternoon.

THURSDAY, MAY 1.

Advice was received, that the Lion armed ship, Lieutenant Walter Young commander, was sailed from Stormness, in the North of Scotland, in order, if possible, to discover a North-west passage to the Southern Ocean. Mr. Lane, an eminent mathematician, is retained in this voyage, from whose judicious observations on longitude and the magnetical powers much information is expected.

At a Court of Common Council, Resolved, That the thanks of the Court be given to the Right Hon. Sir Fletcher Norton, Knt. Speaker of the House of Commons, for promoting and forwarding the act for the more effectually improving the navigation of the river Thames.

Was held the anniversary grand feast of the Society of Free and Accepted Masons, when the Duke of Manchester was elected and installed Grand Master.

At the annual meeting of the Governors of the Magdalen Hospital, the collection at the chapel and at the hall amounted to 724l. 4s. 9d. besides 1000l. 4 per Cents Consol. Bank Annuities, part of a legacy left by the late Gen. Strode to that charity.

Friday 2.

The *Prince of Orange* packet-boat, Capt. Storer, from Harwich to Helvoet, was taken by an American privateer, within three leagues of the coast of Holland. She has since been released, and the crew of the privateer confined in prison, by order of the French Court.

Monday 5.

Some fresh instructions for Gen. Howe, resolved on at the last Privy-council, passed the great seal, which gave rise to a report that a treaty with the Americans was on the tapis.

The *Aurora's* cargo of tobacco, divided into 80 lots, was sold at Liverpool for 30,000l. and upwards. (See p. 144.)

Tuesday 6.

The town of *Cremetz* where the mint of the Hungarian gold-mines is established, has been unfortunately burnt to the ground.

Wednesday 7.

His Majesty went this day to the H. of Peers, and gave the royal assent to the bill for granting to his Majesty 100,000l. a-year, over and above the sum of 800,000l. granted to his Majesty for the support of his household, and the maintenance of civil government.

At the General Court of the East India Company, the adjourned motion of last General Court, *That Lord Pigot, together with the Council of Madras, should be recalled home*, was resumed, and warm debates ensued, when it was agreed to submit the decision to ballot, the same to be taken on

Friday 9.

When, on the report of the ballot, the numbers were, for the recal of Lord Pigot and Council 414, against the recal of Lord Pigot 317. This affair has since been agitated in Parliament, and the resolution of the proprietors confirmed.

Spithead 9. This morning his Majesty's ship the *Proteus*, with the Royal Britain, Resolution, and Christian transports, having on board the Hanau Chasseurs, and the St. Andrew ordnance store-ship, sailed from hence for Quebec. [*Gazette.*]

Lieut. Col. Edward Smith is made governor of the Isle of Man.

Rt. Hon. Sir John Irwine is appointed commander in chief of his Majesty's forces in Ireland.

Monday 12.

The boatswain of the American privateer, the *Rising State*, taken by his Majesty's ship *Terrible*, was flogged from ship

ship to ship at Spithead, for deserting from the Worcester man of war.

Mr. Platt was again brought up from Newgate to the Court of King's Bench, in order to be bailed by virtue of the Habeas-Corpus act. Mr. Dunning insisted, that the words of the late suspending act cannot be construed to take away the power of that Court to bail. That power, he said, cannot be taken away but by express words; and the words "No Judge or Justice shall bail," &c. do not affect the jurisdiction of that Court. It is a determined proposition, that what is not taken away still remains; and on that he rested. The Judges, however, differed from him in opinion; and the prisoner was again remanded.

William Sheffield and Joseph Sheffield, under sentence of death in Newgate, found means to break out of that prison, though the walls are six feet thick. They were brothers; and one of them being ill, he was, out of humanity, removed from his cell to an upper room, where the other was suffered to attend him. They were bricklayers, and in one night worked their way through the brick-wall, and escaped. They have, however, been retaken and executed, but not before they had committed several other burglaries for their subsistence.

Thursday 15.

The collection at the anniversary meeting of the sons of the clergy was as follows: At St. Paul's, on Tuesday, 237l. 1s. At the same, on Thursday, 267l. At dinner, 495l. 19s. Total, 1000l.

Friday 16.

The following bills received the royal assent by commission:

Bill to prevent frauds by the venders of tea, detrimental to the revenues of excise.

— for allowing a drawback on tea exported to Ireland.

— for registering the grants of life-annuities, and for the better protection of infants against such grants.

— to dissolve the marriage of Earl Tyrconnel from his now wife, and to enable him to marry again.

— to enable the Lords of the Treasury to compound for a debt due to the crown.

— to prohibit, for a further limited time, the importation of foreign-wrought silks and velvets.

— to secure to engravers their property in the engraving branch.

— to extend the provisions of an act for negotiating promissory notes, and inland bills of exchange, to a certain sum.

— for allowing certain quantities of wheat to be exported to the West Indies.

And to several inclosure and private bills.

At a meeting of the Committee of West India merchants,

"Resolved unanimously, That the thanks of the West India merchants be transmitted to Capt. Paisley, of his Majesty's ship the Glasgow, for his unremitting attention to the security of the very valuable fleet, which sailed under his convoy from Portsmouth for the West India islands, on the 5th of December last, and for his conducting the ships into all their destined ports.

"Resolved unanimously, That the Lords of the Admiralty be waited on by the Committee, with a copy of the above resolution."

Arrived in town from Carthagena, Mr. Bell, with a fortune of upwards of 8000l. which he acquired in the Spanish service as a shipwright. He was taken prisoner in the late war in an English privateer in the West Indies, on board of which he was carpenter, and carried into some port in Spain, where he was employed in the Spanish service, in which he continued ever since. On his arrival in London, after much enquiry, he found his wife, with his two daughters, women grown, very busy ironing of linen, they having taken in washing for a livelihood. Neither his wife nor daughters knew him; but an explanation soon taking place, their joy and surprize can hardly be described.

Saturday 17.

The wife of a tradesman, of Tedbury, in Gloucestershire, murdered her own child in a shocking manner. A short time before she committed the horrid deed she cut some veal in pieces, and sent it to be baked; she then went up stairs, and, finding the child asleep on the bed, with the same knife cut its head almost from the body, and then laid it on the floor with the knife by it. The Coroner's jury brought in their verdict Wilful Murder against the mother. She is committed to Gloucester-castle to take her trial at the next assizes.

Monday 19.

The Duke and Duchess of Cumberland arrived at Calais from Dover, and were received by the Governor with distinguished marks of honour.

Tuesday 20.

A new pleasure-boat, constructed of sheet-iron, was launched into the river Foss. She is twelve feet in length, six in breadth, has sailed with fifteen persons on board, and may be conveyed to and from the river by two men.

Wednesday 21.

The House of Commons met pursuant to their adjournment, when the following message was received from his Majesty:

"G. R.

"His Majesty, relying on the zeal of his faithful Commons, thinks it necessary to desire that they will make provision for the extraordinaries of the American rebellion, that may arise in the course of the

the ensuing campaign, and for the gold coinage."

Resolved,

That this House will to-morrow morning resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House, to take his Majesty's message into consideration.

Thursday 22.

The Mercer, Capt. Nathaniel Dowse, from Philadelphia for Bourdeaux, arrived at Whitehaven, being taken by the crew, who rose upon the Captain, confined him, and navigated the vessel to England. Capt. Dowse is 63 years of age, had four fine houses burnt at Charles-town near Boston, and had the remainder of his property on board the Mercer.

Friday 23

A donation of 200l. received by Lord North, from an unknown hand, towards defraying the public expense, was sent to the Exchequer for that purpose.

William Cox and Thomas Horner, old offenders, were committed to prison, for breaking open the house of Mrs. Wadham, in Berner's street, and robbing the same to the amount of 1000l.

Tuesday 27.

At a Court of Aldermen, Sir Walter Rawlinson resigned his gown as Alderman of Dowgate-ward.

Ten ships that have been fitted out as letters-of-marque, fell down to Gravesend, in order to take on board their loading, and proceed on their voyage to America.

Thursday 29.

The Lord Mayor held a wardmote at Tallow-chandlers-Hall, for the election of an Alderman of Dowgate-ward, in the room of Sir Walter Rawlinson, who has resigned; when John Hart, Esq; dry-salter, in Thames-street, was duly elected without opposition.

Saturday 31.

Letters from Madrid bring advice, that the grand fleet from Cadiz, under the orders of Don Cavallos, is arrived at Buenos Ayres, and that in their passage the Spaniards took an English vessel, laden with gold, silver, and other contraband goods, which she had taken on board at different places in Spanish-America, besides intercepting three others of the same nation that were carrying military stores to Brazil.

Extract of a letter from Gibraltar, dated May 1.

"Yesterday a schooner coming in from Cadiz, with money on board (about 12,000 dollars), wine, and other articles, for the garrison, was boarded and taken by a Spanish guardship. The English Commodore (Capt. Hay, of the Alarm), on seeing Spanish colours hoisted on board the schooner, sent boats from our fleet to retake her. She was so closely chased by them, as to oblige her to run ashore on the coast of Spain, within reach of their guns. A

barge, with twelve men armed with muskets, and commanded by the Master of the Alarm, came up with her. Many shots were fired by the Spaniards, some of which took place in the boat. They were returned by our sailors, who boarded the vessel, and took out the money. The Spanish battery then opened on them, firing two or three shots among them, without doing any damage. On a signal made by the Commodore they returned, and brought with them the money. It remains to see, whether the vessel, or any satisfaction, will be demanded for an English subject, who was killed by the Spaniards, on their first boarding her."

Extract of a letter from Jamaica, April 1.

"A Spanish man of war has taken and carried to the Havannah two vessels, a brig and a schooner, belonging to this island; which Admiral Gayton being acquainted with, directly dispatched the armed snow Pilgrim, Capt. Speering, to the above port to demand the said vessels. On his arrival off the harbour, he was boarded by a Spanish officer, who informed him, he must not enter without leave from the Governor; when, after several messages, the snow was permitted to go in under the Moro-castle, but several soldiers were put on board, and the Pilgrim was ordered not to proceed to sea again without the Governor's permission. However, Captain Speering, perceiving that it was also intended to detain his vessel, confined the Spanish officer and soldiers, slipped his cable, and stood out to sea: a frigate of 40 guns, on a signal from the Spanish Admiral, slipped her cables also, and put to sea after the Pilgrim; and after a pursuit of several hours, she was run hull down, and night coming on, was seen no more. Capt. Speering arrived at Port Royal, and the officers and soldiers are all put on board the Antelope. Admiral Gayton has sent an account of the whole proceeding to England."

We have since been informed, that the two vessels belonging to Jamaica, which had been taken by the Spaniards, were arrived at Port Royal, having been released by orders from the Governor of the Havannah; and that a Spanish officer, and a number of soldiers, which his Majesty's snow the Pilgrim had brought from the above port, had been sent back in a frigate, by orders from Admiral Gayton.

Admiralty-Office, May 26. Capt. Jervis, of his Majesty's ship the Foudroyant, in a letter received this day, gives an account of his having taken, on the 19th inst. the schooner Finch, John Adams, Master, which had sailed that morning from Nantz, bound to Boston, with arms and cloathing for the use of the Rebel army; and by a letter also received this day from the Hon. Capt. Leveson Gower, of the

the Valiant, it appears, that on the 14th instant he had taken a New-England vessel, but lost from Charles-Town, laden with rice and indigo, bound to Nantz: the former is since arrived at Plymouth; the latter at Portsmouth.

A few days ago a ship of 64 guns, and two frigates, sailed from the Texel, by order of the States-General, provided with all necessaries, for prosecuting discoveries in the South Seas.

The following extraordinary article appeared: Two gentlemen (masked) went to the house of the executioner in Paris, and, after binding his eyes with a handkerchief, put him into a coach, and drove him some miles distance from the city; there entering a house, they conducted him into a large room, hung with black cloth, and a table covered also with black, on which stood a block, with an axe lying by the side of it. In a few minutes a young lady, in deep mourning, followed by four judges, or men dressed like judges, but masked, came in, and ordered the lady to lay her head upon the block; and the executioner to take it off, which he did. It was remarkable that the whole transaction was conducted with as much silence as secrecy; the lady neither spoke, prayed, nor lamented. After the execution, the same men conducted the executioner to his own house, in the manner he came out. Nobody can tell, but it is most probable that it was the Countess de Barré.

Francis Cobb and John Baker, gentlemen, have received his Majesty's licence to hold a market in the town of Margate.

Some Account of a Conversation in the House of Commons, relative to the Speaker's Speech to his Majesty, on presenting the Augmentation Bill.

Sir James Lowther, according to notice, rose in his place, and after drawing a picture of the situation and limited income of the two Royal Dukes, and shewn how impossible it was, within such narrow bounds, to support themselves with dignity becoming their station, concluded with a motion for an humble address to his Majesty, that he would be graciously pleased to make an addition to their incomes, from the additional revenue lately granted to his Majesty by that House. He was seconded in the motion by Sir Edward Astley. Sir John Griffin rose next, and opposed it in a short speech, and then moved the previous question; he was likewise seconded by Sir George Howard, which brought on a debate of about two hours; and upon the question, the numbers were,

Against the motion, 152

For it, ——— 45

In the course of the above debate, Mr. Rigby, objected to what had been said at the bar of the House of Peers by the

Speaker, upon presenting to his Majesty the civil-list bill, when the Speaker stood up, and in a very warm and resolute speech, supported himself against the accusation of the Hon. Member above-mentioned; and acquainted the House, that after the House had thanked him for the speech alluded to, and had desired him to print it, he did, on the same evening, as far as he was able, recollect what he said, and put it to paper; that the Clerk of the House had a copy of it, which he desired might be read, though he expected every minute to have the printed copies sent to the Vote office to be delivered to the members: The Clerk then read as follows:

The Speech of the Speaker of the House of Commons, on Wednesday, May 7, 1777, upon presenting to his Majesty "The Bill for the better support of his Majesty's Household, and of the honour and dignity of the Crown of Great Britain," which then passed the Royal Assent.

"Most gracious Sovereign,

"The Bill which it is now my duty to present to your Majesty, is intituled "An act for the better support of his Majesty's household, and of the honour and dignity of the crown of Great Britain:" to which your Commons humbly beg your royal assent.

"By this bill, Sir, and the respectful circumstances which preceded and accompanied it, your Commons have given the fullest and clearest proof of their zeal and affection for your Majesty; for, in a time of public distress, full of difficulty and danger, their constituents labouring under burthens almost too heavy to be borne, your faithful Commons postponed all other business, and, with as much dispatch as the nature of their proceedings would admit, have not only granted to your Majesty a large present supply, but also a very great additional revenue; great, beyond example; great, beyond your Majesty's highest expence.

"But all this, Sir, they have done in a well-grounded confidence, that you will apply wisely what they have granted liberally; and feeling, what every good subject must feel with the greatest satisfaction, that, under the direction of your Majesty's wisdom, the affluence and grandeur of the Sovereign will reflect dignity and honour upon his people."

Mr. Fox spoke afterwards for a considerable time, and was extremely warm in defending the Speaker. The Attorney-General endeavoured to heal the breach, and with great candour offered terms of accommodation; but the Speaker insisting upon having the opinion of the House, a very spirited debate arose. At length, Mr. Rigby said something sufficiently palliative to satisfy the Speaker, and the altercation ended without a division.

BIRTH.

May 7. HER Grace the Duchess of Leinster, of a daughter, at Leinster-house, in Ireland.

MARRIAGES.

RD. Barwell, Esq; first in Counsel at Bengal, to Miss Sanderfon, of the same place.

Samuel Lighthouse, Esq.—to Miss Hannah Chamberlayne, of Rye, in Suffex.

Dr. Andrew O'Flaharty, physician at Edinburgh,—to Miss Betty Boswell Beatson, of that city.

Lieut. Wm. Johnston, of the 70th regiment,—to Miss Jane Home, 3d daughter of Lieut. Col. David Home, Lieut. Governor of Chester.

April 24. Rev. Dr. Hamond, prebendary of Norwich,—to Mrs. Mary Offley, daughter of the late Dr. Offley, of that city.

May 3. Sir Edw. Williams, Bart.—to Miss Rily, of St. James's-place.

5. The Dean of Rochester,—to Miss Ann Beere, of Lymington.

7. William Laurence, Esq; of Chester-castle,—to Miss Smith, of Bucklersbury.

Wm. Adam, Esq. member for Gatton,—to the Hon. Miss Eleonora Elphinstone, 2d daughter to Ld. Elphinstone.

12. Peter Clutterbuck, Esq. of Stanmore,—to Miss Macy, of the same place.

Geo. Clavering, of Greencroft, Esq.—to Miss Peggy, Ellifon, daughter of the late Rev. Mr. Ellifon, V. of Bedlington.

13. Sir John Hales, Bart.—to Miss Ann Scott, only daughter of John Scott, Esq. of Fulham.

14. Thomas Vincent, Esq. of Winchelsea,—to Miss Maria Davis, of Walbrook.

15. Geo. Parker, Esq.—to Miss Susannah Ray, of Tannington, in Suffolk.

Tho. Loraine, Esq. Sheriff of Newcastle,—to Miss Haigh, of that town.

21. Alexander Gray, Esq; of Conduit-street,—to Miss Emmet, of St. James's-street.

22. ——— Buxton, Esq.—to Miss Beaver, both of Ethal, in Norfolk.

26. Theophilus Dickenson, Esq. of Wexham, Essex,—to Miss Arabella White, of Thames-street.

DEATHS.

JOHN Shadwell, Esq. of Great George-street, at Brussels.

Alderman Spearing, of Winchester.

Peter Derry, in Dublin, aged 119.

Gilbert Dixon, Esq; a coroner for the county of York.

Rev. Wm. De Villefroy, D. D. at Paris.

Sir John Clarke, in the East-Indies.

Rev. Dr. Tho. McDonnal, R. of Dro-more, in Ireland.

Grisel Strath, at Fyvie, in Scotland, aged 102.

Rev. Luke Morgan, R. of Whitburne, Herts.

Capt. Nevill Williamson, of the Invalids.

Capt. Gardner, of the Lapwing.

Relict of Sir Wm. Douglass, Bart.

Henry Thwaites, Capt. in the Yorkshire militia.

Sir Robert Fletcher, at the Mauritius, in his way home from Madras.

Peter Leheup, Esq; in Albermarle-street. Alderman Seward, of Rumsley.

Nat. Stevens, Esq. at Billerica, in Essex.

His Excellency John Wood, Esq. at Castletown, in the Isle of Man, Governor of that island.

April 9. The Duchess of Abrantes, aged 32 years, at Madrid, who has left eleven children.

28. Signior Lates, late teacher of Oriental languages, at Oxford.

29. Wm. Lovegrove, Esq; Serj. of the Vestry of his Majesty's Chapel Royal.

Mrs. Wastell, sister to the Lady of Gen. Honeywood.

May 2. Henry Ashurst, Esq; of Water-stoke, Oxfordshire.

Geo. Wyndham, LL. D. warden of Wadham college, Oxford.

Francis Harding, Esq; formerly an eminent merchant.

Rev. James Meredith, of St. John's-street.

Richard Harcourt, Esq. late member for Suffex.

3. Rev Mr. James Nicholls, chaplain to the Sardinian Ambassador.

4. The Lady of Dr. Tatton, and 2d daughter to the late Dean Lynch.

Lieut. Parker, of the wounds he received from some broom-makers, in Kent-street, who n he attempted to press.

William Springatt, Esq. at Wickwar, in Gloucestershire.

5. Rev. Henry Hobson, B. D. at Brotherton, in Yorkshire, Senior Fellow of University college, Oxford.

6. Sir Thomas Reeves, Bart.

Thomas Tickell, Esq. at Thornthwaite, near Keswick, in Cumberland.

Edw. Gresham, Esq. at Limpsfield, Surry.

7. Rose Fuller, Esq. member for Rye, in Suffex.

Hon. John Bathurst, Esq; brother to the Chancellor.

8. Tho. Cotton, Esq. at Northaw, Herts. Duchess Dowager of Devonshire. Her Grace was youngest daughter to late Lord Burlington.

9. Rt. Hon. Heneage Finch, Earl of Aylesford. He is succeeded by his eldest son, Ld. Guernsey, member for Maidstone.

12. Daniel Campbell, of Shawfield, Esq.

13. Rev. Mr. Fr. Henschman, R. of Ruan, Cornwall.

14. Capt. Godfrey Crown, at Islington.

Thomas Barham, Esq. in Serjeants-inn, Fleet-street, one of the Benchers of the Inner Temple.

15. Daniel Ponton, Esq. at Battersea; in the Commission of the Peace for Surry.

16. John Salmon, Esq; near Edmonton.

Thomas Howe, Esq; of Fifeild, Berks.

18. Wharton Peck, LL. D. Chancellor of Ely.

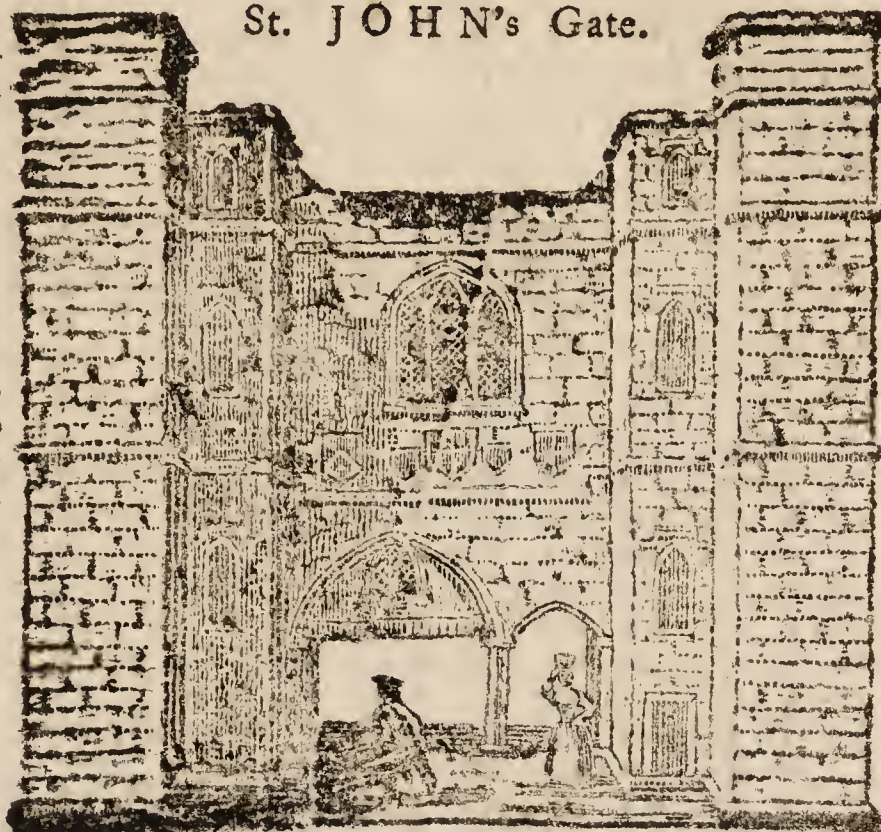
The Gentleman's Magazine:

London Gazette
Daily Advertiser
Public Advertiser
Public Ledger
Gazetteer

St James's Chron
London Chron.
General Evening
Whitehall Even.
London Evening
Lloyd's Evening,
Monday, Wed-
nesday, Friday.

Oxford
Cambridge
Reading
Northampton
Birmingham 2
Bath 2 papers
Coventry 2
Bristol 3

St. JOHN's Gate.



York 2 paper
Dublin 3
Newcastle 3
Leedes 2
Edinburgh
Aberdeen
Glasgow
Ipswich
Norwich
Exeter
Gloucester
Salisbury
Liverpool
Sherborn
Worcester
Stamford
Nottingham
Chester
Manchester
Canterbury
Chelmsford

For JUNE, 1777.

CONTAINING

More in Quantity and greater Variety than any Book of the Kind and Price.

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King's Speech—Execution of Dr. Dodd—
Virtues of Goose-grass—Lills—&c. &c.

With an exact Representation of what is called the NEW or WATER TOWER at CHESTER, by an accurate Examination of the Remains of which the Navigation of the River DEE in ancient Times is clearly demonstrated.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

LONDON, Printed for D. HENRY, at ST. JOHN'S GATE.

Prices of Grain.—Meteorological Diary.—Bill of Mortality.
AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from June 9. to June 14. 1777.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
London	5	8	3	0	2	4	2	0	3	4

COUNTIES INLAND.

Middlesex	6	0	0	0	2	5	2	2	3	6
Surry	5	9	0	0	2	4	2	4	3	11
Hertford	5	10	0	0	0	0	2	3	3	10
Bedford	5	6	3	6	2	4	2	1	3	5
Cambridge	5	6	3	1	0	0	1	11	2	7
Huntingdon	5	6	0	0	2	9	1	11	3	3
Northampton	6	3	3	4	2	8	2	2	3	7
Rutland	5	10	0	0	3	0	2	3	0	0
Leicester	6	2	3	10	2	9	2	4	4	1
Nottingham	5	11	3	7	3	0	2	6	4	3
Derby	6	7	0	0	0	0	2	9	4	9
Stafford	6	8	4	5	3	2	2	6	4	11
Salop	6	5	4	1	2	10	2	2	4	0
Hereford	7	0	0	0	0	0	2	11	0	0
Worcester	6	4	3	9	0	0	2	11	4	6
Warwick	7	0	0	0	0	0	1	9	4	2
Gloucester	6	2	0	0	2	9	2	3	3	8
Wilts	5	7	0	0	2	5	2	0	3	9
Berks	5	8	0	0	2	4	2	3	3	5
Oxford	5	8	0	0	2	5	2	2	3	3
Bucks	5	10	0	0	2	9	2	3	3	6

COUNTIES upon the COAST.

Essex	5	6	0	0	2	6	2	0	3	3
Suffolk	5	4	2	10	2	3	1	1	2	11
Norfolk	5	8	2	9	2	0	1	1	0	0
Lincoln	5	5	3	8	2	7	2	0	3	8
York	6	0	3	9	2	4	2	1	3	11
Durham	6	1	4	3	0	0	1	11	3	8
Northumberland	5	4	3	8	2	2	1	7	3	3
Cumberland	5	11	3	4	1	9	1	8	2	11
Westmorland	6	10	4	0	2	9	2	0	0	0
Lancashire	6	3	0	0	0	0	2	0	3	8
Cheshire	6	6	0	0	3	1	2	2	0	0
Monmouth	6	6	0	0	3	8	2	2	0	0
Somerset	6	3	3	4	2	3	2	0	3	5
Devon	6	2	0	0	2	7	1	7	0	0
Cornwall	6	2	0	0	2	11	1	6	0	0
Dorset	5	8	0	0	2	3	1	11	3	8
Hampshire	5	3	0	0	2	3	1	11	3	8
Sussex	4	11	0	0	2	4	2	3	3	4
Kent	5	4	0	0	2	5	2	0	3	2

WALES, from June 2, to 7, 1777.

North Wales	6	0	4	2	2	4	1	8	3	4
South Wales	6	4	5	2	3	5	1	8	3	4

A Meteorological DIARY of the Weather for JULY, 1776.

July 1776.	Wind.	Barom.	Therm.	Weather.
1	S W	fresh	29 8 $\frac{3}{4}$	58 chiefly cloudy, but fair
2	S	little	29 8 $\frac{3}{4}$	61 cloudy morning, wet afternoon
3	S	fresh	29 8 $\frac{3}{4}$	61 cloudy, with some trifling rain
4	S W	ditto	29 8 $\frac{3}{4}$	62 cloudy morning, fine bright afternoon
5	S S E	little	29 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	64 a very heavy wet day
6	S S W	fresh	29 5	62 missing rain most part the day
7	S W	stormy	29 5	62 a great deal of rain, with bright intervals
8	S S W	fresh	29 7 $\frac{3}{4}$	61 chiefly fair, a heavy shower or two
9	ditto		29 8	60 ditto, a very trifling shower or two
10	S W	little	29 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	61 cloudy close day, but no rain
11	N E	ditto	29 7 $\frac{3}{4}$	63 a very wet day
12	W S W	ditto	29 7 $\frac{3}{4}$	63 cloudy, with a smart shower or two
13	W	fresh	29 7	63 much rain in the night, fine fair day
14	S W	ditto	29 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	63 cloudy, with several showers
15	S S W	fresh	29 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	63 heavy cloudy day, with some showers
16	ditto		29 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	63 ditto
17	ditto		29 6	63 clouds and sunshine alternately
18	ditto		29 6	63 ditto
19	S W	little	29 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	64 ditto
20	W	ditto	29 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	64 ditto
21	S W	fresh	29 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	63 a very wet day
22	W	little	29 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	62 many flying clouds, but a fine day
23	S	fresh	29 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	64 a very bright fine day, cloudy evening
24	S W	ditto	29 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	64 a good deal of rain, bright fine evening
25	W S W	little	30	61 a very fine bright day
26	ditto		30 $\frac{1}{2}$	65 an exceeding bright warm day
27	ditto		30	65 ditto
28	N E to W	little	29 9 $\frac{3}{4}$	65 clouds and sunshine alternately, cooler
29	W S W	fresh	30 $\frac{1}{4}$	63 a fine grey pleasant day
30	N W	ditto	30	65 bright warm day, luna totally eclipsed at night
31	E N E	ditto	30 $\frac{3}{4}$	65 an exceeding fine, bright, warm day

Bill of Mortality from May 27, to June 24, 1777.

Christened.		Buried.		Between	
Males	689	Males	728	2 and 5	141
Females	624	Females	748	5 and 10	73
Whereof have died under two years old 528		476		10 and 20	47
				20 and 30	108
				30 and 40	132
				40 and 50	123
Peck Leaf 2s. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$				50 and 60	112
				60 and 70	104
				70 and 80	81
				80 and 90	21
				90 and 100	6



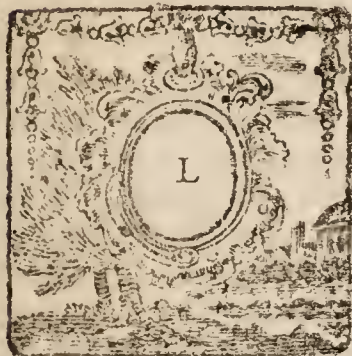
T H E

Gentleman's Magazine;

For J U N E, 1777.

DEBATE in the House of Lords, on Lord Chatham's Motion for an Address to his Majesty, relative to the American War.

May 30.



ORD Chatham entered the H. wrapped in flannel, and bearing a crutch in each hand. His Lordship, sitting in his place, with his head covered, delivered himself substantially as follows:

My Lords,

THE affairs of this country are in so precarious and critical a situation, that I could not, consistently with my duty, any longer forbear submitting my thoughts to this House. My Lords, in explaining the grounds of the motion I am about to make, it is indispensably necessary that I should tell your Lordships what has caused the evils with which we are at present threatened. My Lords, you voted away the property of the Americans without their consent: when they complained, you would not hear their complaints; you called them factious, seditious, and rebellious. You quarrelled with your subjects on the other side of the Atlantic, about a paltry tax upon tea; you have spent many millions in support of this tax. The war, my Lords, is got to a height no man could foresee; to a height which now threatens ruin and destruction to this country. America is lost. I fear, England is undone. What have you done, my Lords? You have rendered Britain a dependent state; dependent on the precarious friendship, or more precarious neutrality of France. What did you do, my Lords? You condemned a whole province without hearing, without even demanding satisfaction for the injury you sustained. You

proscribed them; you shut up their ports and harbours; you robbed them of their chartered rights; you deprived them, my Lords, of their most valuable privileges; of the unalienable birth-right of an Englishman, the trial by jury; the trial of the vicinage; of Judges acquainted with the parties, the offence, the provocation, and the measure of punishment. What was the consequence, my Lords? Three millions of people refused to be bound by your arbitrary edicts—I beg your Lordships pardon. Ministers were mistaken; it was Englishmen that were to be bound and enslaved. My Lords, they refused it. The skill and bravery of your Generals, the prowess of your troops, the strength and pride of this once powerful country, your navy, was found insufficient. What, my Lords, were you obliged to do? You could not procure men at home; Englishmen do not like to enslave Englishmen, nor trample on the rights of their fellow-subjects. What did your Lordships do? You hired 20,000 German boors; your Ministers, I say, hired them, to cut the throats of your inoffending Colonists. Those Colonists are now, my Lords, called rebels; they are stigmatized with every base and abusive epithet in the English language. Yet, my Lords, I remember, when this country was waging war with the united powers of France and Spain; when there was a rebellion, a Scotch rebellion, within this land; I remember, when our fleets were useless, our armies unsuccessful, that these men, now described as the blackest and basest of all rebels, nay more, that very colony which has been represented as the hot-bed of sedition and treason, against which the keenest lightnings of Government are directed, and have been directed; I remember, I say, my Lords, this very colony sending forth four regiments of undisciplined militia, which gave the first

check

check to France in her proud career, and erected the standard of conquest on the walls of Louisbourg. But, my Lords, we need not point out particular facts, in proof of the bravery, the zeal, the duty, and affection of this people; the annals of the last war will tell such of your Lordships, as are not old enough to remember, how they fought, and how they bled; they will tell you how generously they contributed, how like loving brethren they shared the common burden and the danger. These, my Lords, are the unhappy men you have cruelly devoted to destruction; whose towns you would raze, whose commerce you would annihilate, whose liberties you would destroy by the sword, whose properties you would confiscate, and whose persons you would enslave; these are the people whom your Ministers would extirpate. What has been the system pursued by Administration, and what have been the measures taken for carrying it into execution? Your system has been a government erected on the ruins of the constitution, and founded in conquest, and you have swept all Germany of its refuse as its means. There is not a petty, insignificant Prince, whom you have not solicited for aid. You are become the suitors at every German Court, and you have your Ministers enrolled in the German Chancery, as the contracting parties, in behalf of this once great and glorious country. The laurels of Britain are faded, her arms are disgraced, her negotiations are spurned at, and her councils fallen into contempt. My Lords, you have vainly tried to conquer America, by the aid of German mercenaries, by the arms of twenty thousand undisciplined German boors, gleaned and collected from every obscure corner of that country; you have subsidized their masters; you have lavished the public treasures on them; and what have you effected? Nothing, my Lords, but forcing the Colonies to declare themselves independent states. You have roused them, my Lords, to act with vigour and resolution; you have united and combined them; you have by this unnatural act cemented them, and given them but one soul. Their breasts, my Lords, are filled with indignation; they are fired with just resentments; they burn with ardour to avenge their injuries, and retaliate with interest on their cruel and merciless oppressors;

Yes, my Lords, I say, three millions of freemen will never submit to twenty thousand mercenaries. No, my Lords, the idea is preposterous; the attempt is absurd; as well might I expect to conquer them with this crutch, as to suppose that America will ever submit to so contemptible a force. I would recommend peace to your Lordships, at all events; the longer the unhappy contest is continued, the more difficult it will be to conciliate, and the less able we shall be to prosecute with vigour or effect, or accommodate with honour or advantage. Ministers, as they have blundered from the beginning, are led into a fatal error, respecting our natural enemies, the French. They imagine that nothing is to be dreaded from that quarter, because France has not interfered directly in favour of America. But, my Lords, do Ministers, when they build such mighty things on this circumstance, recollect, that they argue as if France were mad? Would they have France run the risque, hazard, and expence of a war, when Britain is doing all for France she can possibly wish or desire? It was a gross misconception to suppose, that France ever thought a single minute about giving a direct aid to the Colonies: she never meant, my Lords, to interrupt this country in its wild career, or stand between it and its Colonies. No, my Lords, she has taken care, from her conduct, to feed and nourish the mad notions of conquest and dominion which have unfortunately prevailed within these walls. She has been equally sedulous to give just that degree of countenance and protection which have hitherto served to keep the civil war alive, so as to baffle your designs, and to waste your strength. This cruel and unnatural war, my Lords, I dread, will be a fatal war; you have proscribed your own children; you have turned a deaf ear to their dutiful petitions, their fervent entreaties; and have interpreted their honest constitutional remonstrances into treason and rebellion. You have, my Lords, lost America; you have poured the riches of America into the lap of the House of Bourbon. Will France forget her own interest so much, as to think of war? To effect what, my Lords? What this country is affecting at the rate of twenty millions per annum. France, my Lords, knows her own interest better. France is filling her arsenals with naval stores; she

is disposing of her manufactures; she is accumulating in her store-houses the produce of America; she is thereby preparing for war; she is cultivating and extending her commerce, and wisely opening new sources of internal wealth, and external strength, while we continue daily to waste our own strength; while our commerce languishes, and while our specie leaves the kingdom to purchase those commodities, which, besides the common advantages derived from them in a commercial view, were all received in exchange for our own manufactures. We have, my Lords, tried hitherto to no purpose. Is there the most distant rational prospect that affairs will wear a better face at the end of this year, than they did the last? We have exerted our utmost strength to little or no purpose. We have talked of conquering America; have we done it? No, my Lords, we have nothing to boast of but a few trifling advantages, which, when we consider the price paid for them, and the circumstances which attended the obtaining them, wear, in fact, every solid appearance of defeat. We continue to send troops, and have voted millions; and what, my Lords, are we told? That our army, after such enormous supplies, will be just equal to what it was last year, when it effected nothing or next to nothing.

His Lp. endeavoured to shew the absurdity of relying longer on the force of arms, and very pathetically pressed the necessity of a speedy conciliation. We were, he said, on the brink of a precipice, on the very verge of destruction; and desired their Lordships to snatch the present moment, as probably the last in which they would have the opportunity of procuring the national salvation. A few weeks, nay a single day's delay, might possibly be too late. War, says his Lordship, has been tried; let us, my Lords, see what conciliation will do; let us recollect our critical situation; let us consider, should we persevere in the same wild, ruinous, and oppressive system, the inevitable alternatives with which we are surrounded on either hand. Should we lose America, America will be added in fact to the French empire. Should we prove successful in the struggle, debilitated, exhausted, and impoverished as we must be, we shall in that event have conquered America for France. If, not waiting for either of those events, France should change her present system, which I

can hardly think she will, except by some very unexpected change in her councils, then America, as a matter of course, will be lost for ever to this country. Should this latter be the case, and that she should make a public avowal of her sentiments, by supporting the cause of America; though we had but five ships of war in the world, I should instantly be for declaring war against her, as the only reparation that could possibly satisfy the wounded honour of a great nation, be the event what it might. His Lordship reminded the House, likewise, of the propositions moved by his bill and motion, early in 1775, before a drop of blood had been shed on either side; pointed out the fatal policy which caused their rejection; and the very violent and indecent manner in which they were rejected. His Lordship spoke for fifty minutes precisely, and then made the following motion:

“That an humble address be presented to his Majesty, most dutifully representing to his Royal wisdom, that this House is deeply penetrated with the view of impending ruin to this kingdom, from the continuation of an unnatural war against the British Colonies in America; and most humbly to advise his Majesty to take the most speedy and effectual measures for putting a stop to such fatal hostilities upon the only just and solid foundation, namely, the removal of accumulated grievances; and to assure his Majesty, that this House will enter upon this great and necessary work with cheerfulness and dispatch, in order to open to his Majesty the only means of regaining the affection of the British Colonies, and of securing to Great Britain the commercial advantages of those invaluable possessions: fully persuaded, that to heal and redress will be more congenial to the goodness and magnanimity of his Majesty, and more prevalent over the hearts of generous and free-born subjects, than the rigours of chastisement, and horrors of civil war, which hitherto have served only to sharpen resentments, and consolidate union, and, if continued, must end finally in dissolving all ties between Great Britain and the Colonies.”

Lord G-w-r (the President of the Council) thought it his duty to rise and oppose the motion made by the noble Earl, for several strong and important reasons. In the first place, it arraigned the conduct of the nation, and condemned, in the most improper

terms, the measures which had been sanctioned by the Parliament and nation for upwards of ten years; and yet it was worded in so vague and indiscreet a manner, that it was impossible to know what set of measures it described under the general charge of grievances; whether it meant those in which his Lordship acted so conspicuous and distinguished a part, as well as those which followed or preceded them, [*Lord Chatham*. I mean to convey, under the words accumulated grievances, every thing which has passed in Parliament, relative to America, since the year 1763.] the noble Lords on the other side being much divided in opinion. He [*Ld. G.*] remembered the distinction made at the time between internal and external taxation. He remembered that the noble Earl himself cherished the distinction, and argued upon it. He did not, however, mean to press the argument further, by way of personal application, as the noble Earl had reprobated the whole system of measures pursued in regard of America, since the conclusion of the peace, in which his own conduct must of necessity be included. He observed that the motion held out nothing new, and was nothing more than a repetition of what had come from the noble Lord on former occasions, and to which his Lordship alluded. Similar propositions had been made by two noble dukes, in their places, afterwards; and, unless the House had since changed its sentiments, for which he could see no reason, it must continue to reject the present proposition, as well as all the preceding. For his part, he could not discover even a colourable pretext for their Lordships altering their opinion; the same specific point still continued in issue. It was not, as had been represented by the noble Earl, a paltry tax upon tea, a particular insult, a single act of violence or sedition, that was the true ground of the present dispute. It was not this tax, nor that act, nor a redress of a particular grievance; the great question in issue is, the supremacy of this country, and the subordinate dependence of America. It is not a single act of legislation the people of that country dispute with this; it is our claiming to bind them in any case whatever. But it has been much relied on, in debating this subject, that the "Americans are willing to submit to your laws of navigation, let them regulate themselves. You will thereby se-

cure to this country great commercial advantages, and draw from them an actual revenue, to a considerable amount, without the trouble of collecting it." But, my Lords, the direct contrary is manifest. They deny your right to make laws for them, and of course deny the right of commercial controul; it being in vain to talk of rights which cannot be maintained but at the option of those who are to submit to their operation. Besides, in all the petitions, memorials, remonstrances, and public declarations, from any body or bodies of men, acting by authority, in any part of America, they have always carefully guarded their expressions, and studiously avoided to bind themselves to any promise of submitting to our commercial and revenue regulations; but have subtly drawn the line between our actual right of controuling their trade, and a promise to submit to the operation of such acts of our Legislature as may be directed to such controul, in the first instance, until they have time to judge of their effects; which ultimate judgment reduces the concession to nothing, because it excludes every true and substantial effect of dependence and subordination, that of a positive and direct submission to powers legally established and constitutionally exercised. His Lordship adverted, in a ludicrous manner, to the change of sentiments in the noble Earl and the other noble Lords on the other side of the House, respecting the prophecies of a French war, and positive predictions of measures to be taken by France against this country. He observed what little attention was due to opinions so lightly taken up, and so suddenly deserted, without reason, in the first instance; and in all instances, he presumed, only to answer the temporary purposes of debate. He contended, that the object of America was independency from the beginning; that the event proved it beyond question; and that nothing would so effectually tend to render the designs of our rebellious Colonists successful, as agreeing to any motion which should directly, or in its consequences, lead to concede the supreme controuling power of this country, unless it were first acknowledged in principle, as well as submitted to in point of operation. The idea thrown out by the noble Earl, respecting the conduct of France, was, he said, the most extraordinary, or rather the most extravagant, he ever heard,

heard, taking it in any one of the various lights his Lordship had brought it forward. The noble Earl says, if we conquer America, we will conquer it for France. If France should join America against us, and get the better of us, America, though successful, will nevertheless be conquered, and become a province or dependency of France; and though we neither conquer, nor are conquered, still America will be lost to England, and fall to our enemies and rivals. If I had no other objection to the present motion than the picture it would exhibit to foreign nations of our pretended national imbecillity, and the desperate situation of our affairs, that alone would be sufficient with me to give it a most hearty negative, as inviting our foreign foes to avail themselves of our weakness, distress, and divided councils, when they are told of views of impending ruin, arising from the unsuccessful, fatal hostilities of an unnatural civil war. When their Lordships turn an impartial retrospective eye to the conduct of our rebellious subjects in America, the repeated provocations they gave, by disclaiming the legislative power of this country, and endeavouring to alienate the mind of his Majesty from his Parliament, and render the regal power independent of the other two estates of the realm, he trusted they would have much more powerful motives for rejecting the present motion, than such as might be founded in deductions drawn from the views, feelings, or political conduct, of any foreign Court whatever.

The Duke of *Gr-f-t-n* rose in reply. He congratulated the House, and the nation at large, on the return of the noble Earl who made the motion, to his duty in Parliament. A dawn of joy broke in on his mind, in finding that the spirit which was formerly wont to pervade every part of the kingdom, and had long slept, now revived, and shewed it was not entirely extinct: he meant that love of liberty, that admiration of the man who had been its warmest advocate, and who had raised the power, dignity, and splendor of the nation to a pinnacle of fame and greatness unknown to any other in any quarter of the globe. He contemplated, with heart-felt pleasure, the revival of that spirit which could collect so very respectable an appearance, below the bar, of gentlemen of all parties; which could crowd the avenues leading to the House, so as not to leave

sufficient room for their Lordships to come to their seats, unless with the utmost difficulty. He was doubly happy in being satisfied, from what had appeared, that the people still retained a grateful sense of the high obligations the nation owed the great man; and he was assured, that nothing could save this nation from certain destruction, but the calling the noble Earl into a public situation, which might give his Lordship an opportunity of acting once more the part of the saviour of his country! He controverted every argument made use of by the noble Earl who spoke before him relative to the ultimate object of American independence. He knew well *whence* those doctrines originated. Nothing was easier said. All the noble Lord had to do was to broach them. He knew the noble Lord's (supposed to mean Lord Mansfield) power and influence to be great; his abilities were acknowledged; yet, with all his power and abilities, he defied either him, or the noble Earl who spoke last, to adduce a single substantial proof to shew that America ever aimed at independence. He would not pretend to say what might be the particular sentiments of a few ambitious or rash individuals; but he put it on the fair ground of their public professions; upon the declarations contained in their petition to the King, which petition was presented by Governor Penn to Lord Dartmouth, who, by his Majesty's directions, laid it before that House; which, though full of the most warm and loyal sentiments of duty and respect, both for his Majesty and Parliament, though containing the sense of thirteen great and flourishing colonies, whose petition deserved some attention, was rejected with marks of indignity and contempt.

[Lord *G-w-r* insisted, that the petition contained no specific acknowledgment, farther than what he had stated; a promise to submit to the *operation* of Acts for restraining their commerce, pursuant to the general scheme of the Act of Navigation.]

The Petition was ordered to be read, and the Duke proceeded; but the remainder of this interesting debate must be deferred till our next.

Mr. URBAN,

WITHOUT attempting to answer the questions, or to expose the *bad intentions*, of J. H. in your last Magazine,

Magazine, whose misrepresentations seem neither to betoken a *comprehensive* head, nor a *benovolent* heart, nor the *spirit of Christianity*, (see p. 217.) I shall also trust to your "respectable impartiality" for the immediate insertion of this short letter.

I am concerned to observe your Reviewer's unjust reflection, in p. 229, upon the "Letter to Adam Smith, LL. D." which he charges "with a levity little less exceptionable than that which the author endeavours to expose." He should recollect, that there are some philosophers (as they are pleased to style themselves) who, to use Mr. Pope's words, are "touch'd and sham'd by *ridicule* alone;" and that all *ridicule* is not exceptionable. He should recollect, that Dr. Bentley, under the name of Phileleutherus Lipshensis, made no little use of it, in a manner never to be forgotten, in his admirable Remarks upon Collins's Discourse of Freethinking. He should be likewise informed, that in the *second* edition of this Letter to Dr. Smith, Dr. Beattie's celebrated "Essay on Truth" is referred to for that "Summary of Mr. Hume's Doctrines," which he represents as "equally short and superficial." This "Summary" is collected from Part II. Chap. I. Sect. 1. and Part III. Chap. II. of this "Essay;" wherein distinct references are made to those parts of Hume's writings which contain these contradictory and pestilent doctrines.

In p. 230 your Reviewer seems pleased with the illiberal reflections upon the University of Oxford, and exhibits "a proof of their loyalty to the present reigning family" by retailing from the pamphlet under his review, that "it still remains on record, that in the reign of George I. the heads of the University were called to the bar of the House of Peers, on account of some unseasonable expressions of attachment to the House of Stuart." As I own my ignorance of this matter, and as I am a lover of truth, wherever it is to be found, I must beg leave to apply to him, or to the "young writer" of the pamphlet, for a confirmation, from records, of this assertion. In this page, col. 1, l. 51, for "statute" read "decree." In page 215, col. 2, l. 1, for "1766" we should surely read "1776."

Yours, &c.

Oxford,
June 24, 1777. ACADEMICUS.

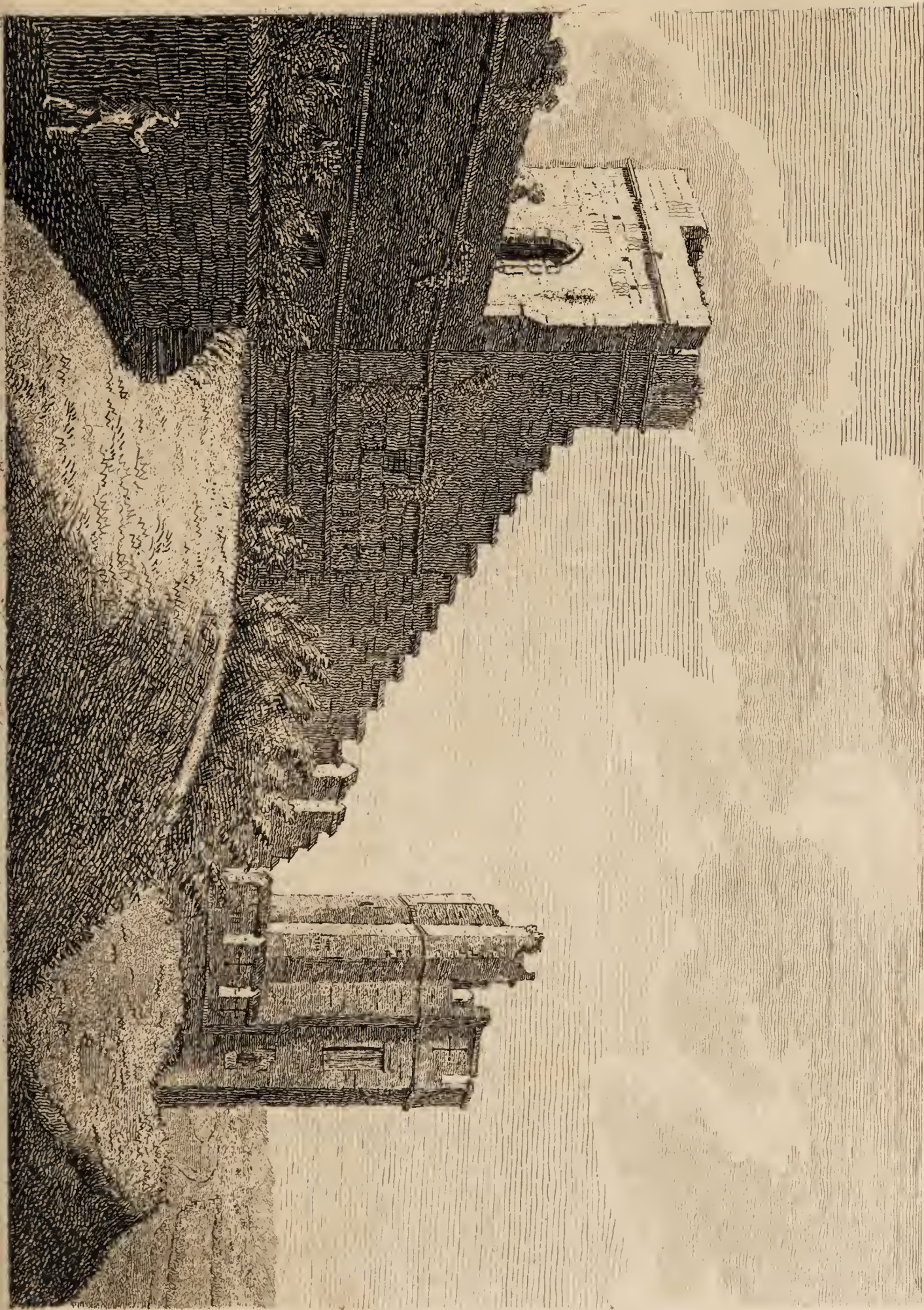
Some Particulars relative to the Antiquity and Use of what is called the NEW or WATER TOWER at Chester, represented in the Plate.

THIS Tower seems to have been built for the defence of a quay on the river Dee, which once flowed close to it, but is now so choaked up by sands as to render it entirely useless for that purpose. It was built, according to the account given of it in King's Vale Royal of England, anno 1322, at the expence of the city, by one John Helpstone, a mason, who contracted to complete it, according to a given plan, for the sum of one hundred pounds. The indenture, or agreement, is preserved among the archives of the city.

The following description of it is given in another part of the same book: "From the North gate, still Westward, the wall extendeth to another tower, and from thence to the turning of the wall Southwards; at which corner standeth another fine turret, called the New Tower, and was pitched within the channel of Dee water; which new tower was built, as it is reported, in or near to the place in the river which was the Key; whereunto vessels of great burden, as well of merchandize as others, came close up; which may the rather seem probable, as well by a deeper foundation of stone-work yet appearing from the foot of that tower, reaching a good distance into the channel, as also by great rings of iron here and there fastened to the sides of the said tower, which if they served not for the fastening of such vessels as then used to approach to the same, I cannot learn what other use they should be for."

And, again, another passage in the same book says, "The Water-gate is in the West scite of the city; whereunto, in times past, great ships and vessels might come at full sea; but now scarce small boats are able to come, the sands have so choaked the channel; and although the citizens have bestowed marvellous great charges in building this new tower, which standeth in the very river between this gate and the North gate, yet all will not serve; and therefore all the ships do come to a place called the New-Key, six miles from the city."

The form of this tower is extremely singular, its outside being broken into a variety of angles, and those neither increasing its beauty, its bility, or powers of defence.



Memoirs of the Life of the Earl of Chesterfield, concluded from p. 178.

THE manner of his Lordship's resignation has already been related; and though it manifestly appears to be the effect of disgust, yet he certainly had a view to the future advancement of his favourite son, by the polite manner in which he parted with the King. His refusal of a dukedom was probably owing to the little consequence it could add to his Lordship's character while alive, and the want of legitimate issue to inherit the title after his decease. He knew that retiring without any public reward would entitle him to put in his claim whenever his son should be qualified for promotion; and he was too well acquainted with the world to preclude himself from that advantage, by expressing his resentment against the persons who were most likely to promote his views. He therefore artfully concealed the real sentiments of his mind, by pretending that his personal infirmities required relaxation and indulgence; and it is observable, that the very day that his Lordship bid adieu to the cares of administration, he renewed his visits to White's, which for more than four years had been discontinued. He likewise soon after made a short excursion to Bath, where his propensity to play was more conspicuous, than his ardor for drinking the waters.

But, though his Lordship amused himself with cards, he did not suffer his passion for play to divert him from more serious employments. He had long had in view the building of a house for his town-residence, in which he proposed to unite convenience with taste. In this he succeeded to his wish; but while he was busy in the execution, he had the misfortune to lose his brother John, who died of the gout in 1748, leaving his affairs in some disorder, which the Earl undertook to arrange.

Among other effects, Mr. Stanhope left a house on Blackheath, on which he had expended a considerable sum, though he had no other interest in it than a lease of seven years. This house his Lordship thought it most advisable to purchase, as it must otherwise have been disposed of at considerable loss; and, having added much to its conveniences, he constantly retired there for contemplation, when the mildness of the weather would permit him so to do.

GENT. MAG. June, 1777.

There it was, that he contracted a taste for gardening; not indeed for the splendid part, such as collecting exotics, in order to unite into one spot the various productions of the globe; but for the more useful branch, that of cultivating fruits and vegetables to the highest perfection. His pride in this art was, to excel in choice and in flavour.

In building and in decorating his house, he employed the best artists, and he was no less nice in furnishing it. In the choice of his paintings he chiefly consulted Sir Luke Schaub, whose judgment was universally acknowledged, and Mr. Harenc, a French gentleman of distinction, who, to enjoy the free exercise of the Protestant religion, had retired from Paris with a considerable fortune, and settled near his Lordship at Blackheath. By his intimacy with these gentlemen, he gradually improved his knowledge of pictures, but never so much as to rely on his own judgment in the choice.

His son, about this time [1749], having already made considerable proficiency in the learned languages at the universities of Lausanne and Leipzig, was now entering upon his travels, in order to extend his knowledge of manners and men. He had, while a student, made some excursions to the Court of Dresden, where, under the immediate eye of Sir Hanbury Williams, who was at that time accounted one of the politest men in Europe, he had already profited; but his stay was too short at that Court to make any considerable progress.

The choice his Lordship made of a tutor to his son, to accompany him in his travels, has been matter of surprise to all the world. Mr. Harte, long accustomed to a college-life, was too awkward, both in his person and address, to be able to familiarize the Graces with his young pupil; and, having an unhappy impediment in his speech, and no ear, was equally unfit to correct any defects in his pronunciation: nor was the pen of an English writer likely to be much improved by the style of a man, whose chief work (the Life of Gustavus Adolphus), though professedly written in English, was, to borrow Lord Chesterfield's expression, full of Latinisms, Gallicisms, Germanisms, and all isms, but Anglicisms.

Accompanied, however, by this learned

ed Divine, Mr. Stanhope visited the principal Courts of Europe, at all which, by his father's recommendation, he was received, caressed, entertained, and, we may add, instructed, by persons of the most refined manners, wherever he thought proper to fix his residence: nor was his Lordship wanting in his endeavours to encourage and impress upon his mind the advantages to be obtained by the arts of good-breeding.

During the years 1749 and 50, Mr. Stanhope had made what is called the Grand Tour; and in 1751 touched at Paris, where he was left by Mr. Harte, who returned to England, to take possession of a canonry of Windsor, which Lord Chesterfield, with some difficulty, procured for him, in reward of his services.

The writer of these Memoirs does not pass any high eulogium on the progress which young Stanhope had made under his tuition, either in politeness or even civility. Lady Hervey, then residing at the French Court, was the chief person to whom Ld. Chesterfield applied to superintend the last polish of his son, and to endeavour to inspire him with the desire of pleasing; but it seems he rather delighted in the company of those with whom he could act with more freedom, than to associate with persons of quality, where he must necessarily be under some restraint. It was probably about this time, and in that city, that he formed a connection which afterwards gave his Lordship infinite chagrin.

The death of the Prince of Wales, which happened in 1751, deprived his Lordship of an illustrious friend. There had been some talk of appointing Lord Chesterfield Governor to the young Prince; but it may be supposed that the reproach attending an open avowal of libertinism might operate in the first instance to the disappointment of the father, as illegitimacy did afterwards against the promotion of the son.

In this year it was that Great-Britain owed to Lord Chesterfield the advantages resulting from the reformation of the style. The inconveniences attending an obstinate adherence to the use of the defective Julian calendar were felt by all the mercantile part of the kingdom; but the remedy was difficult. By his Lordship's perseverance, aided by that excellent mathematician and astronomer, the late Earl of Mac-

clesfield, all obstacles were removed; and an act passed both Houses, with very little opposition, which does honour to their Lordships judgment.

In this year Lord Chesterfield was happy also in forwarding the promotion of his intimate friend Mr. Dayrolles to the post of Minister and Commissary Plenipotentiary to the Court and Congress at Brussels. He shared likewise in the pleasures of a connection which that gentleman formed with a lady celebrated for her beauty, and more so for the accomplishments of her mind. But amidst these flattering occurrences his cup of joy was embittered by the death of Lord Bolingbroke, with whom he had ever lived in the most cordial friendship. That nobleman died of a cancerous humour in his face, and in the most excruciating torments. In their last interview, after embracing each other with tenderness, Lord B. made use of this exclamation: *God, who placed me here, will do what he pleases with me hereafter, and he knows best what to do: may he bless you!* He lived some weeks after, under the empirical treatment of certain quacks, who added to his pains, but gave him no relief.

In this year, too, a disorder, unhappily hereditary in his family, began to make its approaches, and to fill his mind with gloominess and horror. He dreaded a disease that was likely in the end to cut him off from society, and to separate him, as it were, from his dearest connections and friends; and what he dreaded, he soon after suffered.

Mr. Stanhope, having now passed a year and a half at Paris, was sent by his Lordship to the several Courts of Germany, and last of all to his friend Mr. Dayrolles at Brussels, in whose office it was his father's intention that he should be introduced into business: but the Prime Minister, at that time a proud Italian, objected to his appearing at Court in any character, on account of his birth; an insult which affected young Stanhope the more, as it was the first he had felt for the fault of his parents, but which was soon after followed by a more mortifying repulse.

In 1753, the post of Resident at Venice became vacant by the promotion of Sir James Grey; and no station could have been more pleasing to Lord Chesterfield than fixing his son in that splendid city, where so many travellers

lers continually resort; but after a fruitless solicitation of eight months, he was at length obliged to resign his pretensions, for which the circumstance alluded to was assigned as the reason.

About the beginning of this year young Stanhope arrived in England, and was taken more immediately under the tuition of his father, who spared no pains to fathom his parts, and to cultivate those talents in him which he found most capable of improvement. Above all things he wished him to make a figure in parliament, and he bestowed infinite labour to prepare him to speak.

In 1754 he procured him a seat, and in that year he made a feeble attempt to put the instructions he had received into execution; but not succeeding to his wish, he could never again be prevailed upon to make a second trial.

In 1755 Lord Chesterfield seized the opportunity of rendering a very signal piece of service to the Court, which was highly acceptable to the late King. A motion was made in the House of Peers to present an Address to his Majesty, to desire he would not leave England, at a time when the King's annual expedition to Hanover was concluded on, and all things in readiness for his departure. He knew that nothing could have been devised more mortifying to the Court; instead, therefore, of suffering the motion to pass into debate, his Lordship moved for an adjournment, which was carried by a great majority. From this circumstance many conjectures were formed, but all of them destitute of truth. He had at that time no views of ambition to gratify, and his son was already advanced to an honourable employment abroad.

In 1755 the preparations that were making for an approaching rupture with France, on account of the incroachments of that power in America, seemed to give our Earl some concern. Though he had no concern in the Administration, he could not help interesting himself in every event that materially seemed to affect the interest of his country. He saw, not without some emotion, the ungrateful defection of the House of Austria; and he judged it impossible that the force of the King of Prussia alone could be sufficient, in conjunction with us, to withstand the united efforts of France, Austria, the Empire, Saxony, Russia, and Sweden. The wonders that Mo-

narch was equal to were not yet seen, and however great might be the idea our Earl had entertained of him, it can bring no imputation upon his political sagacity not to have foreseen the miracles that in the course of the war filled all Europe with astonishment.

The events of 1757 and 1758 served only to confirm Lord Chesterfield in his political despondency. The national debt was an alarming consideration, and he was not singular in dreading the consequences of its rapid increase. Time has shewn the futility of former calculators, and Ministers now have no fears about the enormity of the sum.

In 1757, Mr. Stanhope, who had for some time resided in England, repaired in a public character to Hamburgh. The great object of his commission seems to have been to endeavour to detach the Empress of Russia from her engagements with her new allies: but that was surely too nice a measure to be entrusted to so young a negociator. He continued at Hamburgh till the end of the year 1759, when the ill state of his health made his return to England absolutely necessary.

Till 1763 he continued in England, and in that year was sent to Ratisbon in a public character; from whence, before the meeting of Parliament, he was recalled by the Ministry, who found it necessary to collect their whole force. In the year following he was appointed Envoy Extraordinary to the Court of Dresden, and in that character resided there till the year 1766, when the state of his health was such as to oblige him first to have recourse to the waters of Baden, and then to a tour to the South of France. In the spring of 1767, fancying himself restored, he returned to his embassy; but in the following year was again attacked with his former complaint, and in 1768 died at a house in the country near Avignon, where he had again retired to seek relief. It is remarkable, that, during all this mortifying period, no mention is made of any matrimonial connection, though it afterwards appeared that he had been married several years, and that his lady had two children, which, upon the first intimation of their father's death, she presented to Lord Chesterfield. Whatever his Lordship's feelings might be, says his biographer, at receiving this authentic information of a clandestine engagement contracted by his son so long before, concealed
with

with so much art and industry, and brought to light at such an instant, he did not confound the innocent with the guilty. He took upon himself the care of providing for the children, and informed Mrs. Stanhope that she should be exonerated from the expence of their future maintenance. What provision his Lordship made for these children of his favourite son, or what estate he had settled upon their father, to qualify him to hold his seat in Parliament, and to sustain with dignity those honourable employments to which he was advanced, does not appear; but we are told with what uncommon assiduity he transferred the care of superintending the education of his natural, to the improvement of his adopted son, the legitimate heir to the title, but not to his Lordship's estates. Having a view, however, to the future grandeur of his family, he annexed to the title an ample revenue, but clogged with some conditions, which removed the possession to an age when discretion most commonly begins to correct the extravagances of youth, and laid him besides under some restraint with respect to gaming, which shews how much he dreaded the dominion of that passion over his young heir, which he with all his philosophy could never subdue to the last hour of his life. [See his Will, Vol. XLIII. p. 317.]

After the death of his son his Lordship seems to have amused himself by writing to his friends and writing to the world. He was not, indeed, wholly indifferent to the interests of his country; but was, in his heart, an enemy to war. In his latter years he met with many afflictions; among which the frequent accounts he received of the death of his friends were none of the least. He outlived all his brothers, and almost all his contemporaries, at least those of them whom he ranked among the number of his friends. In the summer of 1772, his brother, Sir William, died near Dijon in France, being taken suddenly ill on his annual return from that country. About the same time his Lordship was himself seized with a diarrhoea, which baffled the best endeavours of the medical art. This symptom continued more or less troublesome ever after, and was in the end the cause of his death.

On the 24th of March, in the year following, he discovered great weakness of body, but his memory and

presence of mind remained vigorous to the last. On that day he was visited by his friend Mr. Dayrolles, who found him perfectly composed and perfectly resigned; he was unable to converse, and had just utterance enough to say to his valet, *Give Dayrolles a chair.* These were his last words; and this his character, as summed up by the writer of his Life: "A nobleman, says he, unequalled in his time for variety of talents, brilliancy of wit, politeness, and elegance of conversation. At once a man of pleasure and of business, yet never suffering the former to encroach upon the latter. His embassy in Holland marks his skill, dexterity, and address, as an able negotiator. His administration in Ireland, where his name is still revered by all ranks and orders of men, indicates his integrity, vigilance, and sound policy, as a statesman. His speeches in Parliament fix his reputation as a distinguished orator, in a refined and uncommon species of eloquence. His conduct in public life was upright, conscientious, and steady; in private, friendly and affectionate; in both, pleasant, amiable, and conciliating. These were his excellencies—Let those who surpass him speak of his defects."

MR. URBAN,

AS Editor of the *Supplement to Swift*, I have perused with much pleasure the equally friendly and judicious remarks on that publication which have at different times appeared in your entertaining Magazine; and will certainly avail myself of them in an edition which is now preparing for the press.

To your correspondent SCRUTATOR, in particular, I think myself so much indebted, that you will permit me thus publicly to thank him, and to beg from him a reason for substituting "Faulkner" instead of "Fairbrother," in *Supplement*, p. 655. I am aware, that in Mr. Deane Swift's Essay Mr. Worral's adopted son is called "George F**;" yet in Mr. Faulkner's own edition the note on the same passage is "Mrs. Fairbrother." Mr. Faulkner, I believe, was not at that time (Sept. 1721) settled in Dublin. I recollect seeing the name of Fairbrother in some other passages; but cannot now refer to them.

Lines 46, 7, 8, should certainly be erased; they were adopted too hastily from Mr. Faulkner. But there is no necessity for omitting Dr. Hawke's worth's

worth's note, vol. 19, p. 351, since changing the date to "1727-8" sets all right.

The particulars alluded to in p. 664, l. *antep.* are applied by Mr. Faulkner to Lady Betty Butler, the Duke of Ormond's eldest daughter; the youngest, Lady Mary, (wife to Lord Ashburnham,) died Jan. 2, 1712-13. Of Lady Emily, I confess, I know nothing.

SCRUTATOR is very obliging in his references to the "Journal to Stella." But, if he turns to Oct. 26, 1710, he will find that the letter to the Bishop (mentioned October 19) never existed. "I never writ to the Bishop of Killala [it was before Killaloe]; which, I suppose, was the reason he had not my letter. I have not time."

The "goodman Peasly and Isaac" had escaped my observation; and I am even yet unable to trace out the allusion. By "Isaac" is probably intended some paper in the *Tatler*, of which young Harrison had just then begun a fifth volume under Dr. Swift's auspices.—"I answer as I did before" refers to these words in the Journal of Jan. 24, "As for the pamphlet you speak of, and call it scandalous, and that one Mr. Presto is said to write it, hear my answer. Fye, child, you must not mind what every idle body tells you." I suppose this to mean the *Examiners*; but can find no "goodman Peasly" there: or perhaps "the pamphlet" may be the character of Lord Wharton; of which see what Swift says, Jan. 1.

From the *fourth* edition of the "Conduct of the Allies" I obtained the alterations in *Suppl.* p. 610. And this particular, with the "South-Sea Project," "Cadenus and Vanessa," and what I have observed (*pref.* p. viii.) on the "Tale of a Tub," are strong proofs of the necessity, in collections of this sort, of referring to the *first* editions; which, in respect to Swift, I have spared no pains to procure; and am much astonished at the blunders that have from time to time crept in. Of this latter assertion a collation of "Lord Wharton's Character" affords a most convincing proof.

In consequence of the advertisement in p. x. I have been favoured by a most respectable friend with a copy of "Peace and Dunkirk," &c. and with an imitation of Horace; but am still at a loss for the other pieces there mentioned. If it will not trespass too much on your room, Mr. Urban, I shall es-

teem it an additional favour, if you will insert the following titles, in hopes that some of your curious correspondents may favour the public with them, through the channel of your extensively-circulated miscellany:

1. "Ode to King William when in Ireland. 1690."
2. "A Ballad (full of Puns) on the Westminster Election. 1710."
3. "Dunkirk still in the Hands of the French."
4. "A Hue and Cry after Dismal."
5. "It's out at last, or French Correspondence as clear as the Sun."
6. "A Dialogue upon Dunkirk between a Whig and a Tory, on Sunday Morning, the 6th Instant."

* * The four last are among the "penny papers" mentioned in the "Journal to Stella," August 7, 1711; and probably were printed in folio.

I beg leave also to propose the following queries:

Who is the "Fortune," Journal, Sept. 23, 1710; and Lady S— and D—y mentioned the same day? The Lady's death is mentioned Jan. 1, 1710-11.

Nov. 7, 1710, What is meant by "guessing is mine"?

Who are the "Mr. S—" and "Mr. M—" mentioned Sept. 26, 1710, and Feb. 9, 1710-11?

What ballad on "Lord Nottingham" is alluded to Dec. 6, 1711? I suppose that in the third vol. of "Minor Poets."

Some farther particulars of Dr. Delany and Dr. Sheridan are much wanted; and of Charles Ford, Esq. the gentleman who in 1733 appears to have had a complete collection of Swift's political writings.

I will make no apology, Mr. Urban, for the trouble I now give you,—a trouble which your candour has drawn upon yourself; but will end with assuring you that I am,

Your obliged humble servant,

June 5.

J. N.

Mr. URBAN,

THE legend concerning Nicholas, Archbishop of Myra, communicated by W. C. in your Magazine for April, seems to have very satisfactorily explained the image of the faint with two naked children in a bathing-tub, mentioned in *The Observations in a Journey to Paris*. But the writer of this Tour having informed us, that a common

common person in the parish of Breuil told him the image denoted St. Constantius. you may, by inserting a few more lines upon this topic, afford some antiquarian sportsman an opportunity of following a little further the game started by the entertaining traveller.

St. Constantius, according to the author, is not to be found among the *Saints du Mois*: from Dupin's Ecclesiastical History, it appears, however, not unlikely there might have been a reputed Saint of that name. The passage which I mean is that learned Doctor's review of the Dialogues of Pope Gregory the Great, (Vol. V. p. 99,) wherein an account is given of Constantius, a churchwarden, or sacrist, of the church of St. Stephen, at Ancona, who having no oil to light the lamps, filled them with water; and after he had kindled the wicks, they maintained the flame as if the lamps had been full of oil. That, in an age of ignorance and superstition, such a supposed transmutation might have entitled the wonder-worker to a place in the calendar of Romish saints, will be readily admitted; and, had not your correspondent given a more probable illustration of the figures under examination, I might have been inclined to believe that the naked boys in the tub were designed to represent two young acolyths assisting the sacrist with his inflammable water.

In answer to *Vindex's* enquiry (see p. 160) after the work of Dr. Ridley, in which the high compliment is paid upon the *Great Art of Raymundus Lullus*, I beg leave to refer him to the first paper upon this subject, published in your useful miscellany for September, 1776; where he will find that Mr. Vyne mentions this eulogy to be inserted in a written note, pasted on one of the leaves of the book he is possessed of. Perhaps your correspondent has been searching for it in the Works of the late Dr. Gloucester Ridley; and, if so, it is not to be wondered that he should have made a fruitless examination; for, by Mr. Vyne's account, the Dr. Rydley in question was a canonist, and vicar-general about the beginning of the last century. Upon looking over my former letter, I perceive I had misspelt the name; and Mr. T. Row has, likewise, in his letter to you, used *Ridley* instead of *Rydley*; which may have occasioned the trouble to your correspondent *Vindex*.

Yours, &c.

W. & D.

Mr. URBAN,

I Should suppose there is not a single individual that has read with attention the mechanical debate that has been admitted into your Magazine, but sees the weakness of the *Plain Honest Man's* reply in May; consequently nothing further need have been said: nevertheless, as I should be glad myself to be recovered from so palpable a delusion, I shall, with your leave, endeavour to undeceive him; for that man must certainly be deceived, who thinks two positively contradictory assertions concerning one plain matter of fact can both be true.

To prove that it will require just the same power to draw the cylinder up the plane, as to draw the plane under the cylinder, your *Honest* correspondent asserts, in full contradiction to Sir Isaac Newton's scholium, [W. L.'s letter of May,] the equilibrium of weights moving obliquely cannot be ascertained merely by their perpendicular ascents and descents. — As I readily admit that no authority can overturn matter of fact, we will set Sir Isaac Newton and his coadjutors aside a little, for the present, and investigate the *Plain Man's* proof: — “*The momentum,*” says he, “*of any body is compounded of its velocity and quantity of matter; and velocity is as the space described;*” therefore, “*any two bodies are in equilibrio, when the spaces described by them are inversely as the quantity of matter they contain.*” These definitions, and the theorem built upon them, are, I believe, the words of some of our mechanical theorists, though I don't call to mind which; and, properly applied, are just in themselves. Thus, taking *momentum* to signify that power of resisting, or overcoming resistance, which any body has acquired by means of motion, it will hence plainly follow, that 1 lb. moving with a velocity of 4 feet per second, will have a momentum, or resisting power, equal to 2 lb. moving with a velocity of 2 feet per second, &c. But, in the matter now to be considered, the cylinder, being at rest, has no velocity; and, therefore, the word *momentum*, to be applied here, must have a definition somewhat different: it must, I apprehend, include the whole action of any given weight in a given portion of time and space. — This vague, indefinite use of terms, is, I think, not allowable, because it tends to confuse our ideas; as will appear in the present

sent instance, if we realize the theorem by an application.—It is required to roll a cylinder, whose weight is 100 lb. up a plane, whose length is 4 yards, and its height one. What power will keep it in equilibrio?—The space described by the cylinder will be 4 yards,—the descent of the weight, going over a pulley, will be the same; therefore, by this rule, a weight equal to the cylinder will be required.—But daily experience says, and most theoretical mechanics (amongst whom is the *Plain Honest Man*, in his former letter) say, the difference will be as 4 to 1 inversely.

The very same circumstance takes place in the more complex experiment of a suspended cylinder and moveable plane; for the obliquity obtained by suspension has the same effect as lengthening the plane without increasing its height would have.—This is all the reason I can give, and appears to me quite sufficient, for the plane's requiring less power to move it than the cylinder requires. But this differs so widely from your correspondent's reasons, that I'm strongly inclined to hazard a conjecture on what appears to me an impropriety in them.—In the first place, it is quite unphilosophical to impute this difference to friction: for, in all mathematical reasoning about mechanical principles, we suppose friction out of the question; and, in experiment, if it cannot be removed, make it as much alike as possible in all contested cases. This were quite sufficient to set the whole argument aside in the gross: but what shall we say to the detail?

“Because there is less friction in one case than the other, the same power will, in both cases, mechanically be in equilibrio with the cylinder:—but when the bodies begin to move”—Does this writer imagine friction takes place before motion begins?—To make any sort of sense of this passage, one must suppose so; and yet the idea is so new and uncommon that I cannot take it in. He seems as if he would say, The power is in both cases kept in equilibrio by friction, till motion begins;—but when the bodies begin to move, the moveable plane having more wheels than when the cylinder only moves, they contribute to overcome the friction.—But, pray, if they were once in equilibrio, and at rest, what could put them first in motion? The wheels, surely, could not contribute to over-

come friction, whilst at rest; neither could they move themselves? Then the power must overcome the resistance, and of course they were not in equilibrio.—Such are the difficulties and dilemmas that will sometimes attend simplicity and integrity; and if warmth of constitution be joined to those qualifications, the possessor will be apt to think the fault lies any where but in his own understanding.

As for my part, I ever thought motion, if not antecedent, was, at least, coeval with friction: though, as cause and effect, they seem inseparable, yet, on the other hand, it seems as if every cause must have a momentary pre-existence to the effect it produces. Separate unconnected bodies, at rest, can have no resistance but their vis inertiae, which in direct opposition is gravity itself, and in oblique directions is proportioned thereto: but, matter being surrounded on all sides with matter, the instant motion begins, a new species of resistance takes place, dependent on other causes, and more variable than the different species of matter that surround us. This latter we call friction, because occasioned by the parts in contact rubbing one against the other as they move along; and therefore cannot possibly take place till motion is commenced.—Methinks I could help our *Plain Honest Man* to something more like a meaning, if his words would bear that construction, viz. Bodies may be so circumstanced as to be more or less susceptible of friction, when put in motion. But this will not exculpate the philosopher from the charge of inaccuracy, if he overlooked that matter; neither will it account for 4 wheels taking off more friction than 2, or one only, where it can be applied, as in the case of the cylinder: which is an idea this writer has taken for granted; but to me the position is extremely doubtful, if not positively false.

It must give every man of upright intention some degree of pain when he departs from the path of *simple integrity*: and such is my situation; for never, sure, were two antagonists more perfectly at variance. Besides what is above instanced, we differ in the very circumstance that brought these differences in view. He supposes that friction would give the balance in favour of the moving plane—to me the contrary seems evident. Friction, as above laid down, is occasioned by motion.

tion. When the cylinder is drawn up, and the plane fixed, the whole friction is transferred to the 3 centers, 2 of the cylinder, and one of the pulley over which the line descends. When the plane is drawn under the cylinder, the same 3 centers suffer the same degree of friction; and a new motion of the plane along the ground being introduced, the 4 centers of the wheels on which it moves must suffer an additional degree of friction, compounded of the resistance of the cylinder and the weight of the plane. No wonder, then, he should suppose me "*ignorant of mechanics*;" for one of us must be egregiously wrong.

SIMPLEX.

* * W. L.'s postscript, in May, seems a mistake. This debate is founded on Ferguson's Lectures: the cylinder is there fixed to a given length of line, and it is thence *inferred*, not assumed as a datum, that it will rise perpendicular to the plane's inclination. Besides, it is not right, in matter of experiment, to assume that which is impossible to be.

††† In the last paragraph of Simplex's letter, in the Gent. Mag. for April last, instead of "*perpendicular to BE*," read *perpendicular to BC*.

The Address of the Clergy of the Church of England, assembled at New-York, to the King's Commissioners for restoring Peace to America.

May it please your Excellencies,

WE, the Clergy of the Church of England, convened in the city of New-York, beg leave to present your Excellencies with our unfeigned congratulations on your appointment to the important offices you fill, and on the success with which it hath pleased Divine Providence so signally to crown the British fleet and army since your arrival in this province.

As we yielded to none of his Majesty's subjects in loyalty to our Sovereign, or zeal for the constitution, we should have thought ourselves happy in an opportunity of offering to your Excellencies this testimony of our respect at an earlier period: but, driven from our respective cures by the rage of civil discord, we waited with resignation, till the measures pursued by your Excellencies should, under Providence, open the way to us for assembling together, and discharging a duty to which inclination and principle warmly prompted us.

We take the liberty to assure your Excellencies, that we beheld the rise and progress of the disorders which have plunged this continent into its present calamitous state, with grief and disapprobation. We lamented the infatuation of our fellow-subjects, which led them, contrary to their duty and interest, to adopt such principles and measures as we were convinced would be subversive of our happy constitution in church and state, would obstruct that union with the parent-country on which our welfare depended, and be productive of the most ruinous consequences.

Determined to hazard the loss of every thing rather than violate our religious principles, or deviate from that allegiance we justly owed to his Majesty, not only as our rightful Sovereign, but as supreme head on earth of the Church of England, we endeavoured to preserve a steady conduct, and to adhere to that line which was pointed out to us by our conscience, and which the duties of our function required. The lessons of peace, unanimity, and mutual benevolence, so strongly inculcated by our holy religion, were the constant subjects of our public and private exhortations. Taught by the word of God, and by that Church in the ministry of which we serve, to "honour kings, and obey magistrates," we could not disregard those doctrines ourselves, nor forbear to instil them into others.—Such were our principles and sentiments; we studied to preserve a consistency between them and our practice: and we gratefully rejoice in the public and generous testimony which our brethren in England have given us, that our conduct has been thought deserving of their approbation.

It would be as painful as it is needless for us to enumerate the deplorable effects which have attended a departure from those principles in others. As men, we cannot be insensible to the distresses of our fellow-creatures: how then must our hearts be penetrated, as christians and clergymen, when we view the complicated miseries of those who were endeared to us by every social and religious tie! We deeply shared with others in the public calamities; yet we almost forget our private losses and misfortunes in the sympathetic concern we feel for the sufferings of our brethren around us.

We anxiously look forward to that happy

happy period, when, under the direction of your Excellencies, it shall please God that peace, with its attendant blessings, shall revisit this country. Rejoicing in our amiable Sovereign's choice of the persons delegated to execute his benevolent purpose, and to compleat what we firmly believe to be the favourite wish of his heart, the restoration of harmony, and re-establishment of good government, in his American dominions; we unite in fervent prayers to the Supreme Ruler of the Universe, that your endeavours may be crowned with success, and that he would make you instrumental in accomplishing this most desirable event, by which millions will be delivered from anarchy and wretchedness, and partake of that freedom and security, both religious and civil, which are the envied portion of British subjects: that our royal Sovereign may be blessed with length of days, and increase of felicity: that all delusion may be removed from his subjects, and no longer frustrate his gracious intentions to promote their welfare: that "peace and happiness, truth and justice, religion and piety," and all other virtues, may flourish under him, and constitute the glory of his reign.

To which his Lordship was pleased to return the following answer:

"GENTLEMEN,

"I shall express my brother's sentiments as well as my own, in assuring you, that we receive, with very great satisfaction, this testimony of your loyalty to his Majesty, and of your regard to his Commissioners. We shall be happy to contribute our endeavours towards accomplishing the purposes of your humane address, and restoring peace and harmony to this part of his Majesty's dominions."

PROCLAMATION.

By his Excellency, Sir William Howe, Knt. of the Bath, one of his Majesty's Commissioners for restoring peace to the colonies, General, and Commander in Chief of all his Majesty's forces within the colonies lying on the Atlantic Ocean, from Nova-Scotia to West Florida inclusive, &c. &c.

WHEREAS, for the more speedy and effectual suppression of the unnatural rebellion subsisting in North-America, it has been thought proper

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to levy a number of Provincial troops, thereby affording to his Majesty's faithful and well-disposed subjects, inhabitants of the colonies, an opportunity to co-operate in relieving themselves from the miseries attendant on anarchy and tyranny, and in restoring the blessings of peace and order, with just and lawful government: as a reward for the promptitude and zeal wherewith his Majesty's faithful subjects have entered into the corps now raising, and as a further encouragement to others to follow their laudable example, I do hereby, in consequence of an authority to me given by his Majesty, promise and engage, that all persons who have, or do hereafter enlist into any of the said Provincial corps, to serve for two years, or during the present war in North-America, and shall continue faithful to serve in any of the said corps, agreeable to such their engagements, shall, after being reduced or disbanded, obtain, according to their respective stations, grants of the following quantities of vacant lands in the colonies wherein their corps have been, or shall be raised, or in such other colony as his Majesty shall think fit. Every non-commissioned officer 200 acres; every private soldier 50 acres.

The same to be granted to such of the said non-commissioned officers and soldiers as shall personally apply for the same, by the Governor of the respective colonies, without fee or reward, subject, at the expiration of ten years, to the same quit-rents as other lands are subject to in the province within which they shall be granted, and subject to the same conditions of cultivation and improvement.

Given under my hand, at Headquarters, in New-York, the 21st day of April, 1777.

W. HOWE.

Mr. URBAN,

PERMIT me, through the channel of your Magazine, to desire the Editor of the Antiquarian Repertory to authenticate *Sir John Lessley's Letter to Sir Thomas Riddle*, published in the 17th number of that work:—he will be so good as give his authority, at the same time, for Newcastle being besieged in 1640, and Sir John Lessley's being *Crownor* of Cumberland and Northumberland the same year, and he will oblige
VERITAS.

* * The account of the book directed to the publisher without a name, cannot be inserted.

Mr. URBAN,

I See, in your Magazine of last month, a query, Whether Richard Cromwell appeared to give evidence at the bar of the King's Bench, or in the Court of Chancery. I answer in the latter, and I think before Lord Chancellor Cowper. I remember, in a conversation about Oliver and Richard Cromwell, with Nash and others, at Bath, one of the company mentioned the circumstance of Richard Cromwell's coming with his grey head before the Chancellor, to give evidence in a cause. Nash instantly stood up, and said he was in court at the very time; and that, as soon as the Chancellor was informed that the evidence was Richard Cromwell, he ordered a chair, and desired him to give his testimony sitting, adding, that the Chancellor shewed him that mark of distinction as a man who had been declared PROTECTOR of this kingdom.

Yours, &c.

P. T.

Mr. URBAN,

IN my opinion the several sketches of biography with which your monthly entertainment is interspersed, very much improve the collection, and are attended with this peculiar advantage, that they excite persons acquainted with the several subjects to cast in their mites towards the improvement of the history, or character, and the correction of mistakes.

Your Magazine has at sundry times preserved some anecdotes of the Cromwell family, and in the 116th page of that for March last a correspondent has corrected a mistake in the daily papers, which represented an Oliver Cromwell, who died lately at Hampton, to be a descendant of the Protector Oliver; but, as he founds his correction upon a presumption only, from his not being mentioned by Dr. Gibbons in his account of that family, I must beg leave to add a more positive testimony. From an intimate acquaintance in that family for near 40 years, I can assert, that within that space there have been no descendants in the male line living but William Cromwell, Esq; whose decease gave occasion to Dr. Gibbons's account of the family, and his four younger brothers, Richard, Henry, Thomas, and an Oliver, who died in 1728, and the children of Richard, and Thomas, of whom also only one male descendant remains, viz. Mr. Oliver Cromwell, of the Million-Bank.

I must also set your correspondent right in a correction of Dr. Gibbons: in the 21st line of his 57th page the Doctor says no descendant remains but from his third son Henry, whereas he should have said from the second son Henry, from whom only all the present family are descended, and not from his fourth son Richard, who was only 21 years old when he died in 1686-7, which was eight months before the eldest of the last generation was born.

I am sensible he copies that correction from Mr. Luson's account of the Cromwells, in page 208 of Hughes's Letters; and cannot help being surprised that Mr. Luson, whose mother was a Howling, and sister to Major Henry Cromwell's wife, should not have informed himself better from the family, before he published so gross a mistake.

As I have mentioned Hughes's Letters, I must follow Mr. Luson a little farther: in page 202 of the 3d vol. he begins his account of Richard Cromwell, eldest son of Oliver, who, in May, 1649, married Dorothy, daughter of Richard Major, Esq; of Hursley, (not Hunsley, as he calls it,) in the county of Southampton. He says Richard Cromwell, the Protector, had only two daughters, and one son, and mistakes the rank and age of Elizabeth. By the inscriptions in Hursley church, of which I have a copy, it appears he had two sons, and seven daughters, of whom one son and three daughters only lived to maturity. Elizabeth, instead of being the youngest daughter, was the eldest child; she died unmarried, in Bedford-row, April 8, 1731, in her 82d year. Anne, the 6th daughter, married Dr. Gibson, a member of the College of Physicians, and died without issue, Dec. 7, 1727, in her 69th year, and was buried with her husband in the yard belonging to St. George's chapel, in London. Dorothy, the 7th daughter, married John Mortimer, Esq; of Somersetshire, and died without issue. May 14, 1681, in her 21st year. Mr. Luson asks, in a note, what relation Dr. Cromwell Mortimer was to this lady. He may find in the London Magazine for March, 1774, page 133, that he was the son of the said John Mortimer, by a daughter of Samuel Sanders, Esq; of Derbyshire, and probably named Cromwell by his father in memory of his former connection: in which said Magazine, for March and May following, is the completest

pleatest genealogical account of the Cromwell family at present to be met with. As to the sons of Richard, the eldest died an infant; the youngest, Oliver, reached the 49th year of his age, and died unmarried, May 11, 1705. This may compleat the account of Richard the Protector's family, which is now extinct; as to whose character, while travelling abroad, I cannot speak; but, during the latter years of his life, which he finished at Cheshunt, in Hertfordshire, under the name of Mr. Clarke, it was respectable and unblemished. He was buried at Hursley, in Hampshire.

The several accounts of Henry Cromwell, the Protector Oliver's younger son, which have yet appeared, having been in some respects imperfect, I shall mention, concerning him, that, from the Register of the church of St. John, in Huntingdon, it appears he was born there, Jan. 20, 1627, and by that of Wicken, in Cambridgeshire, he was buried there, March 25, 1674, a village near his residence at Spinney-Abbey. That Henry, who was brought up to arms, was a good soldier, cannot be questioned, having been educated under his father, allowed the greatest General of the age. That he had abilities for government is evident from his prudent and discreet management while Lord-Deputy of Ireland, where he obtained the approbation of friends and foes, and left a veneration for his name which a century has not been able to extinguish. His conduct as a General is no less to be admired, that he could keep in order and subjection a victorious army, after their services in the field were finished, which the greatest Generals have heretofore found more difficult than conquest; the want of which caused the downfall of his brother in England. It appears, by his letters, that he saw this defect in his brother's government, foretold the consequences, and offered to bring his army, on whom he declared he could depend, to support him; but the offer was refused, and therewith ended the glory of that family; they sunk into obscurity; but a vein of sincere piety seems to have spread through and descended with them from father to son, and to have been their most distinguished ornament in the silent and retired paths of private life.

Yours, &c.

PHILALETHES.

Mr. URBAN,

I IN your Magazine for April last, p. 182, you have given the public, from the Philosophical Transactions, a method of puncturing the bladder in suppressions of urine, as once practised by Dr. Hamilton, of Lynn-Regis, but without telling us the event of the case*; and as I have had no opportunity of seeing the Philosophical Transactions, am ignorant whether it terminated favourably or otherwise to the patient. The manner of performing the operation, as you observe, is not new, though perhaps not generally known; but as the *supposed* success of it in that one instance, and the ease with which it was performed, may induce surgeons hereafter to practise the same method, without, perhaps, being sufficiently acquainted with the anatomical structure of the parts, I think it a piece of justice due to the faculty, and the public in general, to inform them, thro' the channel of your Magazine, that the same method of *puncturing the bladder through the anus* was put in practice last summer, by a justly eminent surgeon and good anatomist, in a great and public hospital. The patient dying afforded an opportunity of examining the parts by dissection; when it was found that the trocar had divided one of the *vesiculæ seminales*; a circumstance, surely, sufficient to discountenance such a mode of operation, when it is well known how easily and safely the bladder may be punctured, in cases of exigency, above the *os pubis*, or from the *perineum*.—Not to mention the great danger of the communication, made by the instrument between the bladder and rectum, ever after remaining open and fistulous. Is it not probable that the great distension of the bladder, which frequently takes place before surgeons have recourse to puncturing, may sometimes so far disturb the natural situation of the parts, as to render it almost impossible even for the most skilful surgeon to perform the operation *per anum* without its being attended with the above disagreeable circumstance?

CHIRURGUS.

Mr. URBAN,

I Advert to your correspondent's verbose defence of the Dispensary for General Inoculation; and, omitting insinuations of partiality, and certain

* The event was, the man recovered attempts

attempts at criticism, the usual tare of controversy, which serves to increase the bulk of the commodity, without adding to its value, I beg leave to subjoin a few remarks upon the argument contained in it.

The position which forms the main pillar of the Dispensary is, "That the inoculated small-pox has little or no infection in it." It is objected to on the ground of plain facts, and repeated observation. It is supported by an appeal to some foreign inoculators, whose testimony is to prove a negative, and by recourse to an abstruse theory concerning the propagation of infectious disorders; according to which the degree of contagion in such disorders results from a certain constitution of the air, and is not affected by any accumulation of noxious effluvia issuing from the diseased.

Now, without pretending to be competent to the enquiry into the nature of epidemic atoms, or to descend into the minutiae of medical science, I will venture, humbly, to apprehend that infectious disorders are excited by the infectious perspiration floating undissolved in the air, till it meet with a proper receptacle for the nourishment and growth of the contagion. For, if the small-pox depended solely on a malignant constitution of the atmosphere, how came it to pass that it should have been unknown to the inhabitants of America, before their commerce with Europeans? Thus Dr. Watkinson is of opinion (page 8) that the air, in some states, acts as a menstruum dissolving the poisonous effluvia arising from the sick, and depriving it of its peculiar qualities. And it seems a reasonable supposition, that, in different states of the air, when it is not so well qualified to dissolve the contagious particles, or when these arise in so large a quantity as to saturate the air, they float therein unaltered, and propagate the disease. Thus it appears that the morbid materials are as indispensibly requisite for spreading the infection, as the predisposing cause in the air; and it follows, as I conceive, that the predisposing cause remaining the same, the extension of the disease will be in some proportion to the quantity of poisonous effluvia dispersed by the diseased. The necessary inference from which is, that the efficacy of the air to destroy this dispersed miasma, ought to be ascertained previous to the adoption of measures

by which the quantity of it may be greatly and fatally increased. In other words, a criterion to distinguish the favourable seasons from the unfavourable is altogether necessary.

It is allowed, that the air, in a close chamber, is soon saturated by the quantity of noxious exhalations, and is thereby rendered very unwholesome. Will not the same observation extend with proportional force to those "narrow streets," and "little courts," in which the poor usually reside, and where it is not unfrequent to find several families crowded together in one small house? Must not the air there, also, be in a considerable degree stagnant, and replenished with infection, notwithstanding the late improvements in London may have contributed to the general healthiness of the place? for it must be remembered, that the parts thus improved are inhabited mostly by the rich, not by the poor. The comparison which has been made between the effects of the natural small-pox and the inoculated in close confined places, takes for granted what will not be admitted, that there is a necessity for the poor to have the small-pox, and to have it in such places.

The whole quotation from Sulzer stands, in English, thus: "I can assure you, Sir, that from the year 1758, since when I have inoculated a considerable number, and in all seasons, I have not seen a single case wherein I have been able to say that the inoculated small-pox has communicated the disease either to another infant, or to an adult: still less has it caused an epidemic small-pox, although I have inoculated in the city and in the villages, and never in separate houses. It is true that I take the precaution, in the time of suppuration, not to let those approach the sick who might be infected, and that I make those who might easily carry the infection change their cloaths, wash and perfume themselves, especially if the patients have a considerable number of pustules."

From which these observations naturally arise: First, that, though Sulzer was inclined to believe that the inoculated small-pox was not very contagious, yet he had not sufficient confidence in the hypothesis to risk the public health upon it, but took great and laudable pains to prevent all possible danger. Secondly, that his care in this respect was not limited to ineffectual injunctions; for his expressions are positive

positive that he "takes the precaution to let none approach the sick who might be infected," and that he "makes" others undergo a strict purification, which, perhaps, he might more easily accomplish, as, from the words "another infant," his patients appear to have been mostly children, and his plan was by no means a general promiscuous inoculation of the poor. Thirdly, that the inoculated have sometimes a considerable number of pustules, and consequently disperse a considerable quantity of infection. And, lastly, that the connecting words, "It is true," imply his opinion, that the precautions he so wisely took had probably operated to prevent the infection from spreading.

But the testimony of Baron Dimsdale, it seems, is light, in comparison of that of Medicus, Sulzer, Miege, Schwencke, Sandifort, Van Doeveren, Holwell, &c. I am, however, of opinion, that this question is not to be decided by a majority of witnesses; and, without meaning to depreciate the merits of these gentlemen, I must have leave to think that the positive evidence of one credible witness to a matter of fact, weighs more than a cloud of negative evidence. But, after all, what do these witnesses depose? The quotations from Nierop and Van Doeveren, as well as those from Van Swieten and Sydenham, prove only what is not denied, that the morbid matter requires a certain disposition of the air to admit its extensive action, and that without a junction of both these causes epidemics are not produced. Of the rest, one has been already examined, and his evidence is found plainly to counteract the spirit of this new institution. Another acknowledges *ten* persons to have caught the natural small-pox from the inoculated. A third one only within his own practice. A fourth *has not yet observed* the infection to be spread by the inoculated. A fifth tells us, "that in the East-Indies inoculation does not spread the infection," which is a mere general assertion, not proving any thing, but stating a proposition requiring proof. Lastly, Dr. Schwencke relates an instance of 200 people, who were inoculated at the Hague, about the end of the year 1767, or the beginning of the year 1768, who frequented all places of public resort, yet no epidemic was produced, nor did more than eight persons die of the small-pox in

the whole year, (*which year?*) one of whom was by inoculation. This instance is more in point than any other which has been adduced, but it is certainly not recited with that circumstantial precision which ought always to accompany evidence from whence conclusions are to be deduced of so much importance to the public welfare. But I must beg leave to express my admiration, that, whilst such abundant proof might have arisen from practitioners in inoculation in this country, the whole stress of the evidence should be laid upon foreign auxiliaries, and that an English witness, whose practice, I believe, has been much more extensive than that of any inoculator produced, and who voluntarily offered his information, should be rejected as incompetent to a plain fact, which had repeatedly fallen within his notice. This fact, indeed, did not very well correspond with a proposed plan for extending the practice of inoculation; but that circumstance adds impartiality to his evidence, because it is given against that natural bias which is apt to dispose every man to favour the promotion of his own particular art or profession.

But granting even that respectable and experienced practitioners were divided in their judgment on this subject, will not that difference strongly indicate the impropriety of building on so uncertain and unsubstantial a foundation? The health of the numerous poor in this metropolis is of too much consequence to be exposed to hazard on the credit of speculative opinions, of acknowledged perplexity, which want confirmation themselves from the very experiments thus hazarded.

Your correspondent refers to the tables of Dr. James Sims, to prove "that the mortality of the small-pox is at this time decreasing;" and Dr. Sims says, (page 33 of the Examination,) "that for the last twelve years, when, I believe, every person will allow that inoculation has prevailed, perhaps, ten times as much as at any time before, a considerable decrease has taken place." Now, it happens rather unfortunately, that, on casting up the numbers as they stand in Dr. Sims's table, page 38, (or rather as they should stand, for they are not correctly printed,) for the last twelve years, *when inoculation has so much prevailed*, the whole number of deaths ap-

pears

pear to be 267,608, and those by the small-pox 27,569, which is 103 in 1000; whereas the whole number of deaths for the twelve years immediately preceding is 259,818, and by the small-pox 26,313, that is only 101 in 1000.

I have no interest in combating this institution, but the general interest which every man of common benevolence has in the welfare of the community to which he belongs. I have opposed it because I sincerely believe that the public health will be injured by it. But the war of words is endless.

By your kind permission, Mr Urban, I have had the opportunity of submitting to the public objections which appeared to me to be strong, and to that tribunal I willingly leave the decision of the controversy. S.

The EPISTLE from the YEARLY MEETING in LONDON, held, by Adjournments, from the 19th of the Fifth Month, 1777, to the 24th of the same, inclusive, to the Quarterly and Monthly Meetings of Friends in Great-Britain, Ireland, and elsewhere.

*Dearly beloved Friends
and Brethren,*

UNDER an awful sense of that divine love and mercy, which have been graciously renewed to us in this our Annual Assembly, we tenderly salute you, and thankfully acknowledge the goodness of God to us, both in our Meetings for Worship, and those for transacting the necessary affairs of the Church; which have been well attended, and the business conducted in a solid and weighty manner, to our edification and comfort.

The amount of Friends sufferings brought in this year, from the counties in England and Wales, being chiefly for tithes, and those called Church-rates, is three thousand eight hundred and seventy-one pounds; and those from Ireland, one thousand four hundred and forty-five pounds.

By accounts from the several Quarterly Meetings in England, and by Epistles from Wales, North-Britain, Ireland, Holland, Rhode-Island for New-England, New-York, Pennsylvania, and New-Jersey, we have received information, that, notwithstanding the instability and deviation of some amongst us, the divine visitations of truth have so happily prevailed upon

others, that many appear to have been convinced of our religious principles, and divers have joined in membership with us since last year.

We have also, with much satisfaction, to acquaint you, that the general body of Friends in America, under all the trials and difficulties they are exposed to in these times of confusion and peril, have been preserved in a conduct consistent with our peaceable principles. United in brotherly love, and in the same precious faith, we truly sympathize with them, verily believing it to be our indispensable duty to promote the Gospel of peace in life and practice, and to approve ourselves followers of the Lamb of God, who, when upon earth, overcame through suffering, and "left us an example that we should follow his steps." 1 Pet. ii. 21. For, according to Holy Writ, "He that faith he abideth in him, ought himself also so to walk even as he walked." 1 John ii. 6.

We are likewise agreeably informed of the unremitting concern, and great labour used by our Friends in the Colonies, to obtain the freedom of those poor Africans who are still held in a state of bondage; and also of their especial care to prevent all professing with us from any way ministering encouragement to such as carry on that inhuman traffic of dealing in mankind, and forcibly enslaving their fellow-creatures, for the sake of a perishing interest. The Christian endeavours and example of our brethren in this respect afford an additional satisfaction, as they have induced many of other professions to restore numbers of these injured people to their liberty. And it is our earnest desire that Friends in these kingdoms may carefully avoid every temptation to act in, or promote, a business so cruel, iniquitous, and unchristian.

And, dear Friends, amongst the many hurtful things those are liable to who live not in due subjection to the light of God's Holy Spirit in their own consciences, let us revive in your view, at this time, that of mixing in marriage with those of different persuasions in religion.

Marriage, being a divine ordinance, and a solemn engagement for term of life, is of great importance to our peace and well-being in this world, and may prove of no small consequence respecting our state in that which is to come; yet it is often too inconsiderately

ly entered into upon motives inconsistent with the evident intention of that Unerring Wisdom by which it was primarily ordained, which was for the mutual assistance and comfort of both sexes, that they might be meet-helpers to each other, both in spirituals and temporals, and that their endeavours might be united for the pious and proper education of their children in the nurture and admonition of the Lord, and for suitably qualifying them to discharge their duty in their various allotments in the world.

Marriage implies union and concurrence, as well in spiritual as temporal concerns. Whilst the parties differ in religion, they stand disunited in the main point, even that which should increase and confirm their mutual happiness, and render them meet-helpers and blessings to each other. Where it is otherwise, the reciprocal obligation they have entered into becomes their burthen, and the more so, as it may not be of a short and transient duration. Whatever felicity they might expect, or flatter themselves with, in the beginning, they have found themselves disappointed of, by the daily uneasiness accompanying their minds, and imbittering their enjoyments.

The perplexed situation of the offspring of such alliances is likewise to be lamented. Attached by nature to both parents, the confusion they are in often renders them unfixed in principle, and unsettled in practice; or if, as it is usual, the sons go with the father, and the daughters with the mother, brothers and sisters are trained up in lines of conduct diverse from, and, in some cases, opposite to, each other. Thus, differing in principle, they are frequently divided in affection, and, though so nearly related, are sometimes at the greatest distance from that love and harmony which ought continually to subsist between them.

To prevent falling into these disagreeable and disorderly engagements, it is requisite to beware of the paths that lead to them—the sordid interests and ensnaring friendships of the world, the contaminating pleasures and idle pastimes of earthly minds; also the various solicitations and incentives to festivity and dissipation. Let them likewise especially avoid too frequent and too familiar converse with those from whom may arise a danger of entanglement, by their alluring the passions; and drawing the affections after them.

For want of due watchfulness, and obedience to the convictions of divine grace in their consciences, many amongst us, as well as others, have wounded their own souls, distressed their friends, injured their families, and done great disservice to the Church, by these unequal connections, which have proved an inlet to much degeneracy, and mournfully affected the minds of those who labour under a living concern for the good of all, and the prosperity of truth upon earth.

Finally, brethren, that ye may be of those concerning whom the Lord said formerly, by his prophet, “This people have I formed for myself; they shall shew forth my praise;” Isaiah xliii. 21. we beseech you, cleave to him with full purpose of heart, trust in him, be willingly subject to the reproofs of instruction, and the guidance of divine grace, that ye may be kept in brotherly love, and walk in wisdom towards those that are without, giving no occasion of stumbling or offence to any, either in word or deed; but, by a circumspect and savoury conversation, ministering to the help of those whose eyes are upon you, to observe how your conduct answers the holy principle of your profession.

May the God of all grace sanctify your hearts by the effectual operation of his Holy Spirit, that, in the conclusion, he may receive you into his kingdom of unchangeable purity, peace, and glory! Signed,

SAMPSON LLOYD, Junior,

Mr. URBAN,

Although I wished to have avoided troubling you any further upon the subject, yet the misrepresentations of W. L. demand a still further answer in vindication of the proposition advanced by Mr. Ferguson; but the answer shall be a very short one.—I allow the citations from Sir Isaac Newton, and Desaguliers, (in your Magazine for May, p. 209,) to be true, *when properly, not fallaciously*, applied, as in the present instance; the artful deceit of which application I cannot forbear to detect. The whole *fallacy* of the attack of W. L. consists in this; that he supposes the inclined plane to be drawn along (when it moves, and the cylinder is fixed) from B to E, and consequently he must suppose the descent of the weight, and the space described by it, to be as B E: but in that case he must *also*, necessarily, suppose the *perpendicular* ascent of the cylinder to be as F E; for the weight will actually have descended *perpendicularly* thro’ a space equal to B E, and the cylinder will

will have ascended *perpendicularly* (with respect to the plane B C) through a space equal to F E, and the whole process will be just as if the inclined plane B F E had been fixed in such a position that B F was the horizontal line, and the cylinder had been drawn up along the surface B E. I must beg leave to observe, in support of *this detection* of the fallacious way of reasoning of your correspondent W. L. that in your Magazine for January, (p. 14,) in his first attack, his own words are, *the cylinder will rise in the line C E, (that is F E,) perpendicular to the inclined plane.*

A Plain Honest Man.

A Sketch of the Difficulties that have attended the Navigation now making from the Town of Stroud, in Gloucestershire, to the River Severn, of which the Plan was given in our last.

A Plan was first formed, and an act of Parliament obtained, for making the river of Stroudwater navigable, in the year 1730.—This act, tho' promoted with great spirit, whether for the want of money, or through some misunderstanding among the undertakers, or from the *supposed loss of water to the millers*, was never carried into execution. In the year 1755, a new survey, and an estimate of the expence of making the said river navigable, were ordered. But another scheme was soon afterwards proposed by 4 *private gentlemen*, to undertake the work at their own expence, without locks, (and consequently without any loss of water to the millers,) by shifting the cargoes in boxes at every mill into other boats, by means of cranes. This proposal was preferred and accepted; and in the year 1759 they obtained an act for this purpose. This undertaking, which did not promise much benefit to the country, in the end totally miscarried, and the projectors were nearly ruined.

In the year 1774, when many canal navigations had taken place in different parts of the kingdom, an earnest desire prevailed to effect the navigation of the Stroudwater by a new canal. Fresh surveys were in consequence taken, plans drawn, and estimates made, by Thomas Yeoman, engineer, &c. F.R.S. and other surveyors, after the manner of the most improved inland navigations; whereby the old river is as much as possible avoided, and the interference with the mills, which has always been an obstacle, very much prevented, as it communicates with the river only in *three places*.

When the powers of the act had been deemed sufficient to effect this

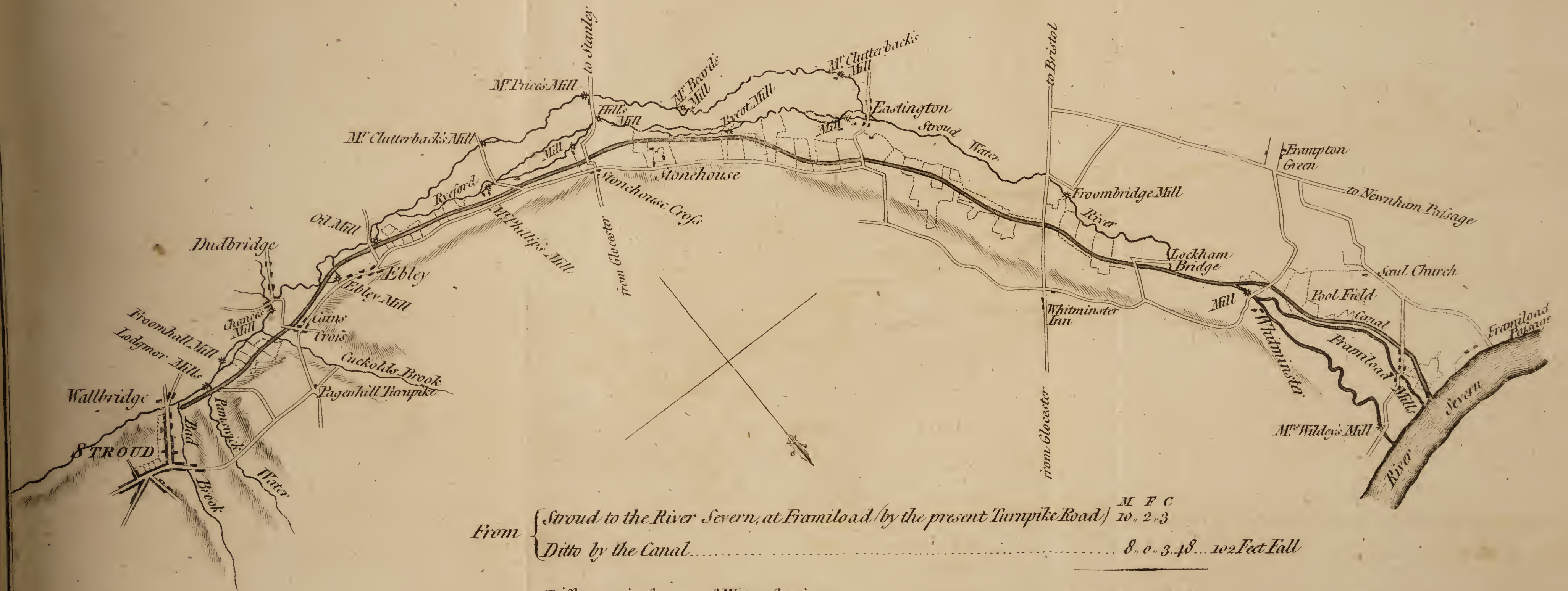
work, a subscription was opened for the sum of twenty thousand pounds, divided into two hundred shares, to complete it, which was very soon filled: articles were executed for the government of the proprietors; calls were made upon the subscribers agreeable to the articles; lands were purchased; and materials provided. Thus the navigation went on smoothly and expeditiously. But certain land-holders, through whose lands the line of this navigation must pass, set themselves against it. They were joined by a few mill-holders upon the river. These opponents advertised meetings, at which they opened a subscription; and raised a fund, professedly to be spent in opposition to the navigation; in consequence whereof an action was laid by a mill-holder at Framiload, for cutting through a small piece of ground, which it was his interest to prevent. The Court of Exchequer was moved to stop proceedings on the canal, and the affair was brought to an issue at the Gloucester assizes; when it was determined, that a canal navigation, as this was deemed, (though falsely, as it communicates with the river in three places,) could not be made under the powers of the act of 1730, notwithstanding the words of the act were, that "*the undertakers are impowered to make as many new cuts as they thought proper, and of what length and breadth they thought convenient.*"

In consequence of this determination another act was applied for, and obtained in 1775, under which the works are now carrying on with great spirit, and likely to turn out to be of very great advantage to the country.

The Matter of Agistment Tythe of Unprofitable Stock in the Case of the Vicar of Holbeach; in a Letter to the Clergy of the Archdeaconry of Norwich. By Cecil Willis, D. D. Vicar of Holbeach, and Prebendary of the Cathedral Church of Lincoln. 4to 1s. Newbery.

THIS letter, of which we have already given an account, was written, as the author assures us, in consequence of frequent applications from tythe-owners for assistance; and that he might communicate his deliberate thoughts upon the subject to the press, rather than content himself with answering every single person's enquiries in the narrow limits of a post-letter. Those, therefore, who may want information, are referred either to the original letter, or the extract in our Magazine, Vol. XLVI.

A P L A N of the Navigable Canal from the Town of STROUD to the River Severn at Framiload, in the County of GLOUCESTER. Survey'd in 1775.



		<i>M F C</i>
<i>From</i>	<i>{ Stroud to the River Severn, at Framiload, by the present Turnpike Road }</i>	<i>10, 2, 3</i>
	<i>{ Ditto by the Canal..... }</i>	<i>8, 0, 3.48... 102 Feet Fall</i>
	<i>Difference in favour of Water Carriage.....</i>	<i>2, 1, 9.52</i>



36. Sir John Hawkins's *General History of Music*, concluded from p. 229.

THE 5th and last volume begins with a farther account of the first musical meetings that were held in London some time after the Restoration, whether distinguished by the name of music-houses or concerts; the first a vulgar amusement, the other a sober recreation. Historical memoirs of Dr. Aldrich, Sampson Eastwick, and many other musical composers, follow, with an account of the dispute between the Italian and French music, and the pretensions of each. The succession of English musicians is then continued, again digressing only to relate the noble discovery made by Sir Isaac Newton, proving, particularly from the analogy between colours and sounds, that the principles of harmony seem to pervade the universe. We have then a curious account of Britton and his concert at Clerkenwell, drawn up by Hearne, with several anecdotes from oral tradition. To this extraordinary small-coal-man, and to his concert, established in 1678, the first musical meetings in London (as has before been observed) owe their origin. A copy of the catalogue of his books and instruments is annexed. From this our historian leads us to a concert of a very different kind, viz., that conducted at a great expence by the Dutchess of Mazarine, and presents us with a sketch of her history, and afterwards with accounts of several concerts and musical meetings which may be said to have taken their rise from that of Britton. Drs. Tudway, Croft, Creighton, and Turner, Hefeltine, Goldrin, King, and D. Greene, are the next and most considerable composers. The rise of the Crown-and-Anchor concert, or academy of ancient music, in 1710, is related, and an account given of its founders or first performers, viz. the late Mr. Needler*, of the Excise-Office, Dr. Pepusch, and Mr. Galliard†,

* Our author says, "he was a brother's son [or nephew] of Mr. Needler, of the Navy-Office, a collection of whose poems was published in 1724." We rather think, and have been told, that these gentlemen were first-cousins; which is the more likely, as there was only five years difference in their ages, and the musician, the supposed nephew, was the elder. Frindsbury in Kent [misprinted Finsbury] was the place of both their burials.

† It is here said, and it has been generally thought, that "the chorusses to the

and also of the establishment of the Cattle concert in 1724. Sir John then recurs to the beginning of this century; and, having mentioned Scarlatti, Gasparini, Bononcini, Conti, and some other composers in the theatric style, takes notice of some of the most eminent instrumental performers of the time, and also of a few of the most applauded fingers of both sexes, of whom the most distinguished is Nicolini, an *unique*, among the men. Of Arfinoe, the first Italian opera performed in England, 1710, Addison's Rosamond, and their composer, Clayton, a particular account succeeds, with scientific reasons for the failure of the last and the success of Camilla and Thomyris, Italian operas, set by Bononcini. Mrs. Tofts (afterwards Smith) and Margaritha de L'Epine (afterwards Mrs. Pepusch) particularly attract our notice, as rivals for the public favour, and as the two ladies who by their performance contributed to establish the Italian opera. Next enters Mrs. Barbier, who, in an extract already given, p. 31, it was observed, made her exit with a lover, and occasioned a poetical *Hue and Cry*. Tom Durfey and Harry Carey, merry songsters, Tosi, Léveridge, &c. as singers, Haym, Banister, and other composers, follow; of whom, as a theoretic musician, the most distinguished is Dr. Pepusch‡, and curious is the method here related of his manner of inculcating his precepts. M. Bonnet's *Histoire de la Musique*, published at Paris in 1715, and Mr. Malcolm's *Treatise of Music*, &c. printed at Edinburgh in 1721, are here analysed, and the latter appears to be replete with musical erudition. Among the succeeding composers, Marcello, renowned by his Psalms, and Geminiani, by his improvement in the science of harmony, deserve particular notice. But we cannot enlarge; and, passing

Duke of Buckingham's, two tragedies of Brutus and Julius Cæsar were *both* set to music by Mr. Galliard." But from himself we learn, in a letter printed in Mr. Hughes's Correspondence, vol. 2, that he "did *not* compose them both, but that Signor Bononcini set to music those of Marcus Brutus." "A letter from Mr. Galliard to Mr. Hughes" is said to be "printed in the Preface to Mr. Hughes's Poems, 1735;" but this also is a mistake.

‡ Dr. Pepusch's son, we must add, died in consequence of a surfeit by eating cucumbers, when heated by playing at cricket.

by

by Mattheson, once the competitor of Handel, both on the organ and with the sword, the family of Bach, a name well known to the musical world, and many others, we must hasten to Handel, justly the hero of this work. But of all the curious particulars with which his article abounds, none is more pleasing than the character which closes it, it being drawn with that glow, that pathos, which distinguishes portraits *con amore*, and does equal honour both to the painter and his subject. One instance we cannot help giving, and wish we had room for more: "The loss of his sight, and the prospect of his approaching dissolution, wrought a great change in his temper and general behaviour. He was a man of blameless morals, and throughout his life manifested a deep sense of religion. In conversation he would frequently declare the pleasure he felt in setting the Scriptures to music, and how much the contemplating the many sublime passages in the Psalms had contributed to his edification; and now that he thought himself near his end, these sentiments were improved into solid and rational piety, attended with a calm and even temper of mind. For the last two or three years of his life he was used to attend divine service in his own parish-church of St. George, Hanover-square, where, during the prayers, the eyes that at this instant are employed in a faint portrait of his excellencies, have seen him on his knees, expressing by his looks and gesticulations the utmost fervour of devotion." And again: "Such as were but little acquainted with Handel are unable to characterise him otherwise than by his excellencies in his art, and certain foibles in his behaviour, which he was never studious to conceal: accordingly we are told, that he had a great appetite, and that when he was provoked, he would break out into profane expressions. These are facts that cannot be denied; but there are sundry particulars that tend to mark his character, but little known, and which may possibly be remembered when those that serve only to shew that he was subject to human passions are forgotten*."

* It is scarce necessary to remark, that in a pleasant story (related in a note) which Mr. Handel used to tell of the late Bp. Thomas, that Prelate is styled, by mistake, "Bp. of Peterborough, and afterwards of Lincoln," instead of "Bp. of Lincoln, and afterwards of Salisbury."

In the course of this article the contest between him and Bononcini, and afterwards between him and Senesino, and the part which the nobility took against him, are particularly discussed. Contentions, in short, among the singers, male and female, that *genus irritabile*, too often discordant in the midst of harmony, fill many succeeding pages. Of these distinguished are the merits of Mrs. Robinson, afterwards Countess of Peterborough, Cuzzoni, and Faustina, among the women, and of Senesino and Farinelli among the men, if such they may be called. By the way, glad we are to find such a note of reprobation stamped by this judicious writer on the dangerous tendency and effects of the Beggar's Opera, peculiarly becoming him as a magistrate, and long ago foretold by Archbishop Herring. Memoirs of Dr. Greene, his attachment to Bononcini, and his opposition to Handel, and the origin of the Madrigal Society founded by Dr. Pepusch, form an interesting part of this æra. In a curious account of the public gardens frequented by our ancestors, Vaux-Hall (formerly the habitation of Sir Samuel Morland) is said to have "obtained the name of *Spring-Gardens* about the year 1730, when Mr. Tyers purchased it." But so long ago as the year 1712 it had that name, as appears by the visit which the Spectator and Sir Roger De Coverley made to it, Vol. II. No. 383. Of other composers, Pergolesi, Tartini, and Martini, Italians, and Rameau, a Frenchman, styled by his countrymen the Newton of harmony, are the most celebrated. In conclusion, the author points out the probable changes which music hereafter will be made to undergo, and also those improvements which seem to be but the consequence of that skill in the science to which we have attained, hoping that, "as the art of combining musical sounds is in general better understood at this time than ever, a thorough conviction will ensue of the vanity and emptiness of that music with which we now are pleased."

The Appendix contains thirty-four scarce and curious old songs set to music, one of them written by K. Henry VIII. "when he conceived love for Anne Boleyn," and set by Bird, of which the following are the words: "The eagle's force subdues eache byrd that flies; [fyre?]
What metal can resyst the flaming Dothe

Dothe not the sunne dazle the clearest
 eyes, [retyre?
 And melte the ice, and make the froste
 Who can withstand a puissant King's
 desire? tools:
 The hardest stones are pierced thro' with
 The wisest are with Princes made but
 fools."

This volume also contains the score
 of *My time, O ye Muses*, set by Dr.
 Croft; *Bury delights my rowing eyes*,
 by Graham; *Since conjugal passion*, (in
 Rosamond,) by Clayton; *In vain is
 delay*, (in Thomyris,) by Bononcini;
Too lovely cruel fair, (in Pyrrhus and
 Demetrius,) by Haym; *Ye that in wa-
 ters glide*, (in the hymn of Adam and
 Eve,) by Galliard; an extract from
 Marcello's 42d Psalm; *Dea lascia o
 core de sospirar*, (in Aftyanax,) never
 before printed, by Bononcini; *By the
 streams that ever flow*, (in Pope's Ce-
 cilia,) by Dr. Greene; and a solo of
 Corelli, written as Geminiani played
 it, &c. which greatly enhance both the
 value and expence of the work, as do
 a number of heads in each volume,
 most of them from original pictures,
 engraved by Grignion and Caldwell †.

From the above epitome of this most
 curious History the reader will see what
 a variety of entertainment he may ex-
 pect; and we cannot dismiss it with-
 out expressing our surprise that the au-
 thor should be able to collect so many
 flowers and so much harmony among
 the thorns of the law and the discord
 of Hicks's-Hall ‡.

† An inside view of the pontifical chap-
 el built by Pope Sixtus IV. is also in-
 serted, taken from an Italian work by
 Adami, of which an abstract is given.

‡ In a note on p. 400, Vol. II. (which
 we omitted to observe in its proper place)
 our historian supposes, that "the prac-
 tice in writing country-dances of distin-
 guishing the men and women by these

characters ○ ○ ○ ○ is evidently found-
 D D D D

ed in the ideas of imperfection alluded to
 by Valerius Probus, the grammarian, in
 his interpretation of the Roman letters;
 the circle, which is a perfect figure, de-
 noting the man, and the semicircle, which
 is imperfect, the woman." This we can-
 not help thinking a little too refined, as
 a solution much easier, and less deroga-
 tory to the fair sex, may be drawn from
 every almanack, where the above figures
 constantly represent the Sun and Moon,
 which being supposed of different sexes
 (*Sol et Luna*) may well distinguish men
 and women, and, as in the *Rehearsal*, may
 thus dance together.

37. POEMS, supposed to have been written
 at Bristol, by Thomas Rowley, and o-
 thers, in the Fifteenth Century, the great-
 est Part now first published from the most
 authentic Copies, with an engraved Spe-
 cimen of one of the MSS. To which are
 added, a Preface, an introductory Account
 of the several Pieces, and a Glossary.
 8vo. pp. 306. 5s. Payne.

THESE pieces, like the ghost in
 Hamlet, come to us in such a question-
 able shape, that their authenticity seems
 to many as problematical as that of
 Fingal, and like that has for some time
 engaged the attention and divided the
 opinions of the literary world. All
 that we can collect of them and their
 author, from the preface, notes, and
 other information*, is briefly as fol-
 lows:—"Thomas Rowley was born at
 Norton-Mal-reward in Somersetshire,
 was educated at the convent of St.
 Kenna at Keynsham, became parish-
 priest of St. John's in Bristol, and died
 at Westbury in Gloucestershire (the
 precise year seems not ascertained) in
 the reign of Edward IV. to whom, as
 appears by his writings, he was a zea-
 lous adherent. In October, 1768, about
 the time of opening the new bridge at
 Bristol, Thomas Chatterton, a youth
 of 15 or 16 years of age, of uncommon
 abilities, but bad principles, published,
 in Farley's Weekly Journal, *An Account
 of the Ceremonies observed at the Open-
 ing of the Old Bridge*, taken, he said,
 from a very ancient MS. which he had
 received, with many others, from his
 father, (then dead,) who had found
 them in a large chest in an upper room
 over the chapel on the North side of
 Redclift church, of which his family
 had been sextons near 150 years. Soon
 after this, Mr. George Catcott, to
 whose laudable zeal great part of this
 collection is owing, commenced an
 acquaintance with young Chatterton,
 and partly as presents, partly as pur-
 chases, procured from him copies of
 many of his MSS. in prose and verse.
 Other copies were obtained by Mr.
 Wm. Barrett, an eminent surgeon at
 Bristol, who has long been engaged
 in writing a treatise on the antiquities
 of that city, in which they will be in-
 serted. Mr. Barrett also purchased of
 him several fragments, written upon
 vellum, (one of them here engraved
 as a *fac simile*,) which he asserted to
 be part of his original MSS. In A-
 pril, 1770, this young man, who had

* Published by Mr. Catcott in the last
 Monthly Review.

been educated at a charity-school, and articled clerk to an attorney, went to London, and there, after writing incessantly in various periodical publications, which brought him in so little profit that he was reduced to real indigence, he in a fit of despair put an end to his existence in August following, when he wanted near three months of his eighteenth year. The floor of his chamber was covered with written papers, which he had torn into small pieces; but there was no appearance of any writings on parchment or vellum.

“The secret being thus solely lodged with him, we cannot now with certainty discover whether he was the author, or only the copier, (as he constantly asserted,) of all these productions; and therefore by the internal evidence which they afford, and the fragments upon vellum, the question of their authenticity can now alone be decided. Tho’ the fragments should be deemed genuine, yet the other pieces, of which we have only copies, may be forged; and, on the other hand, tho’ the writing of the fragments should be thought counterfeit, it will not follow that Chatterton also forged the matter of them, and still less that all the other compositions, which he professed to have copied from ancient MSS. were merely inventions of his own. In either case the decision must finally depend upon the internal evidence.”

On this important question the Editor has declined giving any opinion of his own. Of four pieces only, and those short, Chatterton gave Mr. Catcott the originals on vellum. One of these, as least suspicious, we will first submit to our readers.

“SONGE to ÆLLA, Lorde of the Castel of Brystowe, ynne Daies of Yore*.

Oh thou, orr what remaynes of thee,
Ælla, the darlynge of futurity,
Lett thys mie songe bolde as thie courage
be,
As everlastyng to posteritye.

Whanne Dacya’s sonnes, whose hayres of
bloude-redde hue,
Lyche kyng-cuppes brastyng (1) wythe
the morning due,

* When Chatterton brought me this Ode, fairly and legibly written on vellum, he was little more than 15. The lines are not kept distinct, but the whole is written in the manner of a prose composition, as was common when parchment was scarce—a strong proof of its authenticity.

Mr. Catcott.

(1) bursting.

Arraung’d ynne dread arraie,
Upponne the lethale daie,
Spredde farre and wyde onne Watchet’s
shore;

Than dyddst thou furiose stande,
And bie thie valyant hande
Beesprengedd all the mees (2) wythe gore.

Drawne bie thyne anlace (3) felle,
Downe to the depthe of helle
Thousands of Dacyanns went;
Brystowannes, menne of myghte,
Ydar’d the bloudie syghte,
And actedd deeds full quent.

Oh thou, where’er (thie bones att reste)
Thie spryte to haunte delyghteth beste,
Whetherr upponne the bloud-embrewedd
pleyne,

Orr whare thou kennst fromm farre
The dysmall crye of warre,
Orr feest somme mountayne made of corse
of sleynes;

Orr feest the hatchedd slede,
Yprauce:nge o’er the mede,
And neighe to be amenge† the poynctedd
speeres;

Orr ynne blacke armoure staulke arounde
Embattel’d Brystowe, once thie grounde,
And glowe arduous onn the Castle
steeres (4);

Orr fierye round the Mynsterr glare;
Lette Brystowe styll be made thie care;
Guarde ytt from foe-menne (5) and con-
sumyng fyre; [rounde,
Lyche Avone’s streame ensyrke (6) ytte
Ne lette a flame enharme the grounde,
Tylle ynne one flame all the whole worlde
expyre.

“ANSWER, by JOHN LIDGATE, a
Priest, in London.

HAVYNGE wythe mouche attentyonn
redde

What you dydd to mee sende,
Admyre the verses mouche I dydd,
And thus an answer lende.

Amongs the Greeces Homer was
A poett mouche renownde,
Among the Latyns Vyrgilius
Was beste of poetts founde.

The Brytish Merlyn oftene hanne (7)
The gyfte of inspyration,
And Asled (8) to the Saxon menne
Dydd synge with elocation.

Ynn Norman tymes, Turgotus and
Goode Chaucer dydd excelle,
Thenn Stowe, the Bryghtstowe Carmelyte,
Dydd bare awaie the belle.

Now Rowlie, ynne these mokie (9) dayes,
Lendes owte hys sheenyng lyghtes,
And Turgotus and Chaucer lyves
Ynne ev’ry lyne he wrytes.”

(2) meadows. (3) an ancient sword.
† among.

(4) stairs. (5) foes. (6) encircle.
(7) had. (8) Alfred. (9) black.

In

In these sentiments all readers of taste, even in these days, must agree with Master Lidgate, when they peruse these truly classic poems, especially those capital performances “The Dethe of Syr Charles Bawdin,” (probably Sir Baldwin Fulford, a zealous Lancastrian, executed at Bristol, 1461*, 1 Edw. IV.) “Ælla, a tragycal enterlude; Goddwyn, a tragedie; and the Battle of Hastings;” all which, for pure poetry, simplicity, and solid sense, as well as harmony, may vie with the most elegant and harmonious of the moderns. And this last is certainly the most suspicious circumstance, as, with all their merit, all our other old bards, from Chaucer down to Donne, are in that particular so defective, that many of their verses are mere prose, and others hardly legible. Scarce one such line occurs in Rowley; scarce one but what Pope or Dryden, bating the old words, might have written and owned.

Notwithstanding what has been advanced by one of our correspondents, (p. 205.) we can by no means suppose that one so young, so dissipated, so distressed as Chatterton, and acquainted only with his mother-tongue, was equal to the composition of such finished pieces, could have acquired and displayed such knowledge of former times and transactions, would so strictly have adhered to the manners, customs, and religion, of that age, and would so totally have avoided all anachronisms of that and every other kind.

In these poems, it has been observed, many words occur which are not elsewhere to be found. For this perhaps we may account, by supposing some of them provincial and peculiar to Bristol or Somerset: some, we know, Chatterton substituted at random, when he could not decypher the original reading, rather than supply others from the common stock; some are left unexplained; and others he has interpreted by guess, and has sometimes mistaken. “Knopped,” for instance, in this line,

* K. Edward IV. is represented in this poem as sitting in the Minster window to see Sir Charles executed. St. Ewin’s church was then the City Minster, and in the books of the church there is now to be seen a charge for fitting up the church for the reception of King Edward in the year 1461, and his being in Bristol that year is confirmed in the Continuation of Stowe’s Chronicle, Mr. Calcott.

“Theyre myghte ys knopped ynn the frost of fyre,”

English Metamorphosis, 14.

he has rendered “fastened, chained, congealed,” whereas it seems to be the reverse, (viz. “snapped,” or “broken,”) by the same expression in the Psalms, “He knappeth the spear in sunder.” *Addaw’d* (H. 2. 110.) is *aw’d*, though not here explained. *Askaunce*, which he interprets *disdainfully*, (E. 3. 52.) is rather *awry*. *Bebight*, (H. 2. 365.) is *name*, *bestadde* is *overthrown*, and are so used by Spenser. In the *Battle of Hastings*, 1. 199, we find the same idea that is so much admired by Mr. Addison, in his critique on Chevy-Chase, as what “was never touched by any other poet, and such a one as would have shined in Homer or in Virgil †,” viz.

“The grey-goose pynion, that thereon was sett,
Eftsoons wyth smokyng crymson bloude was wett.”

In this same “Battle” the picturesque variety in the deaths, descriptions, similes, &c. we cannot help observing, will not suffer by a comparison with the like imagery in the Greek or Roman Epic, any more than Ælla and Goddwyn, with their sublime chorusses, (especially the Fragment to Freedom,) will be degraded by being classed with the most perfect models of the ancient or modern drama. For a proof of this we need only produce some specimens of each. In the first, from the tragedy of Ælla, we have made a few trivial alterations, little more (as the references will shew) than modernizing the words and spelling ‡.

“Minstrel’s Song. From ÆLLA.

“O SING to me a (1) roundelay,
Drop the briny tear with me,
Dance no more at holiday,
Like a running river be.

My love lies (2) dead
In death’s cold (3) bed
All under the willow-tree.

† Spectator, 1. No. 74.

“The grey-goose wing that was thereon
In his heart’s blood was wet.”

The old “ballad of Otterburn,” must probably have been known to Rowley, being written in Henry VI.’s reign.

‡ Another Chorus may be seen in our Poetical Article.

ORIG.

(1) unto me. (2) ys. (3) gon to hys death.

“Black

“ Black his hair (4) as winter's night,
White his skin (5) as new-fall'n snow,
Ruddy (6) his face as morning light,
Cold (7) he lies in the grave below.
My love lies dead, &c.

“ Sweet his tongue as thrush's note,
Quick in dance as thought can be,
Sweet (8) his tabor, cudgel stout,
O he lies by the willow-tree.
My love lies dead, &c.

“ Hark, the raven flaps his wing
In the briery (9) dell below,
Hark, the death-owl loud doth sing
To the night-mares as they go.
My love lies dead, &c.

“ See the white moon shines on high,
Whiter is my true-love's shroud,
Whiter than the morning sky,
Whiter than the evening cloud.
My love lies dead, &c.

“ Here upon my true-love's grave
Shall the barren flow'rs be laid,
Not one holy faint to save,
To shield a sad, a hapless (a) maid.
My love lies dead, &c.

“ With my hands I'll plant (b) the briars
Round his holy corse to blow (c);
Elves and (d) fairies, light your fires,
Here my body still shall grow (e).
My love lies dead, &c.

“ Come with acorn cup and thorn,
Drain my heart's warm (f) blood away,
Life and all its goods I scorn,
Dance by night or feast by day.
My love lies dead, &c.

“ Water-witches, bear me straight (g),
Bear me to the fatal (h) tide;
Yonder see (i) my true-love wait.
Thus the damsel spake and died.”

From the Battle of HASTINGS.

Description of KENELWALCHA.

“ WHITE as the chalkie clyffes of Brit-
taine's isle,
Red as the highest-colour'd Gallic wine,
Gaie as all Nature at the mornynge smile,
Those hues with pleasaunce on her
lippes combine:
Her lippes more redde than summer-
evenynge skyne,
Or Phœbus rysinge in a frostie morne:
Her breste more white than snow in
feeldes that lyene, [shorne,
Or lillie lambes that never have been
Swellynge like bubbles in a boillynge well,
Or new-braut brooklettes gentlywhispringe
in the delle.

“ Browne as the fylberte droppynge from
the shelle [game,
Browne as the nappy ale at Hocktyde
So browne the crokyd rynges that featlie
fell

Over the neck of the all-beauteous
dame.”

SIMILE. From the same.

“ As when the erthe, torne by convul-
syons dyre, [man syghte,
In reaulmes of darknes hid from hu-
The warring force of water, air, and fyre,
Braft (k) from the regions of eternal
nyghte, [of lyght;
Thro' the darke caverns seeke the reaulmes
Some lofty mountaine, by its fury torne,
Dreadfully moves, and causes grete af-
fryght; [the bourne,
Now here, now there, majestic nods
And awfulle shakes, mov'd by the al-
mighty force,
Whole woods and forests nod, and ry-
vers change theyr course.

“ So did the men of war at once ad-
vance, [die lyght;
Linkd man to man, ensemd one bod-
Above a wood, yformd of bill and launce,
That noddid in the ayre most straunge
to fyght.”

The above passages are selected, not
as the best, but indiscriminately. That
some such mistakes as are noticed by
our correspondent, most of them re-
lating to armour and its use, should
occur in a poem written by a monk,
might reasonably be expected, and we
only wonder that there are not more:
nor would it be strange if there were
also some anatomical errors, as Homer
and Virgil are not exempt from them.
But little stress can be laid on the ar-
guments of a critic who in one place
(p. 205) explodes the supposition of
these poems being the production of a
poor boy, and in another place (p. 208)
asks if it “ is harder to believe that a
boy has done this forgery, than that
Psalmanazar” [a man and a scholar]
“ composed the history and language
of Formosa?” It remains to be added,
that Mr. William Canynge*, who died
in 1474, the great friend and patron
of Rowley, and “ the fadre” (as he
styles him) “ of hys natyve cittie,”
directed by his will that these and many

(k) Burst.

* Of this “ grete and goode man, the
favouryte of Godde, the friende of the
chyrche, the companyonne of kynges,”
&c. as Rowley also, in some MS. Me-
moirs of himself, emphatically styles him,
an account shall be given in our next
Magazine.

(4) cryne. (5) rode. (6) Rodde.
(7) Cale. (8) Deste. (9) brieded.
(a) All the celness of a. (b) dent.
(c) gre. (d) Ouphant. (e) be. (f) bartys.
(g) crownd with *reytes. (h) yer letballe.
(i) I die, I come.

* Water-flage.

other writings should be deposited in chests, in the room before-mentioned, in Redcliff church, the largest of which was secured by six different locks, to be opened only by the Mayor and chief magistrates, the Minister and churchwardens, who were annually to inspect them. The chest remains entire to this day: though so strangely was the trust neglected, and such was the inattention of the churchwardens, that, in the year 1748, they permitted Chatterton's father to make use of the old parchments to cover his scholars copy-books: a permission fatal, no doubt, to many valuable remains, though the poetical taste of a *poor boy* preserved the rest. Another confutation of the opinion of forgery arises from Chatterton's mentioning to Mr. Catcott, as soon as he knew him, when he was but 15, the names of most of the poems which have since appeared, as being *then* in his possession.

On the whole, if Rowley was the author of these poems, (and what modern, who had such a talent, would have buried it in the rubbish of obsolete words?) poetry arrived at maturity near two centuries sooner than has been hitherto apprehended, and even *inter arma plusquam civilia*, when generally *silent Musæ* as well as *leges*, this single star illumined (as it were) that dark and calamitous period, when, Lord Orrery observes, "no poet or historian of note was born." If we err in the opinion we have formed, we have at least the satisfaction of erring *cum philosophis*, with many persons, qualified both as scholars and antiquaries †, who, having fully, and on the spot, *where only it can be properly done*, examined the evidence on which these MSS. ground their claim to antiquity, are thoroughly convinced that it is well founded.

38. *A Year's Journey through France and a Part of Spain*, by Philip Thicknesse, continued from p. 237.

NISMES, with its Roman remains, and two entertaining acquaintance, particularly M. Seguier, an old virtuoso, of fourscore, our traveller left reluctantly, but at Arles found ten times more matter of amusement for an

† Viz. Dean Milles, President of the Antiquarian Society, Mr. Hale, a descendant of Sir Matthew, Lord C——, Dean Woodward, the late Lord Lyttelton, Dr. Fry, late President of St. John's, Oxford, &c.

antiquary, viz. the ruins of its amphitheatre, which would contain 30,000 persons, its crowded cemetery, where Pagans and Christians are mixed together, proving that it was once almost a second Rome. Some curious inscriptions are inserted. Aix and Marseilles were his next stages; the latter, exclusive of its fine harbour and commercial advantages, has little, we are told, to recommend it, but riot, mob, and confusion. Repassing through Aix, a well-built city, abounding with good company from all parts of Europe, from Organ he ferried over to the Pope's territories, and was landed five miles from Avignon, a pretty little city, of which he gives a very favourable idea, independent of the hospitality of Lord Mountgarret, the tomb of Laura, and King Rene's picture of his worm-eaten mistress. After a month's stay there, by Orange, Vienne, &c. Mr. Thicknesse went to Lyons; and here mentioning the civility of the French, so different from our wanton rudeness, we have the following curious description, illustrated by a print of his equipage, &c. prefixed: "My monkey, with a pair of French jack-boots, and his hair *en queue*, rode postilion upon my sturdy horse some hours every day: such a sight, you may be sure, brought forth old and young, sick and lame, to look at him and his master. *Jocko* put whole towns in motion, but never brought any affront on his master; they came to look and to laugh, but not to deride or insult. The post-boys, it is true, did not like to see their fraternity *taken off* in my *little theatre*; but they seldom discovered it, but by a grave salutation; and sometimes a good-humoured fellow called him comrade, and made *Jocko* a bow; they could not laugh at his bad seat, for not one of them rode with more ease, or had a handsomer laced jacket. M. Buffon says, the monkey, or *maggot*, (and mine is the latter, for he has no tail,) make their grimace, or chattering, equally to shew their anger, or to make known their appetite. With all due deference to this great naturalist, I must beg leave to say, that his observation is not quite just: there is as much difference between the grimace of my *Jocko*, when he is angry or hungry, and when he grins to shew delight, as there is in man, when he gnashes his teeth in wrath, or laughs from mirth.

“Between Avignon and Lyons I met a dancing bear, mounted by a *maggot*: as it was upon the high-road, I desired to present *Jocko* to his grandfather, for so he appeared both in age and size; the interview, though they were both males, was very affecting; never did a father receive a long-lost child with more seeming affection than the *old gentleman* did my *Jocko*; he embraced him with every degree of tenderness imaginable, while the *young gentleman* (like other young gentlemen of the present age) betrayed a perfect indifference. In my conscience I believe it, there was some consanguinity between them, or the reception would have proved more natural. Between you and *me*, I fear, were I to return to England, I might find myself a sad party in such an interview.* It is a sad reflection; but perhaps Providence may wisely ordain such things, in order, as men grow older, to wean them from the objects of their worldly affections, that they may resign more readily to the decrees of fate. That good man, Dr. Arbuthnot, did not seem to dread the approach of death on his own account, so much as from the grievous affliction he had reason to fear it would bring upon his children and family.” “More (doubtless) is meant here than meets the ear”—but domestic afflictions we can only lament, and wish not to develope.

The famous harangue of the Emperor Claudius to the Senate, is here copied from the original bronze plate in the *Hotel de Ville* of Lyons; and an ancient altar, the *Taurobolium*, dug up in 1704, with its inscription, is engraved. For farther particulars of this city we must refer to the work, and hasten with our traveller, by Macon, Challons, Sens, &c. to Fontainebleau and Paris. On the road meeting two English chaises, and a lady curtained up, an English servant at Bonne told him, “he was sure *as how* it was either the Dutches of Kingston or Mrs. Rudd, for that he *seed* her very plain:” for which tho’ at Hyde-park-corner our adventurer would have knock’d him down, yet 500 miles off, being a countryman, he could not help treating him with a bottle of *vin du pais*. Near Auxerre

Mr. T. left his two daughters at a royal convent, to perfect themselves in French. From Paris, he took the well-known *tour Anglois* for Calais, thro’ Chantilly, Amiens, and Boulogne, having then twice crossed that mighty kingdom. The last letter is dated “Calais. Nov. 4, 1776;” and referring to the volume for the Marquis of Grimaldi’s Spanish testimonial, the elegant French poetry and prose of Madame des Jardins, the *Fandango éles Giganzes*, in score, and “general hints to strangers who travel in France” (a very useful *Vade-Mecum*), we will close our account of this entertaining tour, with our author’s account of his horse, a much more extraordinary and valuable animal than his maggot.

“I told you, when I set out, that I had bought a handsome-looking English horse for seven guineas, but a little touched in his wind: I can now inform you, that when I left this town (Calais) he was rather thin, and had a sore back and shoulder; both which, by care and caution, were soon healed; and that he is returned fair and fat, and not a hair out of its place, though he drew two grown persons, two children, (one of thirteen, the other of ten years old,) a very heavy French cabriolet, and all our baggage, nay, almost all my goods, chattels, and worldly property whatever, outward and inward, except between Cette and Barcelona, going†, and Lyons and this town, returning! I will point out to you one of his days work, by which you will be able to judge of his general power of working. At Perpignan I had, to save him, hired post-horses to the first town in Spain, as I thought it might be too much for him to ascend and descend the Pyrenées in one day; besides sixteen miles to the foot of them, on this side, and three to Jonquire on the other; but after the horses were put to, the post-master required me to take two men to Boulon, in order to hold the chaise, and to prevent its overturning in crossing the river near that village. Such a flagrant attempt to impose, determined me to take neither horses nor men; and at seven o’clock I set off with *Caillé* (that is my houynhnm’s name), and arrived in three hours at Boulon, a paltry

* Mr. T. relates a similar incident at the fair of Arnay le Duc, and makes a like reflection, suspecting the young one had really met his father.

† Should not “between Lyons and Pont St. Esprit” have also been excepted? See p. 236.

village, but in a situation fit for the palace of Augustus.

“So far from wanting men from Perpignan to conduct my chaise over the river, the whole village were, upon our arrival, in motion after the job. We, however, passed it without any assistance but our own weight to keep the wheels down, and the horse's strength and sturdiness to drag us through it. In about three hours more we passed over the summit of this great chain of the universe; and in two more arrived at Jonquire, near which village my horse had a little bait of fresh mown hay, the first and last he eat in that kingdom. And when I tell you that this faithful, and (for a great part of my journey) only servant I had, never made a *sauvage pas*, never was so tired, but that upon a pinch he could have gone a league or two farther; nor ever was ill, lame, physicked, or bled, since he was mine; you will agree, that either he is an uncommon good horse, or that his master is a good groom. Indeed, I will say, that, however fatigued, wet, hungry, or droughthy I was, I never partook of any refreshment, till my horse had every comfort the inn could afford. I carried a wooden bowl to give him water, and never passed a brook without asking him to drink.—And as he has been my faithful servant, I am now his: for he lives under the same roof with me, and does nothing but eat, drink, and sleep.—As he never sees me, nor hears my voice, without taking some notice of me, I ventured to ask him *tenderly*, whether he thought he should be able to draw two of the same party next year to Rome? No tongue could more plainly express his willingness. He answered me, in French indeed; *we-we-we-we-we*, said he; so perhaps he might not be sincere, though he never yet deceived me. If, however, he should not go, or should outlive me, which is very probable, my dying request to you will be, to procure him a peaceful walk for the remainder of his days, within the park-walls of some humane private gentleman; though I flatter myself the following petition will save you that trouble, and me the concern of leaving him without that comfort which his faithful services merit.” This is followed by “the humble petition to Sir James Tylney Long, Bart.” of a faithful servant, “who had

never been upon his knees before to any man;” but that we shall omit, as honest *Callée*, we have been lately informed, instead of travelling to Rome, and returning to end his days in Sir James Long's park, was carried off last winter by a distemper that was fatal to many of his species at Calais. Baron (alias Sir James) Shortall and his lady, daughter of the Prince of Monaco, two adventurers, are well known as such in England, as well as in France, and in one of our towns were sent to the cage for a riot.

“A deadly fine piece of wax-work,” as our author expresses it, representing a present said to be *served up* to a late unfortunate Queen, viz. the head and right hand of Count Struensee, as they were taken off after the execution, lying upon a silver dish, with the blood and blood-vessels too, well executed, Mr. Thicknesse had copied by the man who made the original in the Prince of Condé's cabinet, and exhibits them at Mr. Hughes's, in Norris-street, to any of his subscribers.

Amusing as these travels undoubtedly are, and to travellers instructive, we cannot help wishing, as Mr. Thicknesse, with others, can see the faults of that *misanthrope* Dr. Smollet, he had taken more care to avoid them, by omitting his wranglings, impositions, and childish revenge upon his *aubergistes*; though great allowance, in both cases, is to be made for persons, of a certain age, sowered by losses and disappointments. To such, a Sierra Morena, or Montserrat, has more charms than a crowded *auberge* or a drawing-room.

39. *An Address to the Inhabitants of the Parish of St. Anne, Westminster. By the Rev. Thomas Martyn. 8vo. pp. 59. 1s. Cortall.*

TO see “brother going to law with brother,” and pastors of the same flock thus, like wolves, *biting and devouring one another*, must give pain to every serious and thinking man, as well as to the good people of St. Anne's, who are more immediately interested in this unclerical, unchristian contest. The case is as follows:

The Rev. Dr. Hind, Rector of St. Anne's, on February 13, 1769, appointed Thomas Martyn, Clerk, his curate, promising to allow him the yearly sum of fifty guineas, and engaging “to continue him to officiate in his said church, until he should be otherwise provided of some eccle-

siastical

fistical preferment, unless by fault by him committed he should be lawfully removed from the same." On this title Mr. Martyn was ordained [Priest, we suppose,] by the late Bp. of London. He was afterwards appointed *Reader* by the inhabitants. On Nov. 26, 1774, Dr. H. gave him a written notice to quit the curacy in three months, for which, though repeatedly urged, he would assign no reason but his pleasure. Mr. M. therefore, relying on his title, persisted in keeping possession, and in performing, or attending to perform, the parochial duty. His Diocesan, the Bishop of London, to whom the Doctor reported his contumacy, required him to withdraw; but in vain. His salary for the subsequent quarter being demanded and refused, Mr. M. brought an action. The cause came to a hearing in the Court of King's Bench, before Lord Mansfield, and a Jury of Middlesex, when his Lordship was of opinion, that "the title (written and subscribed by the defendant) was not only expressed in words of legal obligation, but strengthened likewise by a solemn declaration of his intentions to fulfil the engagement therein expressed: that no admissible reason had been offered to invalidate this obligation, and therefore a verdict must be given for the plaintiff;" which his Lordship recommended to be reserved for the opinion of the Court. The questions arising from the case were fully argued in the following term. The defence was grounded by the Doctor's advocates on three points: "1. Mr. M.'s incompetency to sue, because the title related only to the Bishop, either as an *agreement* or a *security*. 2. That the obligation, if it ever extended to Mr. M. was become void by his acceptance of a readership, which they contended to be an *ecclesiastical preferment*. And 3. That he wanted the indispensable qualification of a curate, *the Bishop's license*." From either of these objections it was inferred that the Doctor was entitled to a verdict. Lord Mansfield, after stating the proceedings at the trial, &c. concluded with the sentiments of the Court, upon the reserved points, in substance as follows: "Left the indigence of ministers should bring discredit upon the church, it is provided by the 33d canon, *That, if any Bishop shall admit any person into the ministry who hath no title, then he shall keep and maintain him with all things necessary,*

till he do prefer him to some ecclesiastical living. Titles are, therefore, necessarily required at ordinations, to indemnify the Bishop, and likewise to secure a maintenance to the person ordained. And, if such title be exhibited, as required by the canon, the Bishop can incur no penalty, nor be otherwise affected by any subsequent event. And, therefore, though a title be literally an agreement with the Bishop, he transfers it by ordination to the curate, and its future operation applies *only* to him." Upon this opinion Mr. M.'s competency to sue was indisputably admitted. Proceeding to the next objection, his Lordship observed, "That no acquisition but *ecclesiastical preferment* could discharge the obligation of a title; that the *readership* did not, in its nature, fall under that description, and was, besides, a precarious employment, and the want of permanency would prevent its effect upon the title, even if admitted to be an ecclesiastical-office." In his observation upon the 3d objection, his Lordship "admitted the necessity of a *Bishop's license*; but considered it, in the present case, to be fully implied, though not formally expressed in Mr. M.'s letters of orders; for licenses and letters of orders being granted upon the same qualifications, and for the same purpose, an ordination to a curacy conveys the true spirit of a license, and invests the person ordained with the same privileges." It was therefore the unanimous opinion of the Court that the verdict should be confirmed.

The curate, upon this, resumed his functions: and here, one would have thought and hoped, the dispute would have ended; that the rector would have made a virtue of necessity, and harmony, in appearance at least, have been restored. But no such matter. Dr. H. immediately renewed hostilities in two other courts, the Chancery and the Commons; and though, by the mediation of a common friend*, the suit in the latter was withdrawn, and Mr. M. suspended his answer to the bill in Chancery, in the instant of negotiation Dr. H. caused an attachment to be issued against him, the treaty was thereby broken, and the parties are now again embarked on a troubled ocean, at the same time associating, and compelled to associate, in the most solemn offices of religion,

* Mr. Bromfield.

except when one of them deserts his charge. *Pudet hæc opprobria, &c.* We must end, as we began, with lamenting the evil of this example, and expressing our wishes, that, for the sake, not only of their own characters, but of religion and their profession, lenient remedies may at length be adopted, and these ministers of the Gospel be induced to practise what they preach.

If any thing should appear on the other side, it shall with equal impartiality be admitted.

40. *An Answer to the Letter of Edmund Burke, Esq. one of the Representatives of the City of Bristol, to the Sheriffs of that City.* 8vo. pp. 60. 1s. 6d. Cadell.

THIS Letter the Answerer represents as a vehicle for all the ill language which has ever been uttered about the American war, as well as about the two last acts. Much of it, he says, consists of a stale collection of daily arguments and weekly assertions, which have been every week refuted, and every day proved false; much of it is said to be the commonest of all common-place political declamation; and not a little is thought rather to strain that confidence which unsuspecting "constituents have placed in the integrity" of their representative.

After indulging a vein of satirical humour for four or five pages, the writer proceeds to serious argument.—Of the act for the Letter of Marque, as Mr. B. thought fit to say but little, the Answerer observes that it might not have been very much amiss if he had said still less. "There are men dull enough," says he, "to expect, that, when a gentleman goes so far as ---"exceptionable as any-thing may be, and as he thinks it is in some particulars," ---- he should have obliged them with something a little like proof."

The other act for the partial suspension of the Habeas Corpus, to a common observer, the Answerer says, undoubtedly appears as proper, as necessary, as justifiable, and constitutional, as any act which any Parliament ever thought fit to pass. But when Mr. B. is pleased to call forth all the powers of glowing metaphor to reprobate it, he chuses to forget the constant, customary conduct in all times of public confusion and imminent danger, when the nation parts with its liberty for a while, in order to preserve it for ever.

Mr. B. is pleased to say, that "the persons who make a naval war upon us, in consequence of the present troubles, may be rebels, but ought not to be called or treated as pirates:" yet all former acts of this kind, nine in number, allow "the bare suspicion of the Crown to put such and such persons out of the law." How then does this act "express and carry into execution purposes contradictory to all principles, not only of the constitutional policy of Great Britain, but even of that species of hostile justice which no asperity of war wholly extinguishes in the minds of a civilized people?" This may be a well rounded period! but it is very little like truth or reality.

The Letter then goes on to say, "They" (the persons described by the act) "are to be detained in prison to a future trial,"---and not only so, but to an "ignominious punishment." The act says no such thing. The ignominious punishment will depend upon their guilt. It is Mr. Burke who supposes that all his friends deserve the ignominious punishment.

To the distinction between Rebels and Pirates, which Mr. Burke has introduced, the one considered as the effect of mistaken virtue, the other as odious and infamous, the Answerer produces the following syllogism:

"Mistaken virtue is not infamous---

Rebellion is mistaken virtue---

Ergo Rebellion is not infamous."

And then he exclaims, What bloody effects of mistaken virtue will the American rebellion afford to future historians! and asks, If piracy is a less offence than rebellion, and it is allowed that the Americans, though not pirates, may be rebels, what epithets more strong than *odious* and *infamous* are meant to be affixed to the latter crime, in which they are openly defended and encouraged, than have been already applied by Mr. B. to the former, of which, it seems, they cannot be accused?

But to this pompous distinction the Answerer opposes a clause of an act of King William, full in point, which most clearly brings all persons acting under the pretended authority of the high and mighty Congress within the description of Pirates, and which inflicts upon them the punishments of Pirates:

"And be it further enacted, &c. That, if any of his Majesty's natural born subjects shall commit any piracy

or robbery, or any act of hostility, against others his Majesty's subjects upon the sea, under colour of any commission from any foreign prince or state whatsoever, such offenders, &c. shall be deemed pirates, felons, and robbers; and, being duly convicted thereof, shall suffer death, &c. as pirates." 11 W. 3. c. 7.—He then asks Mr. B. if upon the Journals of the House there appear any patriotic motion to leave out the word *pirates*, in this act, and to insert the word *rebels*? because we should never "degrade the offence of a fellow-creature, when we cannot soften his punishment." This reasoning was unknown to the simplicity of former times; it was reserved to be ushered into the astonished world by the patriotic Mr. Burke. But false reasoning, under the mask of serious argument, and that too addressed to the passions, is not sufficient; all must conclude with a pleasantry:—"If Lord Balmerino had driven off the cattle of twenty clans, &c. it would have been a low juggle to have tried him as a stealer of cows."----To this it is replied, that, if his Lordship had driven a lamb from Cumberland, he would have been basely suspended like a vulgar sheepstealer.

As to the apposite and very fortunate quotation from the oracle of our law, Lord Coke, "those things which are of the highest criminality, may be of the least disgrace," the Answerer recommends those expressive words of his Lordship as a proper motto for the next edition of the Letter now under consideration.

To the second charge, that "an act of Parliament had, previously to this act, put the Americans out of the protection of the law," the Answerer asks, What else could any other Parliament have done? when, previously to this very act, this very people, this "unhappy, proscribed, interdicted people," had forbidden all correspondence with this "unnatural, unjust, and cruel," country—had issued commissions for the seizure of British ships—had appointed judges for the condemnation of British captures. What, under these circumstances, would the legislature of Mr. Burke's Utopia have done? But true it is, that, after all, upon themselves did this act also depend for its duration. If the rebellion had no longer existed, this act would not have existed—Had the Americans returned to their allegiance, this act would have been repealed by itself.

After this, will the acknowledged candour of Mr. Burke come and deliberately tell us, that American acts of hostility upon the seas must not be called piracy, much less rebellion—that to call *this* piracy is "a procedure which would have appeared (in any other Legislature than ours) a strain of the most insulting and most unnatural cruelty and injustice? and that he does not remember to have heard of any thing like it, in any time or country?" Mr. Burke, in the fullness of his patriotism, may venture, if he please, "*honestly* to assure us" of all this; but he and his friends have not yet sufficiently practised upon the credulity of this country, to conceal "the falsehood, the baseness, the absurdity, of so most audacious an assertion."

To a third objection to the professed purpose of the act; which is to detain in England, for trial, those who shall commit high treason in America; the Answerer says, it has been many times urged, and as many times refuted.

"In 1769, Parliament," says Mr. Burke, "*thought proper* to acquaint the Crown with *their construction* of an act of Henry VIII. which was made *long before the existence or thought of any English Colonies in America*, for the trial in this kingdom of treasons committed out of the realm. By which act, so construed and so applied, *almost* all that is substantial and beneficial in a trial by jury is taken away from the subject in the Colonies; for to try a man under that act is in effect to condemn him unheard."—This last assertion is new indeed. To address his Majesty thus, Mr. B. now discovers, was, to "acquaint the Crown with *their construction* of that act." But was it, in real truth, *their construction* of the act? There is a period in the history of this country which answers loudly No. This *fanatical zeal for the criminal justice of Henry VIII.* is not peculiar to the present times.

Before the Revolution, and when disputes between the proprietors and people of Carolina had excited almost what Mr. Burke's delicacy would term an *unnatural contention*, but what I should be rude enough to call a rebellion—was this act carried into execution then, and was Culpepper sent hither, and tried upon this act?—Yes.

After the Revolution, in the year 1712, were the ringleaders of an *unnatural contention* in Antigua, wherein the

the Governor was murdered, brought hither by this act, tried upon this act, many of them convicted upon this act, executed upon this act?—Yes.

To assert without proof is not, the Answerer says, his mode of argument. How then does an honest enquiry find this tyrannical sword during all this time? Is the construction of this act still *new*? And is it still *to condemn a man unheard to try him upon this act*? Well, but if the interpretation be not *new*, at least it is *unconstitutional*! If it be, is it not strange, that, during 200 years and more, we should hear nothing of it in history?

Did the framers of the petition of rights take notice of it? No. Did the framers of the bill of rights? No. Did those who established the succession in the house of Hanover think it necessary, or make any attempt, to divest the Crown of this unconstitutional power? No. Does any page of any book afford any instance of any desire to repeal it? No.

But to enforce it is new, is unconstitutional. It may be so; but to talk so of this act is much more new, and much more unconstitutional.

“The act *was made long before the existence or thought of any Colonies in America.*” This is most true. But it is no less true, that America then, as now, was out of this realm of England; and, consequently, by the letter of the act, treasons thereafter committed there might be tried as if committed here.

If, after all, *to try a man upon this act be to condemn him unheard*, with our forefathers of the 35th of Henry VIII. Mr. B. must settle it. That is their affair.

As to the other factious murmurs against this poor act, the Answerer excuses himself for taking little notice of them.

That a pirate should be “brought hither in the dungeon of a ship’s hold, and thence *vomited* into a dungeon on land,” is very affecting; that American crimes are not left to the rigid impartiality of American justice, is a frightful situation; to bring an American rebel for trial to England, is, we are confidently told, to condemn him unheard.—But to leave him to be tried there would be to acquit him without a trial, is a little more like truth.

The Letter proceeds to argue upon British punishments, which we have not yet seen; upon British executions, which have not yet taken place; upon

triumphs at Tyburn, of which, as yet, no one has heard; of examples in England for terror to America, of which none have been made; though in former reigns there were people to whom the example of an execution in England, for a rebellion committed out of England, might apply;—and even in these roaring days of patriotism there may be such men to whom such an example might possibly apply, might possibly be a warning.

An exchange of prisoners carrying on displeases Mr. B. but who has ever heard of bringing an instance of uncommon lenity to prove uncommon cruelty?

That a partial suspension of the *Habeas Corpus* Act is far worse than an universal suspension; that a part is greater, and can do more harm, than the whole, remained for Mr Burke to teach: but all these falsehoods are still to be closed with one which fairly beats them all.—Most true it is, that men in the W. Indies, &c.* are under a temporary proscription by this act; but not because they happen to have been beyond the seas, but that they have chosen to commit, or are strongly suspected of having committed, *high treason* or *piracy* there; not for being mariners; for having travelled; for being on their return home; but for having, to the other advantages which voyages and travels afford, added a taste for piracy or high treason—for having committed either, or for being strongly suspected to have committed either.

“Thus are blown away the insect race of patriotic falsehoods! Thus perish the miserable inventions of the wretched runners for a wretched cause, which they have fly-blown into every weak and rotten part of the country, in vain hopes that, when their maggots have taken wing, their importunate buzzing may sound something like the public voice.”

§ This pamphlet, though abounding with satirical humour, is not destitute of serious argument; and will give pleasure to that party whose measures it is written to defend.

* See Mag for May, p. 233.

§§ The OBSERVATIONS on the Apology for the Life and Writings of David Hume, Esq; being of an unusual length, could not be admitted in the present month, nor properly till we have reviewed the pamphlet to which they allude. Perhaps the Observations would appear with equal propriety in the form of a Review, which we would recommend to the ingenious author.

ODE for his MAJESTY'S BIRTH-DAY,

*Written by William Whitehead, Esq;**And set to Music by Dr. Boyce.*

DRIVEN out from Heav'n's etherial
 domes,
 On earth insatiate Discord roams,
 And spreads her baleful influence far;
 On wretched man her scorpion stings
 Around th' insidious fury flings,
 Corroding every bliss, and sharp'ning every
 care.
 Hence, demon, hence! in tenfold night
 Thy Stygian spells employ,
 Nor with thy presence blast the light
 Of that auspicious day, which Britain gives
 to joy.

But come, thou softer deity,
 Fairest Unanimity!
 Not more fair the star that leads
 Bright Aurora's glowing steeds,
 Or on Hesper's front that shines
 When the garish day declines;
 Bring thy usual train along,
 Festive dance and choral song,
 Loose-rob'd sport, from folly free,
 And mirth, chastis'd by decency.

Enough of war the pensive Muse has sung,
 Enough of slaughter trembled on her tongue;
 Fairer prospects let her bring
 Than hostile fields and scenes of blood;
 If happier hours are on the wing,
 Wherefore damp the coming good?
 If again our tears must flow,
 Why forestal the future woe?
 Bright-ey'd Hope, thy pleasing power
 Gilds at least the present hour,
 Every anxious thought beguiles,
 Dresses every face in smiles,
 Nor lets one transient cloud the bliss destroy.
 Of that auspicious day, which Britain gives
 to joy.

*VERSES to a Friend, on his resigning a Place
 under the Government, and with it all Hopes
 of future Promotion, to enjoy the Sweetness of
 private Life and Independency.*

AND hast thou, then, in the gay spring
 of life,
 When youthful spirits fan th' aspiring flame,
 Hast thou had strength to quit th' ambitious
 strife,
 And bid adieu to Fortune and to Fame!

'Twas nobly done—What, though the vulgar
 throng [adorn,
 Call only great whom wealth and pow'r
 Honours far more sublime to him belong
 Who, godlike, looks on wealth and power
 with scorn.

They who Preferment more than Virtue prize
 To slavish arts may bend their pliant mind,
 And, when to Fortune's pinnacle they rise,
 Regret Contentment, which they leave be-
 hind.

Trust me, my friend, not all the pride of
 state

Can for his cares the anxious wretch repay,
 Not all the boasted pleasures of the great
 The pangs of wounded conscience can al-
 lay.

'Tis not beneath the canopies of Kings
 Fair Happiness, celestial guest, is found;
 She flies the tumult mad Ambition brings,
 Nor is she lur'd by Flattery's tinkling sound.

To neither Pomp nor Penury a friend,
 She shuns the lofty dome and needy cell,
 Shuns the vast train of cares which both at-
 tend,

With modest Independency to dwell.

Portsmouth.

W. P.

*PROLOGUE to the WORD TO THE WISE,
 (performed at Covent-Garden Theatre, for
 the Benefit of Mrs. Kelly and her Children.)*

Written for the Occasion by Dr. JOHNSON,

And spoken by Mr. HULL.

THIS night presents a play, which public
 rage,
 Or right, or wrong, once hooted from the stage.
 From zeal or malice now no more we dread,
 For English vengeance wars not with the dead.
 A generous foe regards, with pitying eye,
 The man whom Fate has laid where all must
 lie.

To wit, reviving from its author's dust,
 Be kind, ye judges, or at least be just;
 For no renew'd hostilities invade
 Th' oblivious grave's inviolable shade.
 Let one great payment every claim appease,
 And him who cannot hurt, allow to please;
 To please by scenes unconscious of offence,
 By harmless merriment, or useful sense.
 Where aught of bright, or fair, the piece dis-
 plays,

Approve it only—'tis too late to praise.
 If want of skill, or want of care, appear,
 Forbear to hiss—the poet cannot hear.
 By all, like him, must praise and blame be
 found,

At best, a fleeting gleam, or empty sound.
 Yet then shall calm reflection bless the night,
 When liberal pity dignify'd delight;
 When Pleasure fir'd her torch at Virtue's flame,
 And Mirth was Bounty with a humbler name.

EPILOGUE.

Written by a Friend,

And spoken by Mrs. BULKELEY.

HARD is the task to trace the poet's life,
 Where praise and censure ever are at
 strife;

Where wit and weakness in succession reign,
 And hold, by turns, th' enthusiast in their
 train.

He (to whose rapid eye the Muse hath giv'n
 "To glance from Heav'n to earth, from
 earth to Heav'n,")

O'erlooks

O'erlooks all vulgar arts and sober rules,
And leaves the world to knaves and thriving
fools:

By all admir'd, rewarded, and carest,
No future cares perplex his anxious breast;
No gloomy wants the smiling hours o'ercast,
He paints each year propitious as the last;
Whilst his warm heart, for ever unconfin'd,
Expands for all the wants of all mankind.
Hence private griefs from virtuous weakness
flow;

Hence social pleasures prove domestic woe.
Oft' on this spot the Muse, with solemn
mien,
And artful sadness, fills the tragic scene;
The well-feign'd sorrows your attention gain,
Whilst the prompt tear attests the pleasing
pain:

But our sad story needs no poet's art
To tutor grief, and heave the swelling heart.
To you the deep distress is not unknown,
And, Britons, you have made the cause your
own.

—O may your gentle be-comes never prove
Th' untimely loss of those y u dearly love!
Since thus your feeling hearts the aid supply
To sooth the widow's pangs, and orphan's
sigh.

PROLOGUE

*On the Opening of the Theatre-Royal in the
Haymarket, May 15, 1777.*

Written by G. COLMAN, Esq;

Spoken by Mr. PALMER.

PRIDE by a thousand arts vain honours
claims,
And gives to empty nothings pompous names.
Theatric dealers thus would fain seem great,
And every playhouse grows a mighty state.
To fancy'd heights howe'er mock Monarchs
soar,

A Manager's a *Trader*—nothing more—
You (whom they court) their customers—
and then [men.]

We players—poor devils!—are the journey-
While two great warehouses, for winter use,
Eight months huge bales of merchandise pro-
duce,

Out with the swallow comes our summer Bayes
To shew his taffata and lutestring plays;
A choice assortment of slight goods prepares,
The smallest haberdasher of small wares.

In Laputa, we're told, a grave projector,
—A mighty schemer, like our new Director—
Once form'd a plan—and 'twas a deep one,
Sirs!

To draw the sun-beams out of cucumbers!
So whilst less vent'rous Managers retire,
Our Salamander thinks to live in fire.

A playhouse *Quidnunc*—and no *Quidnunc's*
wifer—

Reading our play-bills in the *Advertiser*,
Cries "Hey! what's here? In th' Haymarket
a play,

To sweat the public in the midst of May?
Give me fresh air!" then goes and pouts alone
In country lodgings—by the two-mile stone:

There sits, and chews the cud of his disgust,
Broil'd in the sun, and blinded by the dust.

"Dearee," says Mrs. Inkle, "let us go
To th' Haymarket to-night, and see the show!"
"Psha, woman," cries old Inkle, "you're
a fool;

We'll walk to Hornsey, and enjoy the cool."
So said, to finish the domestic strife,
Forth waddle the fat spouse, and fatter wife;
And as they tug up Highgate-hill together,
He cries—"Delightful walking!—charming
weather!"

Now, with the napkin underneath the chin,
Unbutton'd Cits their turtle-feast begin,
And plunge full knuckle-deep thro' thick
and thin;

Throw down fish, flesh, fowl, pastry, custard,
jelly,

And make a *salmagundy* of their belly:
"More Chian-pepper!—Punch, another rum-
mer!

So cool and pleasant—eating in the summer!"

To ancient geographers it was not known
Mortals could live beneath the *Torrid Zone*:
But We, tho' toiling underneath the *Line*,
Must make our hay now while the weather's
fine.

Your good old haymaker, long here employed,
The sunshine of your smiles who still enjoyed,
The fields which long he mow'd will not for-
fake, [rake,

Nor quite forego the scythe, the fork, and
But take the field, ev'n in the hottest day,
And kindly help us to get in our hay.

PROLOGUE to A TRIP TO SCARBO-
ROUGH. (*Altered from Vanburgh's Re-
lapse, or Virtue in Danger.*) Spoken by
Mr. King.

WHAT various transformations we re-
mark, [Park!

From East Whitechapel, to the West Hyde-
Men, women, children, houses, signs, and
fashions, [passions;

State, stage, trade, taste, the humours, and the
Th' Exchange, 'Change-alley, wheresoe'er
you're ranging, [ging:

Court, city, country, all are chang'd or chan-
The streets, some time ago, were pav'd with
stones, [your bones

Which, aided by a hackney coach, half broke
The purest lovers then indulg'd no bliss;
They run great hazard, if they stole a kiss,
One chaste salute—the damsel cry'd—*O fie!*

As they approach'd—slap went the coach
awry [black eye.

—Poor Sylvia got a bump, and Damon a
But now weak nerves in hackney coaches
ream, [horne;

And the cramm'd glutton snores, unjolted,
Of former times, that polish'd thing, a beam,
Is metamorphos'd now, from top to toe;

Then the full flaxen wig, spread o'er the
shoulders, [ers!

Conceal'd the shallow head from the behold-
But now the whole's revers'd—each fop ap-
pears, [ears:

Cropp'd, and trimm'd up—exposing head and
The

The buckle then its modest limits knew;
Now, like the ocean, dreadful to the view.
Hath broke its bounds, and swallows up
the shoe;

The wearer's foot, like his once fine estate,
Is almost lost, th' incumbrance is so great.
Ladies may smile—are *they* not in the plot?
The bounds of nature have not they forgot?
Were they design'd to be, when put together,
Made up, like shuttle-cocks, of cork and
feather?

[*grace.*
Their pale-fac'd grand-mamas appear'd with
When dawning blushes rose upon the face;
No blushes now their once-lov'd station seek;
The foe is in possession of the cheek!

No heads, of old, too high in feather'd state,
Hinder'd the fair to pass the lowest gate;
A church to enter now, they must be bent,
If ever they should try th' experiment.

As change thus circulates throughout the
nation,

Some plays may justly call for alteration;
At least to draw some slender cov'ring o'er
That *graceless wit** which was too bare before:
Those writers well and wisely use their pens,
Who turn our wantons into Magdalens;
And howsoever wicked wits revile 'em,
We hope to find in you their stage asylum.

CHORUS,

From *ÆLLA*, a TRAGEDY,
Written by Rowley, a Monk of the 13th Century.
With some trivial Alterations.

ROBIN.

ALYCE, gentle Alyce, stay,
Turn thee to thy shepherd swain,
Tell me why so quick away,
Turn thee, Alyce, back again.

ALYCE. No, deceiver, I will go,
Softly tripping o'er the leas,
Like the silver-footed doe,
Seeking shelter 'mongst the trees.

ROBIN. See the moss-grown daisy'd bank
Glistening in the stream below;
Here we'll sit on verdure dank,
Turn thee, Alyce, do not go.

ALYCE. Oft I've heard my grandam say,
Pretty damsels ne'er should be,
In the blithsome month of May,
With young men by the greenwood-tree.

ROBIN. Sit thee, Alyce, sit and hark,
Now the blackbird chants his notes,
The goldfinch and the matin lark
Warbling from their little throats.

ALYCE. From each greenwood-tree I hear,
Ah to me the songsters cry,
Sweetly whisp'ring in my ear
Mischief is when you are nigh.

ROBIN. See along the meads so green
Sweetly do the daisies creep;
All we see, by none we're seen,
None but by the harmless sheep.

* *And Van wants grace, who never wanted
wit.*

ALYCE. You tear my gown, you boist'
rous lout,

Out upon you, let me go;
Leave me quick, or I'll cry out;
Robin, this your dame shall know.

ROBIN. Round the lofty poplar joins,
Sweetly joins the brier his spray,
Round the oak green ivy twines,
Sweetly twines, and twines for aye.
Let us, laid beneath this tree,
Laugh and sing to loving airs;
Come, and do not prudish be,
Nature made all things by pairs.
Squalling cats will after kind,
Gentle doves will kiss and coo.

ALYCE. But man such pleasure must not
find,

Till the Priest make one of two.
Tempt me ne to the foule thing,
I wyll ne man's Lemann be,
Till St. Priest his songe doth sing,
Thou shalt ne'er find ought of mee.

ROBIN. Early on to-morrow morn
(Truth, and nought but truth I say)
I'll make thee wife, nor be forsworn;
So tide me life, or death, for aye!

ALYCE. What doth lett, but that c'en now
We at once, thus hand in hand,
To the holy Parson go,
And be link'd in wedlock's band?

ROBIN. I agree, and thus I plight
Hand and heart, and all that's mine:
Good Sir Roger, do us right,
Make us one at Cuthbert's shrine.

BOTH. We will in a cottage live,
Happy, though of no estate;
Every hour more love shall give,
And in goodness we'll be great.

The LADIES DRESS. A Receipt.

GIVE Chloe a bushel of horsehair and wool,
Of paste and pomatum a pound,
Ten yards of gay ribbon to deck her sweet skull,
And gauze to encompass it round.

Of all the bright colours the rainbow displays
Be those ribbands which hang on her head,
Be her flounces adapted to make the folks gaze
And about the whole work be they spread.
Let her flaps fly behind, for a yard at the least
Let her curls meet just under her chin,
Let these curls be supported, to keep up the jest
With an hundred, instead of one pin.

Let her gown be tuck'd up to the hip on each
side;

Shoes too high or to walk or to jump;
And to deck the sweet creature compleat for
a bride,

Let the cork-cutter make her a rump.

Thus finish'd in taste, while on Chloe you gaze
You may take the dear charmer for life;
But never undress her—for, out of her stays
You'll find you have lost half your wife.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Whitehall, June 5, 1777.

Extract of a Letter from the Hon. General Sir Wm. Howe, to Lord Geo. Germaine, dated New-York, April 24, 1777, received by the Mercury Packet.

LORD Cornwallis, ever watchful to take advantage of the enemy's situation, surprized and defeated, on the 13th instant, at break of day, a corps of the rebels at Bound-Brook, killed 30, and took between 80 and 90 prisoners, including Officers, with 3 brass field-pieces. The General Officer commanding there very narrowly escaped being of the number. The loss on our part was only 3 yagers, and 4 soldiers of the light infantry slightly wounded.

[Earl Percy, who arrived in the above packet from Rhode-Island, brought the first account of the enterprize, under the command of Major-General Tryon, for the destruction of one of the enemy's magazines of provisions and stores, collected at Danbury, in Connecticut; of which Gen. Howe has since transmitted the particulars to Lord Geo. Germaine, and are as follow:

I HAVE now the honour of reporting to your Lordship the success of that expedition, and to inclose a return of the stores destroyed.

The troops landed without opposition in the afternoon of the 25th of April, about four miles to the Eastward of Norwalk, and 20 from Danbury.

In the afternoon of the 26th the detachment reached Danbury, meeting only small parties of the enemy on their march; but Gen. Tryon having intelligence that the whole force of the country was collecting, to take every advantage of the strong ground he was to pass on his return to the shipping, and finding it impossible to procure carriages to bring off any part of the stores, they were effectually destroyed; in the execution of which the village was unavoidably burnt.

On the 27th in the morning the troops quitted Danbury, and met with little opposition until they came near to Ridgefield, which was occupied by Gen. Arnold, who had thrown up entrenchments to dispute the passage, while Gen. Wooster hung upon the rear with a separate corps. The village was forced, and the enemy drove back on all sides.

Gen. Tryon lay that night at Ridgefield, and renewed his march on the morning of the 28th. The enemy, having been reinforced with troops and cannon, disputed every advantageous situation, keeping at the same time smaller parties to harass the rear, until the General had formed his detachment upon a height within cannon-shot of the shipping, when the enemy advancing, seemingly with an intention to attack him, he ordered the

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troops to charge with their bayonets, which was executed with such impetuosity, that the rebels were totally put to flight, and the detachment embarked without further molestation.

The inclosed returns set forth the loss sustained by the King's troops, and that of the enemy from the best information; but I have the satisfaction to inform your Lordship our wounded Officers are in the fairest way of recovery.

The enemy's army in Jersey has been encamped some days near to Boundbrook. Lord Cornwallis is also encamped at Brunswick on each side of the Rariton, and upon the communication between that place and Amboy; Major-General Vaughan's corps being encamped at the latter place, making use of the tents of last year, the camp equipage of the present not being yet arrived. His Lordship has also thrown a bridge over the Rariton at the town of Brunswick.

By various accounts received from the neighbourhood of Albany, there is reason to believe some advanced parties from the Northern army have appeared at Crown-Point, and that Sir Guy Carleton will be upon the Lake early in June.

Return of the stores, ordnance, provisions, &c. as nearly as could be ascertained, found at the rebels stores, and destroyed by the King's troops, at Danbury, &c. in Connecticut, April 27, 1777.

A quantity of ordnance stores, with iron, &c. 4000 barrels of beef and pork; 1000 barrels of flour; 100 large tierces of bisket; 89 barrels of rice; 120 puncheons of rum.

Several large stores of wheat, oats, and Indian corn, in bulk, the quantity thereof could not possibly be ascertained; 30 pipes of wine; 100 hogheads of sugar; 50 ditto of melasses; 20 casks of coffee; 15 large casks filled with medicines of all kinds; 10 barrels of saltpetre; 1020 tents and marquees; a number of iron boilers; a large quantity of hospital bedding, &c. engineers, pioneers, and carpenters tools; a printing-press compleat; tar, tallow, &c. 5000 pair of shoes and stockings.

At a mill between Ridgeberry and Ridgefield:

100 barrels of flour, and a quantity of Indian corn.

At the bridge at the West brace of Norwalk river, and in the woods contiguous:

100 hogheads of rum; several chests of arms; paper cartridges; field forges; 300 tents.

Return of the killed, wounded, and missing:

One drummer and fifer, 23 rank and file, killed; three field-officers, six captains, three subalterns, nine serjeants, 92 rank

rank and file, wounded; one drummer and fifer, 27 rank and file, missing.

Royal artillery. Two additional, killed; three matrosses, one wheeler, wounded; one matross missing.

(Signed) W. HOWE.

4th regiment, Capt. Thorne, wounded. 15th, Capt. Dirmas, Lieut. Hastings, of the 12th regiment, acting as a volunteer, wounded. 27th, Major Conran, Capt. Rutherford, Ensign Minchin, wounded. 23d, Second Lieut. Price, volunteer Vale, wounded. 44th, Major Hope, wounded. 64th, Capt. Calder, Ensign Mercer, wounded. Prince of Wales's American volunteers, Col. Browne, Capt. Lyman, Capt. Seon, wounded. 71st regiment, Capt. Simon Frazer, a volunteer, wounded.

Return of the Rebels killed and wounded.

Killed. Gen. Wooster, Col. Goold, Col. Lamb of the Artillery, Col. Henman, Dr. Atwater, a man of considerable influence, Capt. Cooe, Lieut. Thompson, 100 privates.

Wounded. Col. Whiting, Capt. Benjamin, Lieut. Cooc, 250 privates.

Taken. 50 private, including several Committee-men.

The following Address was unanimously voted and presented to Earl Percy on his leaving Rhode-Island:

"To his Excellency Hugh, Earl Percy, Lieutenant-General commanding his Majesty's forces on Rhode-Island, &c. &c. &c.

"May it please your Excellency,

"WE, the subscribers, inhabitants of the town of Newport, hearing with the utmost concern that your Excellency intends soon to leave us, beg permission to approach your Excellency with those sentiments which a deep sense of the great happiness we have enjoyed under your Excellency's protection naturally excites on such an occasion.

"We cannot help looking on your Excellency's departure as a great public loss, when we reflect upon that extraordinary activity and vigilance wherewith your Excellency has protected us from surrounding dangers; and that justice and impartiality, that humanity and tenderness, with which you have moderated the exercise of unlimited power.

"With gratitude we acknowledge, that in your Excellency's hands military government has uniformly worn the fair form of parental authority; that no unnecessary rigour hath been used; no oppression tolerated; and that, during the noise and tumults of a civil war, the troops under your Excellency's command have been kept under such order and discipline, as would have done honour to themselves and their Commander, in times of public peace, and settled government.

"The fear of offending (not insensibility) prevents us at present from attempting to express how much we are affected with your Excellency's great and amiable private virtues; with that spotless integrity of manners, and uniform regard to religion and decency, which would add dignity to the meanest station; with that condescending affability, which stoops without any view to private advantage; and, above all, with that unbounded and well-directed generosity, which has so often procured for your Excellency the blessings of those who were ready to perish.

"Great virtues, my Lord, in an elevated station, are like the sun; there is nothing hid from the heat of them: they have necessarily endeared your character to all the inhabitants of this place; and it is but justice to say, that during your residence among us you have never given any cause for uneasiness or sorrow but when you declared your intention of departing from us.

"With great reluctance we submit to the painful necessity which deprives us of your Excellency's benign patronage, and sincerely wish you a safe and pleasant passage to your native land, and a long continuance of perfect health; your Excellency's illustrious rank and character renders it unnecessary to wish you any other blessings of life: particularly we reflect with pleasure, that your Excellency's early and great public services have gone home long before you, and have there secured you that great reward peculiarly reserved for British worthies, and highly suitable to your Excellency's generous principles, the warmest approbation of the best of Princes, and of a brave and free people."

"Rhode-Island, May 3, 1777."

His Excellency's Answer.

"Gentlemen,

"ALLOW me to return you many thanks for your very affectionate Address.

"This public testimony of your approbation of my conduct, since I have had the honour to command here, at the same time that it reflects the highest honour upon me, is most particularly pleasing to me, as it is a proof that I have been fortunate enough to fulfil the intentions of our gracious Sovereign in sending his troops to this island.

"The compliments you are pleased to pay those troops for their regularity and good conduct, since they have been amongst you, are justly their due. As it is the duty, so it is the wish, of every British and Hessian soldier, to protect all peaceable and innocent inhabitants.

"Permit me, gentlemen, to assure you, that I shall not without regret quit this island, whose inhabitants I shall ever remember with gratitude and esteem. And be

be assured, that, when I have the honour to return into the Royal Presence, I shall not fail to do them that justice which their behaviour has highly merited at my hands."

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

May 26.

Admiralty-Office. By a letter received this day, Capt. Jervis, of the *Foudroyant*, informs, that on the 10th inst. he had taken the schooner *Finch*, John Adams master, from Nantz for Boston, with arms and cloathing for the rebel army. At the same time a letter was received from the Hon. Capt. Leveson Gower, of the *Valiant*, with advice, that on the 14th instant he had taken a New England vessel, but lost from Carolina, laden with rice and indigo for Nantz. The former is since arrived at Plymouth, the latter at Portsmouth.

May 27.

A new pleasure-boat, constructed of sheet-iron, was launched into the river Foss, in Yorkshire. She is twelve feet long, sailed with 15 persons, and is so light that two men may carry her.

May 28.

Letters from Gibraltar advise, that, on the 30th of April, a schooner from Cadiz, with 12,000 dollars on board, and a quantity of wine for the use of the garrison, was boarded and taken by a Spanish guardship; but, being closely pursued by order of the English Commodore, the money was retaken, though the vessel was run ashore. On this occasion one man was killed on the part of the English, and the vessel and wine detained. It is thought this transaction will not pass unnoticed.

By letters from Swedish Lapland, in latitude 66, it is remarked, that the winter there has been so mild, that it may be registered as a prodigy.

May 31.

Was inserted in the London Gazette, the Address of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland to his Majesty, in which, among many expressions of loyalty, the Assembly declare, that, sensible of their own felicity, they observed with concern the first appearances of a turbulent and ungovernable spirit among the people of North America; that they had contemplated its alarming progress with astonishment; and beheld fellow-subjects, who enjoyed, *in common with them*, the blessings of his Majesty's mild administration, take up arms in opposition to lawful authority, disclaim the supremacy of the British Legislature, reject with disdain the means of conciliation, and labour to erect their unlawful confederacy into separate states.

They then, with reverence and gratitude to Divine Providence, offer their congratulations for the success which has

attended the fleets and armies that have been employed to oppose the violence of rebellious subjects, and to reclaim them to a sense of their duty; and conclude with acknowledging it their immediate duty, in the present situation of public affairs, to increase their diligence, not only in confirming the people under their care in sentiments of loyalty, but by inciting them to such reformation in their hearts and lives, as will avert from their country those judgments which their iniquities justly deserve.

MONDAY, JULY 2.

The following Bills received the Royal Assent by Commission:

The bill for raising a sum by loans on Exchequer bills.

For preventing the clandestine practice of unshipping goods from on board East-India ships.

For securing the duties on soap and rum imported from the Colonies.

For allowing the exportation of tobacco-pipe clay to the West India islands.

For settling the hours of labour, &c. in the hat-manufactory.

For allowing callico-printers and dyers to employ journeymen who have not served a regular apprenticeship to the trade.

For the better preservation of the game in Scotland.

For a better supply of mariners and seamen for manning the royal navy.

For enlarging the powers of the Chester navigation-act.

For regulating the duties on damaged currants and pruens imported.—And to several other public and private bills.

Tuesday 3.

Admiralty-Office. Capt. Allen, of the *Albion*, has sent into Plymouth the *Constant Friend*, an American brig, from South Carolina to Bourdeaux, laden with rice and indigo.

The *Mercury*, Seaton, for St. Kitt's, taken by the Provincials, has since been retaken by the Richmond, and carried into St. Kitt's.

Wednesday 4.

Being his Majesty's birth-day, who then entered into his 40th year, there was a very numerous and brilliant appearance of nobility, foreign ministers, and persons of distinction, at St. James's, to compliment his Majesty on the occasion.

The grand canal from Leeds to Liverpool was this day opened.

Friday 6.

This Day his Majesty went in State to the House of Peers, and gave the Royal Assent to the following Bills:

The bill for granting a certain sum out of the Sinking Fund, for the service of the present year.

For raising a certain sum by annuities, and for establishing a lottery.

For granting a duty on all male servants,

For granting certain duties on auctioneers, &c.

For building a new shire-hall and gaol in Westmoreland.

For promoting the residence of parochial clergy.

For allowing costs to constables, &c. attending quarter-sessions.

For building a bridge over the river Severn, near Gloucester, &c.

For continuing the encouragement of making indigo in the plantations, &c.

For enlarging the time appointed for the first meeting of the Commissioners for putting in execution certain acts of this session.

For enabling the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury to compound a debt due to the Crown.

For the better relief and employment of the poor in the parish of St. Mary Abbots, in the parish of Kensington.

For establishing a nightly watch within the hamlet of Mile-End Old Town :

And the bill to explain and amend an act for paving, lighting, and watching, St. James's, Clerkenwell.

After which his Majesty made the following most gracious Speech from the Throne :

" My Lords and Gentlemen,

" THE conclusion of the public business, and the consideration of the inconvenience which I fear you must have suffered by so long an attendance, call upon me to put an end to this session of Parliament; but I cannot let you go into your several counties, without expressing my entire approbation of your conduct, and without thanking you for the unquestionable proofs you have given me, and to all the world, of the continuance of your attachment to my person and government, of your clear discernment of the true interests of your country, and of your steady perseverance in maintaining the rights of the Legislature.

" Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

" I cannot sufficiently thank you for the zeal and public spirit with which you have granted the large and extraordinary supplies which I have found myself under the necessity of asking of my faithful Commons, for the service of the current year; and I must at the same time acknowledge the particular marks of your affection to me, as well in enabling me to discharge the debts contracted on account of my civil government, as in making so considerable an augmentation to the civil-list revenue during my life.

" My Lords and Gentlemen,

" I trust in Divine Providence, that, by a well-concerted and vigorous exertion of the great force you have put into my hands, the operations of this campaign, by sea and land, will be blessed with such success as may most effectually tend to

the suppression of the rebellion in America, and to the re-establishment of that constitutional obedience which all the subjects of a free state owe to the authority of the law."

Then the Chancellor, by his Majesty's command, said,

" My Lords and Gentlemen,

" It is his Majesty's royal will and pleasure, that this Parliament be prorogued to Monday, the 21st day of July next, to be then here holden; and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued to Monday, the 21st day of July next."

Friday 6.

Charles Hale, Esq. was sworn into the place of Gentleman of his Majesty's most honourable Privy-chamber.

Monday 9.

Counterfeit bank-notes have lately been passed off to a great amount by a numerous gang, some of whom have circulated them abroad, and others at races and other places of public resort, both here and in Scotland. This day one of the gang, named Crompton, who had been brought from Dundee, in Scotland, was examined before Sir J. Fielding, in the presence of the Solicitor of the Bank, when three charges of uttering counterfeit bank-notes were preferred against him, and he was committed to take his trial for the same at the ensuing assizes for Surry. Since Crompton's commitment, one Elliot has been apprehended at Dover, in whose custody were found four dozen of counterfeit bank-notes, some for 50l. others for 20l. and 10l. On his examination, he confessed where the plates were lodged, and according to his directions they were found.

Tuesday 10.

Lond. Gaz. His Imperial Majesty, under the title of Count Falkenstein, set out from Paris on the 31st of May on his return to Vienna.

Rt. Hon. William Henry Lord Westcote, was appointed one of the Lords of his Majesty's Exchequer.

And Thomas de Grey, Esq. a Commissioner of Trade and Plantations.

Also, the Rt. Hon. Welbore Ellis, Treasurer of the Navy.

This day Dr. Richard Scrope was sworn Chaplain in Ordinary to his Majesty, in the room of the Rev. Dr. Butler, promoted to the see of Oxford.

This day a cause of great consequence to the inhabitants of Old-street, and parts adjacent, was determined in the Court of King's Bench. The question was, whether the messenger, carrying letters from the Penny-post-office in London, had a right to demand of said inhabitants a penny for the delivery of each letter, over and above the penny paid at the Post-office. The cause turned upon the description of the suburbs of London, and

and whether Old-street was within that description. The Court was of opinion, that all the streets and houses adjoining and contiguous to the city of London, and joining together by one contiguous range of houses, must be deemed suburbs, and consequently exempt from the penny contended for.

Wednesday 11.

The Pallas and John and Jane transports arrived at Spithead with Hessian troops, as did the Experiment, with the Buffalo and Lord-Howe store-ships.

At the opening of a new Methodist meeting-house at Colne, in Lancashire, just as Mr. Wesley entered the pulpit, one of the galleries gave way, by which accident eight or ten persons had their limbs broke, more than forty were much bruised, some of them, it is feared, mortally.

Friday 13.

This day the Right Hon. Frederick, Earl of Carlisle, and the Right Rev. Robert, Lord Bishop of London, were sworn of his Majesty's Most Hon. Privy Council.

Sir Ralph Payne, K. B. kissed hands on being appointed youngest Clerk Comptroller of his Majesty's Board of Green Cloth. As did

The Earl of Carlisle, on being appointed Treasurer of his Majesty's Household.

Wednesday 18.

Admiralty-Office. By letters from Capt. Barrington, of the Prince of Wales, and from Capt. Rowley, of the Monarch, it appears, that the former has taken an American schooner, laden with salt, brandy, and dry goods, bound to South Carolina; and that the latter has taken the Belle-Savage frigate, from South Carolina, laden with rice, indigo, deer-skins, and tobacco. It further appears, that the brig Success, a letter of marque, had, on her voyage to Newfoundland, retaken a brig called the Falmouth, from Greenock to Quebec, which she intended to carry to St. John's.

The King was pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood on John Day, Esq; Advocate-general of Bengal.

And that of Knight Batchelor on Robert Chambers, Esq; one of the Puisne Justices of the Supreme Court of Fort William, in Bengal.

Charles Herbert, Esq; was at the same time appointed one of the Grooms of his Majesty's Bedchamber, in the room of Tho. De Grey, Esq;

At a General Court of E. I. Proprietors the same dividend of three and a half per cent. for the half-year ending at Midsummer was unanimously agreed to. At this Court the dispatches intended for India relative to the state of affairs at Madras, were read, and occasioned a warm debate.

Thursday 19.

Admiralty-Office. Sir John Hamilton, of the Hector, writes, that he has taken

the St. Ann merchant-ship, from South Carolina, laden with rice and indigo.

Friday 20.

Right Hon. Charles Townshend, Esq; was sworn of his Majesty's Privy Council.

Admiralty-Office. Capt. Sawyer, of the Boyne, has taken a brigantine, called the Teresa, from South Carolina, laden with rice and indigo, and sent her into Plymouth.

Tuesday 24.

Admiralty-Office. Vice-Admiral Gayton, on the Jamaica station, writes, that the whole number of rebel vessels taken by the ships under his command, amounted to 124 sail.

Being Michaelmas-Day, the election of the city officers annually chosen came on, when Messrs. Hopkins and Wilkes were declared candidates for the office of Chamberlain.

Friday 27.

This day the Rev. Dr. Dodd was carried, in a mourning-coach, attended by the Rev. Mr. Villette, the Ordinary of Newgate, and the Rev. Mr. Dobey, from Newgate to the place of execution; where, after some prayers and ejaculations which could not be distinctly heard, he met his fate with becoming resignation. He put on the cap, and drew it over his eyes, with his own hands. There was another criminal executed, who being attended by his own father, a venerable, grey-headed old man, added much to the terror of the scene. On this occasion there was perhaps the greatest concourse of people ever drawn together by a like spectacle. From Newgate to the place of execution the streets were thronged, and never were seen so many weeping eyes. The Doctor, in his Address to his Fellow-Prisoners, had expressed himself fully on the subject of his condemnation, so that he had little to add at the place of execution. In that Address, the perusal of which we earnestly recommend, the Doctor, among the most pathetic exhortations to repentance, in order to obtain forgiveness, does not forget what our Saviour has prescribed as the condition without which it cannot be obtained,—that we ourselves forgive others. "There is always," says he, "a danger lest men, fresh from a trial in which life has been lost, should remember with resentment and malignity the prosecutor, the witnesses, or the judges. It is indeed scarcely possible, that with all the prejudices of an interest so weighty, and so affecting, the convict should think otherwise, than that he has been treated, in some part of the process, with unnecessary severity. In this opinion he is perhaps singular, and therefore probably mistaken. But there is no time for disquisition: we must try to find the shortest way to peace. It is easier to forgive than to reason right. He that has been injuriously

riously or unnecessarily harrassed, has one opportunity more of proving his sincerity, by forgiving the wrong, and praying for his enemy.

“ It is the duty of a penitent to repair, so far as he has the power, the injury which he has done. What we can do, is commonly nothing more than to leave the world an example of contrition. On the dreadful day, when the sentence of the law has its full force, some will be found to have affected a shameless bravery, or negligent intrepidity. Such is not the proper behaviour of a convicted criminal. To rejoice in tortures is the privilege of a martyr; to meet death with intrepidity is the right only of innocence, if in any human being innocence could be found. Of him, whose life is shortened by his crimes, the last duties are humility and self-abasement. We owe to God sincere repentance; we owe to man the appearance of repentance.—Men have died with a steadfast denial of crimes, of which it is very difficult to suppose them innocent. By what equivocation or reserve they may have reconciled their consciences to falsehood, it is impossible to know. But if they thought, that when they were to die, they paid their legal forfeit, and that the world had no farther demand upon them; that therefore they might, by keeping their own secrets, try to leave behind them a disputable reputation; and that the falsehood was harmless, because none were injured;—they had very little considered the nature of society. One of the principal parts of national felicity arises from a wise and impartial administration of justice. Every man reposes upon the tribunals of his country the stability of possession, and the serenity of life. He therefore who unjustly exposes the courts of judicature to suspicion, either of partiality or error, not only does an injury to those who dispense the laws, but diminishes the public confidence in the laws themselves, and shakes the foundation of public tranquillity.

“ For my own part, I confess, with deepest compunction, the crime which has brought me to this place; and admit the justice of my sentence, while I am sinking under its severity.”

Saturday 28.

The poll for Chamberlain stood thus:

For Mr. Hopkins,	—	1740
For Mr. Wilkes,	—	1110

Monday 30.

A discovery has lately been made of the amazing powers in goose-grass for curing the most inveterate scurvy. A correspondent assures us, from his own experience, and the experience of a great number of persons in the neighbourhood of Bow, that its effects are astonishing. It was first introduced there by a maid in the service of Mrs. Jones at Oldford, the palms of whose hands were so vio-

lently afflicted with sores, that she told her mistress she must have recourse to her old medicine, which, upon enquiry, was found to be the juice of fresh goose-grass, by the use of which she was soon cured; and the report being spread of the virtues of that herb, many other persons were induced to make trial of it; among whom was Mr. Emblin, master of the school at Bow, who, having first cured himself, introduced it among his boys, several of whom he cured of scorbutic humours, and one in particular remarkably afflicted. From these and other instances, our correspondent was encouraged to make trial of it for a troublesome scorbutic eruption in his face, and such was the effect, that, his words are, *he would hold himself inexcusable before God, and to his fellow-creatures, if he did not attempt to make known the discovery.* We must add, that now is the time to gather the plant in the highest perfection; that a tea-cupful of the expressed juice is to be taken fasting, ten mornings successively; and that in the spring the young plants may be made and drank as tea, or boiled with water-gruel or milk-pottage, having no ill taste.

The news of peace being concluded between Spain and Portugal, appears to be ill-founded, if credit can be given to the relation of the taking of the island of St. Catherine on the coast of Brazil, by the Spanish army under the command of the Capt. Gen. Don. Pedro de Cevallos, on the 25th of February, when the troops that garrisoned the castle, as well as those that guarded the island, were made prisoners of war.

On the 13th of May the ceremony of the acclamation of her Most Faithful Majesty to the throne of Portugal was performed in a most magnificent manner. The night terminated with grand illuminations and rejoicings throughout Lisbon.

Antiquarius in our next.—The Clergy-Bill the same.—The Verses complained of have for their author a friend to religion.—J. N.'s favours are highly acceptable, and shall be noticed in our next.—A. M. of Norwich, though his Project is not destitute of just reasoning, it is yet too fanciful for the present times.—Our Review of Rowlie will probably incline our Correspondent to alter his sentiments; if not, they shall be communicated to the public as he has expressed them.—Advertising the Contents of Books is not our method of reviewing them. Sat verbum.—X.'s Notion of Castration shall be submitted to public enquiry.

BIRTH.

May 31. **R**IGHT Hon. Lady North, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

CHARLES Hamilton, Esq; youngest son of the late Ld. Hamilton,—to Miss Lucretia Prosser, of Hampshire.

John Sontag, Esq. merchant, from the Hague,—to Miss Susanna Hatfield, daughter to the Rev. Mr. Hatfield, V. of Doncaster.

May 27. Dr. Rigge, of Hot-Wells, Bristol,—to Miss Wilcock, of Thornton, in Yorkshire.

June 4. Capt. Wilkinson, of the navy,—to Miss Lawson, daughter of the late alderman Lawson, of York.

John Wilkinson, Esq. of Gray's-inn,—to Miss Ford, of Soho-square.

6. Capt. Adam Duncan, of the navy,—to Miss Dundas, daughter of Robert Dundas, Esq. Lord President of the Court of Sessions, in Scotland.

10. John O'Carroll, Esq. son of Sir John O'Carroll, Bart. of Bath,—to Miss Elizabeth O'Carroll, daughter of the late Sir Daniel O'Carroll, Bart.

12. Henry Pelham Davies, Esq. collector of the port of Harwich,—to Miss Cockerell, of the same place.

16. Major Maclean, in the East-India Company's service,—to Miss Sullivan, of Wigmore-street, Cavendish-square.

17. Benjamin Farrell, Esq. of Highgate,—to Miss Potter, of Hampstead.

19. Nathaniel Hodges, Esq.—to Miss Hodges, youngest daughter of the late Sir James Hodges.

James Bland Burgefs, Esq. of Lincoln's-inn,—to the Hon. Miss Noel, sister to Ld. Wentworth.

21. His Grace the Duke of Chandos,—to Mrs. Elletson, relict of the late Governor Elletson.

22. Capt. Smallwood, of the navy,—to Miss Shergold, of Islington.

Charles Johnson Gagney, Esq. of Norfolk,—to Miss Betsey Greenfield, of Wandsworth.

24. Wm. Weller Pepys, Esq. Master in Chancery,—to Miss Dowdeswell, eldest daughter of the late Right Hon. William Dowdeswell, Esq. formerly Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Thomas Hardman, Esq. of North-Audley-street,—to Miss Maria Scott, of Cliford-street, Burlington-gardens.

25. Andrew Bayntun, Esq.—to the Rt. Hon. Lady Maria Coventry, of St. James's, Westminster.

26. Rev. Mr. Spragg, of Pulborough, Sussex,—to Miss Marriott, of Darfield, Yorkshire.

DEATHS.

THE Hon. Edward Foord, Esq. one of his Majesty's Council at Kingston, in Jamaica.

Charles Brooks, Esq. one of the Representatives in the Hon. House of Assembly, in Jamaica.

Rev. Richard Knightly, M. A. rector of Charwelton and Byfield, in Northamptonshire.

Rev. John Astell, B. A. vicar of Lilbourn, in Warwickshire, and one of the surrogates for the diocese of Peterborough.

Rev. John Nixon, M. A. F. R. S. rector of Cold-Higham, in Northamptonshire. Francis Lofthouse, Esq. at Monk's Bar, York.

Rev. Edw. Sanford, at the Hot-Wells, Bath.

Rev. Charles Doyne, A. M. Dean of Leighlin, in Ireland.

John Shadwell, Esq. lord farmer of Horfield manor, in Somersetshire.

May 24. James Brodie, Esq. of Muirhouse, in Scotland.

26. Rt. Hon. Ld. de Montalt, in Ireland. His Lordship is succeeded in his title and estate by his only brother, Sir Cornwallis Maude, Bart.

Emanuel Armstrong, Esq. at Hampstead.

Right Hon. Nathaniel Clements, one of his Majesty's most Hon. Privy Council, Deputy Vice-Treasurer of Ireland, and Member for Cavan, in that kingdom.

29. Rev. Dr. Randolph Crewe, at Warrington, in Cheshire.

30. The new-born son of the Bishop of Landaff.

Joseph Howland, Esq. in Walnut-tree-walk, Lambeth.

June 2. Sir John Glynn, Bart.

3. Thomas Wallace, Esq. at Hackney.

John Eddowes, Esq. at Portsmouth.

Lady Mary Cunynghame, relict of Sir David Cunynghame, Bart.

6. Mrs. Jane Davis, a maiden lady, aged 113 years, at Hackney. She was born in the reign of King Charles the second, and enjoyed some post under Queen Anne. She retained all her senses perfect to the last.

7. Sir Frederick Rogers, Bart.

9. Rev. Mr. Hamilton, dean of Armagh, in Ireland.

Liscombe Price, Esq. at Islington.

Capt. Heaton, engineer in the train of artillery, at Rotherhithe.

10. James Stewart, Esq. late Lord Provost of Edinburgh.

11. Capt. James Gilchrist, of the navy. He was eminently distinguished for his valour in the last war with France and Spain, when he commanded his Majesty's ship the Southampton.

12. Timothy Nelson, Esq. near Barnet. Dr. Cook, at Leigh, in Essex.

13. John Croose, Esq. of the Lodge, Herefordshire.

Capt. Joseph Armstrong, at Blackheath.

Rev. Christopher Atkinson, R. of Yeldon, in Bedfordshire.

John Brettell, Esq. Secretary to the Commissioners of Stamps.

15. Rev. Dr. Crane, one of the Prebendaries of Westminster cathedral.

16. Edward Cranke, Esq. at Richmond, in Surry.

Richard Boulton, Esq. in Crosby-square, Bishopsgate-street.

17. Capt. Jarvis, of the navy, at Charing-cross.

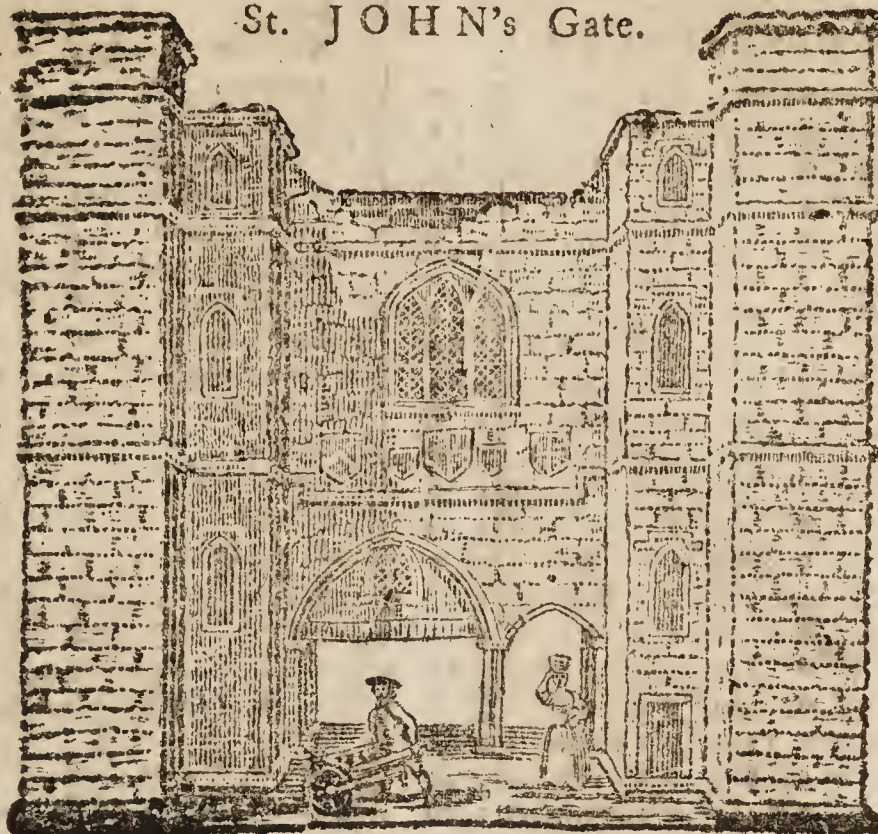
The Gentleman's Magazine:

London Gazette
Daily Advertiser
Public Advertiser
Public Ledger
Gazetteer

St James's Chron
London Chron.
General Evening
Whitehall Even.
London Evening
Lloyd's Evening,
Monday, Wednesday, Friday.

Oxford
Cambridge
Reading
Northampton
Birmingham 2
Bath 2 papers
Coventry 2
Bristol 3

St. JOHN'S Gate.



York 2 paper
Dublin 3
Newcastle 3
Leeds 2
Edinburgh
Aberdeen
Glasgow
Ipswich
Norwich
Exeter
Gloucester
Salisbury
Liverpool
Sherborn
Worcester
Stamford
Nottingham
Chetter
Manchester
Canterbury
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For JULY, 1777.

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Trial of Mr. John Horne, for a Libel 307
Foundation of the American War 312
— Archbp. Herring's Notion of the King's
Scotch Friends — — — ib.
Query on the Vicissitude of the Seasons ib.
Navigable Canal near Stafford — — — 313
An antient Coin found at Portchester ib.
The Hoopoe accurately described — — — ib.
Strictures on Mr. Pennant's Tour in 1772 314
Particulars of the Life of Dr Delany 315
Characters of eminent Men — — — 316
Puncture of the Bladder per Anum defended ib.
An Objection to the Authenticity of Rowley's
Poems refuted — — — 317
Remarks, &c on sundry Subjects — — — ib.
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By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

LONDON, Printed for D. HENRY, at ST. JOHN'S GATE.

Prices of Grain.—Meteorological Diary.—Bill of Mortality.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from July 14, to July 19, 1777.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
London	5	7	3	0	2	4	2	0	3	4

COUNTIES INLAND.

Middlesex	6	0	0	0	2	5	2	1	3	5
Surry	5	9	0	0	0	0	2	2	4	2
Hertford	6	2	0	0	0	0	2	3	3	9
Bedford	6	1	3	5	2	2	2	2	3	5
Cambridge	5	8	3	2	0	0	1	10	2	9
Huntingdon	5	8	0	0	2	10	1	10	3	4
Northampton	6	5	3	4	2	7	2	3	3	9
Rutland	6	6	4	3	4	0	0	0	0	0
Leicester	6	4	3	4	2	11	2	4	4	2
Nottingham	6	2	3	10	3	0	2	5	4	4
Derby	7	0	0	0	0	0	2	10	4	8
Stafford	6	3	4	5	0	0	2	6	4	8
Salop	6	4	4	4	2	8	2	5	4	3
Hereford	6	9	0	0	0	0	2	9	0	0
Worcester	6	4	0	0	0	0	2	10	4	0
Warwick	6	11	0	0	0	0	2	10	4	2
Gloucester	6	7	0	0	2	9	2	4	3	11
Wilts	6	3	0	0	2	10	2	1	3	8
Berks	5	11	0	0	2	4	2	3	3	5
Oxford	5	8	0	0	2	6	2	1	2	4
Bucks	6	5	0	0	2	11	2	3	3	8

COUNTIES upon the COAST.

Essex	5	9	0	0	2	6	2	0	3	3
Suffolk	5	5	2	10	2	4	1	11	2	11
Norfolk	5	8	2	11	2	0	2	0	2	10
Lincoln	5	9	3	12	2	10	1	11	3	8
York	6	1	3	8	2	1	2	1	3	11
Durham	6	0	4	4	0	0	2	2	3	9
Northumberland	5	2	3	4	2	1	1	9	2	4
Cumberland	5	7	3	3	2	1	2	0	3	0
Westmorland	6	3	3	4	2	4	2	0	3	1
Lancashire	6	0	0	0	2	9	2	1	4	2
Cheshire	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Monmouth	7	6	0	0	4	0	2	8	0	0
Somerset	6	9	0	0	2	7	2	1	3	8
Devon	6	8	0	0	2	9	1	7	0	0
Cornwall	6	9	0	0	3	5	1	8	0	0
Dorset	6	0	0	0	2	4	1	11	3	8
Hampshire	5	6	0	0	2	3	2	0	3	7
Suffex	5	2	0	0	2	4	3	1	3	4
Kent	5	8	0	0	2	5	2	1	3	2

WALES, from July 7, to 12, 1777.

North Wales	6	1	4	4	2	7	1	9	3	8
South Wales	6	7	4	10	3	8	1	10	3	4

A Meteorological DIARY of the Weather for AUG. 1776.

Aug.	Wind.	Barom.	Therm.	Weather.
1	E N E	fresh	30 $\frac{3}{4}$	65 a very bright warm day
2	N E to S W	ditto	30 $\frac{1}{4}$	67 exceeding bright hot day, thund & lightn. in eveng.
3	N W	ditto	29 $9\frac{1}{2}$	70 many flying clouds, but a fine day, cooler
4	W	little	29 $9\frac{1}{2}$	67 a very fine summer's day
5	ditto		29 $8\frac{1}{2}$	67 chiefly cloudy, a little rain in the evening
6	ditto		29 $7\frac{1}{4}$	68 clouds and sunshine at intervals, much cooler
7	W	fresh	29 7	64 some smart showers, with a little thunder
8	S W	ditto	29 6	61 turbulent morning, fine bright day
9	ditto		29 7	61 cloudy, with a good deal of rain
10	S W	strong	29 $5\frac{1}{2}$	61 turbulent wet morning, fine bright day
11	Ditto	fresh	29 $6\frac{1}{2}$	61 an exceeding wet day
12	S S W	ditto	29 $6\frac{1}{4}$	62 cloudy morning, very wet afternoon
13	ditto		29 6	62 fair morning and evening, wet mid-day
14	W to S	fresh	29 $8\frac{1}{2}$	63 chiefly cloudy, but no rain
15	S S W	ditto	29 $8\frac{1}{2}$	63 rain early, day chiefly cloudy
16	S W	strong	29 6	64 a great deal of rain, some thund. and lightning
17	W	ditto	29 7	61 chiefly cloudy, with several showers
18	S W	little	29 $7\frac{1}{2}$	60 fair morning, missing afternoon
19	S S W	ditto	29 $6\frac{1}{4}$	62 an exceeding wet day
20	W	fresh	29 $6\frac{1}{4}$	63 bright morning, cloudy afternoon
21	W N W	little	29 $9\frac{1}{4}$	62 chiefly gloomy, with some bright intervals
22	W	ditto	29 $9\frac{1}{4}$	61 ditto
23	N	ditto	29 $9\frac{1}{2}$	61 clouds and sunshine alternately
24	N N W	ditto	29 $9\frac{1}{4}$	63 cloudy, little or no sun
25	W N W	ditto	29 $9\frac{1}{2}$	59 a very bright fine day
26	ditto		29 $9\frac{1}{2}$	60 chiefly cloudy, but little sun
27	S E	ditto	29 $8\frac{3}{4}$	60 ditto, some trifling rain
28	ditto		29 8	57 chiefly bright, a very fine day
29	S S W	ditto	29 $5\frac{1}{2}$	60 very wet till eleven, bright day after
30	W S W	ditto	29 $5\frac{1}{4}$	61 chiefly cloudy, some little rain
31	S W	ditto	29 $5\frac{3}{4}$	59 an exceeding fine bright day

Bill of Mortality from June 24, to June 29, 1777.

Christened.		Buried.			
Males	691	Males	864	2 and 5	194
Females	694	Females	799	5 and 10	77
				10 and 20	66
				20 and 30	133
				30 and 40	146
				40 and 50	126
				50 and 60	126
				60 and 70	84
				70 and 80	78
				80 and 90	33
				90 and 100	2

Whereof have died under two years old 598

Peck Loaf 2s. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d

T H E

Gentleman's Magazine;

For J U L Y, 1777.

DEBATE in the House of Lords, on Lord Chatham's Motion for an Address to his Majesty, relative to the American War. Continued from p. 255.



THE D. of G—f—t—n observed, that if any thing were wanting to corroborate the contents of the Petition which had just been read, (see page 255) it was the examination of Mr. Penn, the day it was entered on their Lordships Journals. That gentleman, by birth an Englishman, unconnected with party, Governor of the wealthiest and most populous province on the whole American continent, resident in the very city where the Congress, the framers of this petition, then actually deliberated and determined; acquainted personally with almost every single member of that Congress; well acquainted with the state and disposition of the people under his government; and well informed respecting the state and disposition of every other government on the British American continent: this gentleman, without any temptation or bias on his mind but what might be supposed to operate against America, not in its favour; this gentleman came to their Lordships bar, and corroborated, nay, according to the interpretation of the noble Earl who spoke last, went much farther, and contradicted, upon his oath, the most distant idea of any notions of independence whatever in the Congress. On the contrary, he affirmed, from his *own knowledge*, that no such design was thought of or framed within his own government, nor, by what he could learn, by any other, either in Congress or elsewhere, with the general exception of a few factious, violent, rash, or ambitious individuals, the well-

known appendages of all civil commotions. His Grace observed likewise on a part of that gentleman's evidence, which, unhappily for this country, was equally disregarded, and equally disbelieved, by those who ought to have taken care to be better informed; that was, the general unanimity of the people, and their great strength and resources. The day that Petition was dismissed without hearing and redress, the day that gentleman's evidence was disregarded, is the epoch of our present impending misfortunes. Independence only existed in the brains and speeches of a few individuals here, who had the influence and art to make themselves believed and obeyed. When, therefore, the Congress and people of America found themselves neglected by their Sovereign; despised, maligned, and trampled on, by Parliament; and unconditional submission or independence made the only alternative; that, says his Grace, has been the date of the ruin which now seems ready to burst on us. I laboured all I could at the time to soften the rigour of Administration; I intreated, I supplicated; I followed even that refusal with another supplication, to know the force we had to contend with; at least, to know the force we were ourselves able to send, or had sent, against the Colonies. Failing in both supplications, and prevented by a very indifferent state of health, I was compelled to quit town before that most cruel and impolitic measure, the Prohibitory Act, was passed. If any-thing remained undone, that measure completed the business. I do assure your Lordships, that nothing but the pressing necessity of immediately coming to some sudden resolution, which may lead to conciliation, could have induced me to trouble your Lordships this day, particularly in my present state of health. My spirit is, I hope, active, and my inclinations warm, in
the

the interests of my country, though they inhabit a very shattered, weakly constitution: but I do assure your Lordships, as long as I have a leg to stand upon, I shall continue to come down, day after day, to this House, whenever an occasion, such as the present, offers, and supplicate and intreat your Lordships, as I do now, that you will agree to some measures of conciliation, which may deprecate that approaching destruction which seems to await us on every side. Before I sit down, I cannot help observing to your Lordships, how ripe the nation seems for destruction; if people may judge from what we hear in private companies, in current conversations, and in print. Publications of a very extraordinary and alarming nature indeed daily make their appearance; such, I will venture to affirm, as have not seen the light for forty years before. I do not chuse to descend to particulars. When doctrines subversive of the constitution, and condemning that celebrated æra which established it on its present footing, are promulged by persons, who, from their situations, are entrusted with the education of our noble youth, of children of family and fortune, it may produce very bad consequences; but when we go a step higher, and find a person, who, from his offices and public stations, is entrusted with the care and education of the immediate Royal Family, with the instruction of the very persons who, by their birth and relation to the throne, may be called to reign over us, controverting the justice of the Revolution, or reprobating the principles which gave birth to it, your Lordships will agree with me, that it is a most alarming circumstance, and will account why *some persons* were not thought fit for discharging a trust of so high and important a nature.

The Archbishop of York. I find myself alluded to by something which has just fallen from the noble Duke who spoke last. The discourse alluded to I acknowledge to be mine; and am ready to affirm and prove that it contains nothing but the truth. (See p. 334.) I thought that no time could be more proper to defend the constitution, than when it was attacked by factious men and factious principles. I never said any thing against the Revolution. What I advanced was in defence of the constitution, which I am ready to support at any risk;

and, as a proof, I appeal to my words. I maintained, in the publication alluded to, that a resistance against law was unjustifiable: I am ready to abide by it still, that government, founded in law, is entitled to demand and exact obedience. I might well expect this kind of treatment from faction. I might surely look for calumnies and detraction, for daring to oppose such as would employ a good principle in effecting purposes very different from those they venture to avow. The noble Duke is a Whig; but I say he knows not what Whiggism is. I am ready to stand the test of any enquiry, either into my conduct or opinions; and to maintain them against every attempt which may be made to controvert or misrepresent them.

The Duke of Grafton said, he did not know how directly to take notice of what fell from the Right Rev. Prelate, as it was disorderly to take notice of any thing personal in debate relative to publications, or any expressions which passed at a former debate. However, as the Right Rev. Prelate had owned the publication, and avowed himself to be the author, he looked upon himself at liberty to take notice of the publication itself, without any reference to the author as a member of that House. He said, perhaps he might be ignorant of the true principles of Whiggism; but whether he was, or was not, he would accept the Rev. Prelate's offer, and prove, that the publication contained several propositions, which, if true, were directly repugnant to the spirit and system of government recognized at the Revolution. Even according to his own explanation, a government of law included every species and kind of government whatever, both as to its frame and exercise.

The Archbishop of York replied with great warmth. He said, he was ready to face all consequences, to have his opinions enquired into, and to defend them. He called on his Grace to make good his assertions; and assured him he was willing to meet him on the fair ground of argument, whenever the matter came to be considered in a debatable shape. He made no doubt but his honesty and sincerity had created him many enemies: he would not, however, be frightened from his duty by any threats; nor would he sacrifice his opinion, nor submit to be dictated to by the proudest peer in the land.

The Duke of Grafton disclaimed any personal allusion: he merely considered the publication as utterly inconsistent with the doctrines on which our present establishment was built. He trusted very little to his own judgment in the matter; but referred the Rev. Prelate to the writings of Hoadley (Bishop of Winchester), and some other eminent divines, who maintained doctrines of a very different complexion from those avowed by the Right Rev. Prelate.

The Bishop of Peterborough, by rising, interrupted the altercation between the noble Duke and the most Rev. Prelate. He recognized the facts, and supported the deductions drawn from them by the noble Duke, and imputed the whole of our present misfortunes to two circumstances equally tending to the same point; that is, supposing two things equally ill founded and contradictory, that the Colonies meant independency from the beginning, and that a very considerable part of the people of America were friendly to Government, and wish to pay that species of obedience which the British Legislature contend for. It was certainly the business of Administration to persuade Parliament and the Public at large into the truth of both these contradictory propositions; because, if, in the first instance, the Colonies meant nothing but independency, not a redress of grievances, the conduct of those in power was perfectly justifiable, unless we abandoned America entirely: if, in the other, a very considerable and powerful part of the people disapproved of the conduct of those who wished to carry matters to extremity, it followed of course, that America was still worth contending for; because great numbers there were ready and willing to co-operate in the restoration of legal government, and a return to constitutional obedience. Both these propositions, he said, were well known to be repugnant to the true state and real disposition of the people of America. Experience had since amply proved the contrary; the well-authenticated important paper now read from the Journals proved it; the examination alluded to, taken at their Lordships bar from the most indisputable authority, shewed it beyond question. In considering the subject, he should always take it up on that narrow, but true ground, That America never aimed at independency, till she

was compelled to it by our harsh conduct; and that she is at least unanimous in one thing, never to submit to unconditional claims of the British Legislature. What then, my Lords, will be the probable consequences of the unnatural contest, take the matter either way? Supposing that you should meet with no opposition but from the Americans in effecting your ultimate purposes; if America is unanimous in her notions of independence, or if she be divided, you must reduce her by the sword. The conquest will cost us dear; it will considerably add to the millions we have already contracted. Well, suppose us in possession of this country, it is impossible that we can expect to be immediately repaid, or suddenly grow rich. The very contrary will be the case; you will possess yourself of a country ruined and depopulated. You will find your strength wasted, your treasures exhausted, and the very conquest, instead of recruiting one, or replenishing the other, will call for new exertions. You will require a considerable military force to secure the obedience of those you have reduced. Slavery must be ensured by a standing army; and, allowing that we had strength, vigour, and internal resources, to bear us through all this, we still lie at the mercy of France, who may at that very instant think fit to pull off the mask, and drive us to the necessity of defending ourselves, and of trying whether we were equal to the task of making a fresh conquest of our Colonies in America. His Lordship spoke very pathetically on the melancholy prospects which presented themselves on every side but that of conciliation. He lamented the eventual loss of America; the decay of our trade, in consequence of that loss; and the inevitable destruction which must follow a war, the professed object of which is the total ruin and subjugation of the party we are contending with.

Lord Lyttelton controverted almost every thing urged by the three noble Lords who spoke in favour of the motion. He directed his attention first to the motion and the noble Lord who made it. He acknowledged the eminent services which his Lordship had performed for his country; and said, whatever notice the motion itself was deserving of, the moderate terms it offered, and the remarkable coolness and decorum in which the arguments

in support of it were urged, called for candour and moderation on his part. He seemed much surprized at the timid, despondent tone affected by the noble Earl, in relation to the conduct and ultimate views of foreign powers, whose fire, spirit, and zeal for the honour and dignity of his country, had carried terror and conquest among the surrounding nations. He asked his Lordship, Whether he could reconcile it to his former conduct, to hold terrors out from the resistance we might meet in pursuing and asserting our undoubted rights, either from America or elsewhere? He remembered the time, when the noble Lord held a different language,---when he inspired the nation with the most exalted and heroic ideas,---when he called upon the people to assert their honour, and do themselves justice, though every power in Europe should combine against them. His Lordship next turned to the state of America; the anarchy that at present prevails there; the acts of violence, treachery, cruelty, and injustice, that are daily committed in that country by our rebellious subjects upon their loyal and dutiful brethren, merely because they would not join in their diabolical schemes of overthrowing all just and legal government; the laws trampled upon; her courts of justice shut; government dissolved; magistrates imprisoned or banished; the faithful and obedient part of the people oppressed, despoiled of their property, suffering in dungeons, or obliged to fly their native land! He observed, that to all the horrors of war the rebels had added the brutality of savages and the treachery of cowards. These were the persons, and this was the cause, some of their Lordships thought fit to espouse and defend. His Lordship reminded his opponents of their predictions concerning the conduct of France, and their repeated assertions that America had never any thoughts of independence. Experience had verified the language of Administration on both these points. The noble Lord who made the motion laughed at the absurdity of such an idea as no interference on the part of France; and the Congress have long since declared the united Colonies independent states. The other noble Lords on the same side denied the least probability of any such event; and pledged themselves, if it should ever happen, that they would be the first and most zealous in

endeavouring to compel them to a return of their duty. The event has actually taken place, and what is their conduct? Instead of recommending vigorous measures, instead of supporting spirited and decisive exertions of our whole strength, we are told that France does not mean to interfere; but lest she should, it is now proposed to open a treaty with declared rebels. Our rights are to be abandoned or conceded, lest France should go to war when our strength and resources are weakened and exhausted. This is, surely, strange language, and equally pusillanimous as unworthy the attention of this House. France, I am satisfied from my own knowledge, is neither able nor willing to go to war; and though she were, I trust we are prepared to meet any foreign enemy whatever. Let us turn our eyes to the state of our respective finances, and we may be enabled to judge, in some measure of the respective abilities of both countries. Let us reflect on the ease and expedition five millions were borrowed in a nation said to be verging towards ruin. I will venture to say, that a similar offer would not produce the tenth part of the sum in France. Does this accord with the lamentable picture drawn by the noble Duke, and the terrors suspended over our heads by the Right Rev. Prelate? Merchants and men in trade, however friendly to Government, seldom trust their property to precarious security. In those transactions they pay a constant attention to two objects, advantage and security. They are, of all men, the most cautious of disposing, or trusting their money out of their hands; and know best to lay it out where it promises profit, properly secured. This unbounded credit is seldom a forerunner of a bankrupt government, or empty exchequer. His Lordship next answered that part of the noble Duke's argument in respect of the petition from the Congress, and the evidence given by Mr. Penn. He insisted that the former was the effect of mere hypocrisy, and the latter, to his own knowledge, far from being supported by truth. But, supposing the former was serious, what did it import? An appeal from the Parliament to his Majesty, and an endeavour to detach him from his Parliament by an abuse of his Ministers. As a proof that the Congress never meant to submit to the supremacy of Parliament,

at

at the very time they sent the petition alluded to, they made the most daring and inflammatory appeal to the whole Irish nation, and invited them to make a common cause with them in resisting the legislative controuling power of the British Parliament over all the dominions of the British Crown. His Lordship imputed the present state of public affairs to the backwardness and mistaken lenity of Ministers in the early stages of the contest. He reminded their Lordships of the part he took, and how frequently he pressed Administration on the subject. He was confident, if vigorous measures had been adopted earlier, that the rebellious Colonies would now have been in a state of peace and obedience; and repeated, he said, what he had frequently said before, that lenity, by its consequences, caused often greater acts of cruelty, than those which were at the time desisted from on account of their harshness. His Lordship spoke of the severe usage Colonel Campbell had suffered in an American dungeon, which led him again to repeat his charge of cruelty and timidity. He allowed that a trade was carried on by the rebels to some ports in France, but denied that it received any countenance or protection from that Court. They were private transactions, he said, which it would be difficult to prevent, and which had no origin but the spirit of mercantile adventure and motives of profit. His Lordship took great pains to shew that the measures of Government were popular; and to point out the abilities of the Minister who had so judiciously planned taxes that would scarcely be felt, and yet would be so very productive. He spoke of the country-gentlemen as supporting the present war almost unanimously; passed great encomiums on their consequence and integrity; and affirmed, that, while measures were thus strongly supported and approved of, both within and without doors, by such decisive and respectable majorities, we had every reason not only to expect an happy issue to the present rebellion, but that, if we should be interrupted by any power whatever, we were both able to defend ourselves, and make our enemies repent of their rashness. He observed on what fell from the noble Earl who spoke second in the debate, (Lord Gower,) relative to the loyal and dutiful disposition of great numbers of people in America, where they were

free to declare their sentiments, and not under the tyranny and despotism arising from anarchy and military government: he was certain that it was so, and he had himself lately received a letter to that purpose from a person on the spot; and many others of a like tenor, giving an account of the great numbers who came in under the proclamation, in order to claim the protection of the British government, or to offer their services in assisting to extinguish rebellion.

The Duke of Manchester opened his speech with observing on a passage in that of the noble Earl who spoke second, (Lord Gower,) what passed in a message between General Howe and Washington, to prove that independence alone was the grand object of the American rebellion; and that the treaty broke up merely because at the first preliminary Mr. Washington and the Congress refused to treat, unless the United Colonies should be considered as independent states. His Grace insisted that this circumstance proved nothing; the Congress were well aware that the Commissioners had no powers, but they were willing to try whether, though they were armed with no parliamentary powers, they might not be charged with private instructions. When the persons entrusted with the affair discovered the Commissioners had neither powers nor instructions, and no terms but those of unconditional submission to offer, they treated all propositions of that nature with indignation, and retained their offensive sentiments and resolutions as a matter of necessity. He censured the conduct of Administration, for holding out the idea of a commission, and afterwards holding it back, till America had taken the decided part she did; and observed with concern that France had acquired very singular advantages in trade and navigation since the commencement of the present civil war, and would continue to reap many more as long as it should last. He pursued the ideas of the Right Rev. Prelate who spoke on the same side, by proving that, in proportion as we grew weak or exhausted, from a waste of blood and treasure, France would recruit in every source, which might enable her to carry on a most vigorous war. He observed, that the noble Lord who spoke last had treated the commercial communication now carrying on between France and the British

till colonies as a mere desultory, under-hand trade, prosecuted by a few inconsiderable enterprizing individuals. He denied that to be the fact: he had the best and most authentic authority to assure their Lordships, and, if called upon, was willing to prove it, that it was a regular, open, and extensive commerce, daily encreasing. He had a list in his possession of several of the ships, the nature and value of the cargoes, the naval and military stores, with several other circumstances of a similar and corroborative nature. It was no trade carried on by connivance, in the dark, or in a corner, but in open day. If that was the case, he appealed to their Lordships, if there was one of them who, satisfied of the facts, did not think such a commerce, such a barter of commodities, in which a supply of military stores was included, was not treating the Colonies as an independent power, in the first instance; and was it not a breach of neutrality in the next, allowing the independency of America to be a fact not disputable. His Grace attributed, as well as the noble Duke and Rev. Prelate, the declaration of independency to have arisen chiefly from the contempt and neglect with which their Petition to the King had been treated by Parliament; from repeated refusals of redress in any form, or through any channel; and to the inflammatory addresses presented to the Throne previous to the session of Parliament in 1775. His Lordship pressed the propriety of the motion on several grounds; and predicted the happiest effects, should it be agreed to. It was not pretended that the present campaign would be decisive: indeed the contrary was already acknowledged. Taking the motion in that light, as neither prolonging the war, nor defeating the objects of the campaign, he begged leave to assure their Lordships, that an account of the success of this motion, reaching America, would more effectually tend to stop the further effusion of blood, and an attainment of what we were entitled to demand, or ought to wish to obtain, than any advantages we could possibly derive from the most successful exertion of our arms.

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN,
IN your last Gentleman's Magazine you published an account of the good effects Goose-Grass had lately

been known to have had in the Scurvy; you would oblige many of your readers, if, through the channel of your useful and entertaining work, you would insert, as soon as possible, What kind of scorbutic humours have yielded to this medicine? Whether the dry, scaly, leprous sort, or the other, or both, have been cured by this easy remedy? and Whether no ill effects to the health have happened after the sudden removal of the eruption? An answer to these queries will be esteemed a favour, by

S. A.

This address, though directed to the Editor, more particularly concerns our Correspondent, who communicated the discovery, to answer. He, we doubt not, will endeavour to collect such cases as have or may come within his knowledge; and as his desires are ardent to promote the use of so safe and sure a remedy as he persuades himself this common plant will afford, we shall endeavour to co-operate with him in extending the knowledge of its virtues to the utmost of our power; it is therefore our request that those who have been or may be induced to make the trial would favour us with a genuine account of its effects: that the public may be truly informed of its general way of operating.

RECIPE for the Scurvy, Leprosy, and all Disorders which derive their Origin from any Impurities of the Blood and Juices.

TAKE of the leaves of Male Speedwell four ounces; Bark of Elder, two ounces; Winter's Bark, three ounces; Angelica Root, sliced thin, half a pound; Comfrey Root, Fennel Root, of each (sliced) four ounces.

Boil these ingredients together in two gallons of soft water, over a slow fire, till one half is consumed; then strain off the decoction into a clean earthen pan, and let it stand all night to settle: in the morning carefully pour off the clear liquor from the sediment, and dissolve therein three pounds of treble-refined sugar, and two pounds of virgin honey, which are to be gently simmered into a thin syrup.

The dose is a large tea-cup full, night and morning, or rather, in some cases, morning, noon, and night; adding to each dose, at the time of taking it, a small tea-spoon full of the late celebrated Dr. Huxham's Essence of Antimony, which greatly heightens and improves the virtue of the medicine.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN,

I HAVE read your ingenious review of Rowley's Poems, and am happy to find your sentiments consonant with my own so far as concerns the intrinsic merit of the composition, but I am by no means satisfied as to its antiquity.

I always strongly suspected that Chatterton composed at least the whole versification of the Poems; and several circumstances to which I have lately adverted, much increase my suspicion.

Your correspondent, page 205, remarks, that in one of Chatterton's notes [Poems, p. 204] it is said that Rowley was a Yorkist, and as such satirized the Abbot of St. Godwyn's, who was a Lancastrian. But if Rowley was a Yorkist, it is very odd he should represent Edward IV. as a revengeful and inflexible tyrant, and his brother Gloucester as a yet more unrelenting character. A partizan of the house of York, if he had chosen for a subject the Death of Sir Charles Bawdin, would not have described Sir Charles as a hero "greater than a King," but rather have styled him, in the common language of courtiers, a traitor or a rebel. Contradictions of this kind could not occur in a true history, though they might easily escape the caution of a writer of a work of fiction. Among other extraordinary peculiarities of these Poems, this is one, That in an age when men were not fighting for liberty, but only to determine which tyrant they should serve, a Popish priest should write a number of fine verses animated with the *Attic* or *Spartan* spirit of freedom.

That Rowley might write two poems on one subject, viz. the Battle of Hastings, contradictory in sentiment, and different in incident, is indeed possible, but not likely: our old writers were not accustomed to these ambidexterous proceedings; but Chatterton, in his private correspondence, betrays at once a consciousness of literary abilities and an immorality of character well adapted to such purposes. "The Lord-Mayor," says he, "received me as politely as a citizen could: but the devil of the matter is, there is no money to be got on this side the question.—But he is a poor author who cannot write on both sides." This, however, is only probability; but we have positive proof: a most remarkable circumstance is related by the Editor, in his Introductory Account, which seems most strangely to have escaped the no-

tice of all who have thought this matter worthy a serious investigation.

"It should be observed (says he) that the Poem marked No. I. was given to Mr. Barret by Chatterton with the following title; Battle of Hastings, wrote by Turgot the Monk, a Saxon, in the tenth Century, and translated by Thomas Rowlie, Parish Priest of St. John in the City of Bristol, in the Year 1465.—The remainder of the Poem I have not been happy enough to meet with." Being afterwards pressed by Mr. Barret to produce any part of this Poem in the original hand-writing, he at last said that *he wrote* this Poem *HIMSELF for a friend*; but that he had another, the copy of an original by Rowley: and being then desired to produce that other Poem, he, after a considerable interval of time, brought to Mr. Barret the Poem marked No. II. as far as ver. 530 inclusive, with the following title; Battle of Hastings, by Turgotus, translated by Rowlie for W. Canynge, Esq." Here is a forgery acknowledged by the party concerned, whose acknowledgment renders the origin of the whole affair sufficiently obvious. He who could forge in one instance could forge in others; he who was capable of writing one piece was capable of writing the rest. The words are too positive to admit of evasion, "HE WROTE IT FOR A FRIEND." One should have thought a hint of this kind from Chatterton would have effectually prevented any person from placing future dependence on his veracity: but from what daily passes in the world, it seems as if people were really desirous of being deceived. When Chatterton told Mr. Barret that he had a copy of an original by Rowley, if he had really had one, what occasion was there for that considerable interval of time which elapsed before he produced it? As your correspondent, p. 205, remarks, here is an evident anachronism: Turgot is said to have written in the tenth century, which is more than half a century before the battle of Hastings. Mr. Warton, in his History of English Poetry, mentions a number of Saxon poets who wrote in Latin previous to the Conquest, but neither there, nor any where else in the course of my reading, have I met with any mention of this Turgot: he may have escaped my notice, but I shrewdly suspect he is a non-entity, or rather an existence of Chatterton's creation.

The few pieces in this Vol. said to have been written by Canynge are written precisely in the same manner with those attributed to Rowley; but if Rowley possessed a talent of writing melodiously unknown to his contemporaries, it is not easy to conceive how he could communicate that talent to his friend.

Much stress has been laid on the testimony of antiquaries, but I must own it weighs little with me: it is but matter of opinion; and, with all deference to the respectable gentlemen whose names have been mentioned on the occasion, it is well known that antiquaries are of all men most liable to deception: they conceive a favourite system, and find reasons to establish it where nobody else can discern any. The antique appearance of the writing and fabrication of the parchment are evidences which I think no person possessed of better would have produced: the appearance of antiquity may be given to writing just written; and Chatterton, who was a lawyer's clerk, had opportunity enough to procure old parchment, and must have been a fool indeed if he had written on new.

Much stress has been laid on Chatterton's youth as an insuperable objection to his capability of imposition. But youth does not always preclude the exertion of genius. Psalmnaazar, the pretended Formosan, by his own confession, when little more than sixteen, had formed the plan of his unparalleled imposture, and actually taken steps for carrying it into execution. Barratier, at nine years of age, was master of five languages, and in his eleventh year published a translation of a Hebrew book into French, with notes written by himself, of which it is said, that "they contain so many curious remarks and inquiries, out of the common road of learning, and afford so many instances of penetration, judgment, and accuracy, that the reader finds in every page some reason to persuade him that they cannot possibly be the work of a child, but of a man long accustomed to those studies, enlightened by reflection, and dexterous by long practice in the use of books*."

The Admirable Critchton had hardly attained the 20th year of his age when he had run through the whole circle of sciences, and could speak and write to perfection in ten different lan-

guages; but this was not all, for he had likewise improved himself to the utmost degree in riding, dancing, singing, and playing on all sorts of instruments†."—These are all instances of premature excellence, whose existence cannot be disputed; and what hinders but Chatterton might be such another?

Much stress is laid on Chatterton's having mentioned to Mr. Catcott the names of some pieces which he afterwards produced as Rowley's, viz. the *Tournament*, *Battle of Hastings*, &c. This is easily accounted for; Chatterton might have fixed on these as subjects on which he proposed to write, (as was evidently the case in the *Battle of Hastings*, No. I.) or he might have really found some rude plans or fragments of some old writer, of which he designed to make his own use.

Much stress is also laid on Canynge's will, which ordered such particular care of Rowley's MSS. But we are not told where this will exists, whether only among the papers discovered by Chatterton, or in some authentic record. By this will it was directed that "the mayor and chief magistrates of the city, attended by the town-clerk, with the minister and church-wardens of the parish, were annually to inspect these MSS. and see that every thing was carefully preserved; ordering, moreover, that AN ENTERTAINMENT SHOULD BE PROVIDED FOR THEM ON THE DAY WHEN THIS VISITATION SHOULD BE HELD‡."

This is, indeed, a very pompous affair: it is not very common for such honours to be conferred on the works of poets.—We are not informed whether this visitation was ever made, or, if ever, how often. It is natural to suppose that the good cheer on free-cost should sometimes induce the good people to attend; and, if they did attend, it is really something odd that so many magistrates and ministers should be illiterate or inattentive enough not to discover the value of these choice remains, but that the discovery should be reserved for the schoolboy Chatterton, after the schoolmaster his father had made covers for his scholars copy-books of the greater part of them.

But supposing Canynge's will to be genuine, and that certain MSS. of Rowley's were once in existence, there

* See his Life, by Dr. Sam. Johnson.

† Pennant's Tour, Part I. p. 296.

‡ Monthly Review for May, p. 323.

is no proof that the verses produced by Chatterton were transcribed from these MSS; on the contrary, it is highly probable they only gave him a hint for his imposture.

Mr. Catcott's two accounts of Chatterton in the Monthly Review of May last are not clear of inconsistency: "Chatterton," says he, in one place, "would never give any satisfactory account of what he possessed, but only from time to time, as his necessities obliged him, produced some transcripts from these originals; and it was with great difficulty, and some expence, I procured what I have." In another place he observes, that Chatterton, soon after he was acquainted with him, gave him readily and without reward the *Bristowe Tragedy*, *Rowley's Epitaph on Mr. Canynge's Grandfather*, and one or two more little pieces. In one place he allows that Chatterton had uncommon abilities and an uncommon taste for poetry, was a great proficient in heraldry, and very soon made himself acquainted with the old characters of the MSS. his father had left behind him, and as soon discovered their value. In another place he affects to think it absurd to suppose that "a lad of 15, bred at a charity-school, without the advantages of a classical education, afterwards hackney-writer to an attorney, and kept confined to his master's business, could at once start from his obscurity, commence a judge of coins, become acquainted with heraldry, &c."—which is neither more nor less than first positively asserting what he afterwards thinks it absurd even to suppose.

It has been repeatedly asserted that examination of the evidence in favour of the authenticity of the MSS. can only be made properly on the spot. I cannot conceive any reason for these obtrusive unrequested assertions, unless they were meant as dexterous precautionary manœuvres to preclude such kind of inquiries and observations as I have now been making. — As I before hinted, I have no wish to detract from the reputation of the Poems; on the contrary, I admire them greatly, but I believe them spurious, and am anxious to convince the public that they owe their existence to an impostor.

* * * *The Observations above will be further confirmed by various quotations from the Poems themselves, illustrated with such internal evidence as will render their forgery incontestible.*

The TRIAL of Mr. JOHN HORNE, July 4, before Lord Chief Justice MANSFIELD, for a Libel.

THERE were certain circumstances attending the conduct of this trial, which, by their singularity, render it memorable.

The special jury not attending, the plaintiff prayed a tales; and the officer of the court preparing, as usual, to draw the common jurors out of the box, was stoppt by the defendant, (who pleaded his own cause,) till the box was shut, and the names in it thoroughly shaken and mixed. This done, the business went on.

Mr. Buller opened the information, stating that it was an information filed by the Attorney General, against John Horne, clerk, for maliciously intending to stir up discontent among the King's subjects, by writing and publishing a seditious libel, charging the King's troops with inhumanly murdering our American fellow-subjects, at or near Lexington and Concord in the province of Massachusetts-bay, on the 19th of April, 1775, &c. This charge was repeated in two advertisements, one soliciting subscriptions for the widows and orphans of the slain; the other acknowledging the receipt and payment of certain monies for that purpose, inserted by order of Mr. Horne in the public papers.

Those advertisements being read in court, and Mr. Buller having concluded his opening speech, Mr. Horne addressed himself to the Judge, requesting his Lordship's decision concerning a point of practice in the proceedings of trials of this sort; and then turning to the jury, was beginning to speak, when the Judge acquainted him, that, with respect to the regularity of proceedings, the appeal should properly be to him.

Mr. Horne.] I was not going to address my argument or my objection to the jury. What I meant to say, with your Lordship's permission, was only to request their attention. I have observed, in all cases, when reference has been made to the Judge, as a matter for him to decide, the jury have been supposed out of court, though it might be proper for them particularly to attend to the reason of it. I therefore apply to the jury to engage their attention. When addressing himself to the Judge, he proceeded:

My Lord, I understand it is the usual

usual practice of the court, and I think I see the reason of it, that unless the defendant examines witnesses in his defence, the defendant's answer closes the pleadings, and the counsel for the prosecution makes no reply; but in the late trials of the printers, I observed, that Mr. Attorney-General claimed and exercised the direct contrary. It is, therefore, to submit my reasons against this claim and this exercise, that I now rise to entreat your Lordship's indulgence.

Ld. Mansfield. You are too early. Your objection should come, properly, when the Attorney-General rises to make a reply.

Mr. H. I did, indeed, expect some such answer from *him*. He, it is likely, may think it a part of the duty of his office to baffle me in every matter, and to take all the advantages he can, *whether fair or unfair*, to obtain a verdict against me; and therefore I was prepared. But, my Lord, with great submission—

Ld. Mansf. I will do thus far for you, Mr. Horne: if the defence you mean to make may in any manner depend on the knowledge of the point in question, whether the Attorney-General has or has not a right to reply, with Mr. Attorney's leave, I will hear you now, that you may know whether he has that right or no.

Mr. H. Your Lordship has in part suggested the reason of my request; but the justice of it remains for me to explain. It is not the mere acquiescence of the Attorney-General for which I contend, but it is for the reasonableness of the practice, and the certain and invariable establishment of it for the benefit of those for whom I am much more concerned than for my own safety. It is to his *right of replying* that I object.

Ld. Mansf. You may proceed.

Mr. H. The situation I am in being new to me, if I err I hope to be excused; but, my Lord, I do aver, and am certain not to be contradicted by your Lordship, that it is the established rule of the court, in trials of this kind, where the Attorney-General does *not* prosecute, if the evidence for the prosecution is not controverted by other evidence on the part of the defendant, the defendant's answer, by his counsel, closes the pleadings. This being invariably the practice, it must have obtained for some end, and that end must be supposed to have been the

best method of obtaining justice; if this is admitted, and I think it cannot *fairly* be denied, then, my Lord, I humbly hope your Lordship will allow, a contrary method must be intended for some other end, and that end must be *injustice*, or the conviction of the person accused by any means. Now, my Lord, as this practice, and the Attorney-General's exemption from it, are evidently contradictory, I humbly presume they cannot both stand. The privilege now contended for should, therefore, in reason be given up; for it would be injurious to suggest that the King, in whose name the Attorney-General prosecutes, should have any other end in the prosecution of his subject, than that of obtaining impartial justice; or, if it were possible to suppose any bias in the royal mind, it must be, that his subject should rather be found innocent than guilty; the very opposite to which is the case; if the best method of obtaining justice is rejected, and the very worst method adopted.

My Lord, I have heard your Lordship say, *in other cases*, that the rules and methods of proceeding are parts of the law of the land; and I have learnt from greater authority than any that now lives, that the methods and forms of justice are essential to justice itself; they are, my Lord, the tender parts of the law, calculated, solely, for the protection of the weak against the oppressions of the mighty, and against the encroachments now contended for by the Attorney-General.

My Lord, I am aware, that the exemption from the established practice in all other similar cases, I am now combating, is not a new claim. James the Second, my Lord, claimed the power of dispensing with the laws, and Ld. Chief Justice Herbert, and other Judges of that time, decided in his favour.—Judges are never wanting for state purposes—thank God for the glorious Revolution; which, for a season, put a check to that unconstitutional power, which, however, seems only to have lain dormant; and is now again revived under a different form. An exemption from the essential forms of law, is a departure from the law itself; and this is the power which the Attorney-General now claims. A thousand arguments might be adduced, my Lord, in support of the established practice of the court in ordinary cases, and I could spend the day

day in the recital; and yet, my Lord, to my great surprise and sorrow, when, in the late trial of the printers, the defendant's counsel contended for the established practice, your Lordship interfered hastily, and saved the Attorney-General the embarrassment of defending his exemption from it; and this your Lordship did by an absolute overbearing of the counsel, without even admitting one argument; by which the public were deprived of the advantages resulting from the full discussion of this unconstitutional claim, which he was much abler to have refuted than I can pretend to be. I shall therefore at present take up no more of your time on this objection, reserving what further I have to say, when I have heard the Attorney-General's answer, to which I shall insist on my right to reply.

Lord Mansf. There is no occasion for the Attorney-General to answer to the objection you have now made. I am *most clear* the Attorney-General has a right to reply, if he thinks fit; and I cannot deprive him of it. Neither is there any such rule in use to restrain a private prosecutor from replying, if any new matter arises that makes a reply necessary. I know of no law which says in any case a prosecutor may not reply; but for the saving of time, where there is no evidence to affect the defendant, and nothing to make a reply necessary, they do not do it; but if a question of law is started, they have a right to reply, for the sake of justice. Therefore I apprize Mr. Horne, that Mr. Attorney-General has a right to reply.

Mr. H. It is unhappy for me, like what happened to me before, if your Lordship will do the business of the Attorney-General for him. You take from me that advantage which you now give to him. You take from me that which by the practice of the Court I have a right to, and you give him that which by the practice of the Court he has no right to. I have no right to reply to the decision of the Judge, but to the Attorney-General—he is full of strong arguments—he smiles—he can prove the justice of his case himself, if there be any in it.

Lord Mansf. Sir—attend—The judgment I have given is in a clear case. Hearing the Attorney-General would only be a confirmation of what I have already said. Your reply to me is a motion to the Court, and if the suf-

fering him to reply is against law, it is an irregularity of trial for which the verdict will be set aside.

Mr. H. I have already suffered by your Lordship's directing me to remedies; the most fatal of all remedies is that which poisons the physic. Has your Lordship forgot?—I am sure you have not—I had the honour of being tried once before for a pretended libel, and before your Lordship—I am very patient under personal injuries—I never complained of the practices used against me on that trial, or the mistakes your Lordship made—Your Lordship told me then of remedies.

[The Attorney-General objected to this way of wandering from the business before the Court.]

Lord Mansf. If I remember right, you had your remedy there. It was found not to be actionable.

Mr. H. True, my Lord; but the remedy cost me near, if not quite, 200l.

Lord Mansf. There must be an end of going out of the cause, and you must behave properly.

Mr. H. I must surely behave properly.

Lord Mansf. The affair of Guildford is over. I tell you before-hand, it is out of my power to deprive the prosecutor of his right of replying, if he sees cause for it.

Mr. H. I am sure it is not wandering out of the cause. In answer to what fell from the Court I was going decently to shew your Lordship what in my own particular case I had suffered by a departure from the established practice. If the Attorney-General had still insisted on his claim, I should have known what to have said to him; but I must say, as I said before, if your Lordship is to do the Attorney-General's business for him, and so cut off my reply; and the Attorney-General is to get up and say, this is nothing to the cause;—between the Chief-Justice and the Attorney-General, what is a novice to do? The Attorn.-Gen. gets up and says I am going out of the cause. Your Lordship will shew some indulgence for my situation. I was going just to mention the instance that occurred in my own case; a case in which I suffered severely by your Lordship's mistaken direction. There was a bad, a false verdict. In that cause, I was told by my counsel, the first in this country, the words were not actionable; and tho' I could have proved the words sworn to

to were not spoken by me, yet I was told it was better to let those words go as proved, than to call for evidence to give the prosecutor a right to reply; therefore I suffered by that rule, which I now find by your Lordship, for the first time, is to be contradicted, tho' it has always been the practice, as I have been told, by all the counsel I ever applied to, and upon all the trials I ever attended. I have been a constant attendant upon your Lordship, and have gathered from your Lordship what I supposed the maxims of law. At Guildford your Lordship directed the jury to find a verdict, and said, if your direction was mistaken, I had a remedy, I need only appeal. I did appeal; but your Lordship knows a verdict carries costs, and though I set aside your verdict, it cost me, as I said before, near 200*l*. I intreat your Lordship not to prescribe remedies I know not how to take; I therefore beg to hear the Attorney-General's answer to my objection.

Lord Mansf. Go on with the trial.

Mr. H. I must hear no reason then — I must again be the sufferer.

Att.-Gen. Gentlemen of the Jury, there is nothing in this case, unless in the behaviour of the defendant, that can make it at all differ from the most ordinary case of a gross delinquent being brought before a Court of Justice. I certainly should not rise to take off, or to repel, the loose slander that has been scattered about, without being pointed to any one individual in particular; much less shall I take notice of that sort of slander, which, affecting to point itself, only disgraced itself in the manner of application: for my own part, I should think I was stooping exceedingly below the character and office I bear, were I to set myself to defend my own particular act from any aspersions that have been thrown upon me. It is the duty of my office to prosecute with integrity those who, according to the best of my judgment, I believe to be fair and proper objects of prosecution. It is the duty of my office, as far as I can govern that duty, to conduct the prosecution with the utmost clearness, and in the most direct manner; and if I have taken a part in this, or in any prosecution, that any man can fairly stand forth, in a manly stile, and challenge it directly and pointedly, let me be challenged, and let me be called upon to answer it; but to be told that I sit here ready to

take all manner of advantages, fair or unfair, against the delinquents whom I call into justice, is a sort of aspersion below refutation. Whether I am or not to reply in such a case as this, it is in this moment of it not so regular to speak of it; at present it is impossible to foresee, and when I consider the delinquency of the case, I cannot foresee there will be the slightest occasion to trouble you by way of reply; for of all plain and simple cases that ever I had occasion to lay before a Court of Justice, this is the plainest which I am going to state now.

This is an information brought against John Horne, for being the author and original publisher of this libel. The crime that I fix most upon, is that which I stated last; that he was the original publisher of this libel. It is in that respect that his crime differs most from those that have been called into justice before. The circumstance of his name being printed at the bottom of the libel, was an additional aggravation, because it seemed to imply a bolder insult upon the laws of this country; I say, it seemed to imply, because whilst that name lay hid behind the printers of the papers, the stoutest champion of sedition could not have defied the laws with greater security; for though it stood in capitals upon the front of many thousand pages, it was as inscrutable and impossible for me to follow, as if the name had not appeared upon the paper at all; for this reason I put it upon the publication chiefly, because that seems to be the only drift of the writer of the libel, for as a composition it is absolutely nothing. I mean not this by way of derogation from the talents of the ingenious gentleman, whose parts I have never heard so much of as I have done to day; he could have written better, but the very purpose was to make it ribaldry and trash; the intention being nothing more than to dare the laws, and to convey reproach and scandal, by asserting that the persons employed by Government were guilty of murder; and that the persons who employed them, consequently, were involved in the same guilt. What is the nature of the libel published? *King's Arms tavern*: during an adjournment (I don't mean to make an observation upon that part) a gentleman proposed a subscription should be entered into. This I conceive to be a device, not a very good one in point

point of invention, but to introduce that which follows: a subscription to be applied to the relief of the widows, orphans, and aged parents of our beloved American fellow-subjects, who, faithful to the character of Englishmen, preferring death to slavery, were, for that reason only, murdered by the King's troops, at or near Lexington and Concord, in the province of Massachusetts-bay, upon the 19th of April last.—Inhumanly murdered — murdered by the King's troops! What kind of palliation can there be (justification is absurd) for charging men with the crime of murder by a public reviler in a newspaper, who yet dares not stand forth as the accuser. Is that to be tolerated in a civilized country? Is it to be tolerated in a country where an orderly government prevails; to write against the transactions of that government, as if they were stained with all the crimes under heaven, and calculated for no earthly purpose but that of committing those crimes for the suppression of liberty, the only object for which government is, or ought to be, erected. A man must be an idiot, indeed, who does not perceive, that the maintaining of regular government is the true and the only means of maintaining liberty. Is it liberty to put the characters of persons under the tyrannous hand of anarchy? Is there a bye-stander that hears me now speak, who could boast of his liberty or his laws, if it were in the power of any man to revile his character, and charge him with an atrocious crime with impunity?—which is the question now simply suggested to you. This, therefore, is not to be defended, as far as I can foresee, by any kind of argument whatsoever. The nature of the libel is too gross to be commented upon: it does no honour to any body that has been concerned in making of it. I shall now content myself with proving the fact, and the conclusion to be made from that is obvious. It was my duty to lay it before you—it is your duty to judge of it. If you can be of opinion this licentiousness is fit to be tolerated, according to the old and established laws of this country, or if you are of opinion the fact is not proved, then in either case it will be your duty to acquit the defendant; but if you should be of a contrary opinion, and the fact should stand clear, then you will be constrained by your duty, and

the additional sanction of an oath, to find him guilty. I have no wish to know Mr. Horne; I have no wish to prosecute any one individual, nor have I been desired, if I had such a wish, to prosecute the defendant; and I hope I may add, that no measure could have compelled me to prosecute a man whom I myself had not thought guilty, notwithstanding what has been said upon the other side. My duty is done, by laying the matter before you, gentlemen. Your duty, I am sure, will be done, to your own honour, and the support of public justice, by the verdict you will give upon the occasion.

Thomas Wilson, being sworn, said, *he believed* the copies of the advertisements in question were the hand-writing of Mr. Horne; but declined swearing positively to that fact.

Henry Sampson Woodfall, being sworn, proved both the hand-writing and the publication. Being cross-examined by Mr. Horne, acknowledged, that Mr. Horne, in all the transactions they had ever been concerned in together, had desired to be given up, if ever he should be called upon so to do; and particularly in the present instance, he had called a witness to see him write the advertisement, and to see him deliver it as his act and deed*.

Mr. Horne produced a long list of papers, in which he had written animadversions relative to public affairs; and among other questions, asked, if he recollected the contents of the paper of May 3, 1775; Mr. Woodfall's answer was, No, Sir, *upon my soul*, I do not.

Being asked if he knew Mr. Lee? he said he did; he was agent for one of the colonies. Mr. H. Did you ever receive from him an account of the persons killed at Lexington. *Answer*, I really do not recollect. Mr. H. Did he ever tell you he had lodged an affidavit with the Lord Mayor of London. *Answer*, He did. Mr. H. When had you notice, for the first time, of a prosecution for the advertisements in question? *Ans*. About two years ago? Mr. H. Did that prosecution go on? *Ans*. No, I let judgment go by default. Mr. H. On the

* This question seems to have been put by Mr. Horne to Mr. Woodfall to invalidate the charge of the Attorney-General against him, as if he meant to lie concealed behind the printers, in order to escape the law.

first notice? *Ans.* Last January. Mr. H. You had notice two years ago, and were never called forward till last January? *Ans.* I think that was the month.

Mr. H. When was you applied to, or were you ever applied to, to be an evidence in this cause? *Ans.* I was not.

Mr. H. How came you then to be an evidence? *Ans.* Why, Sir, I heard if I could produce my author, matters might be better for me; and as you had no objection, I did of course declare what you had no desire I should conceal, and did produce that information to Messrs. Chamberlain and White, Solicitors of the Treasury.

Mr. H. Did you ever receive any letter or message from Sir Tho. Mills in your life? *Ans.* I have; a private letter. Mr. H. Did you ever receive any message not to publish any thing about Ld. M--fi--d's earldom. *Ans.* To the best of my recollection, I never did. Mr. H. Was you ever sent for by Lord Bute? *Ans.* No, Sir, I never was consulted by the higher powers.

(*To be continued.*)

MR. URBAN,

THE precipitate and violent counsels of the Scots, joined to the treacherous conduct of certain Americans, who honour themselves with the title of the King's friends, have brought this nation to the brink of ruin, by involving it in a most bloody and unnatural war with the colonies. Some interested and designing men, born beyond the Atlantick, willing to raise their fortunes by deceiving and flattering a weak and credulous Administration, laid such schemes of government relating to the colonies before our rulers, as they thought would be best accommodated to their arbitrary views of raising a large revenue in America. The Ministers were willingly led into these destructive measures, by men who were not able to put them in execution. The King's friends, upon trial, proved to be but a small part of the numerous inhabitants of that vast continent, which we are now endeavouring, though in vain, to conquer. The King's friends in America resemble the King's friends in Scotland, during the last rebellion. The good Archbishop Herring, in a letter * to Mr. Duncombe, assures him, that "of all the people who pretended to espouse the King's cause in Scot-

land, not one had exerted himself to prevent mischief, or at least very few, and that ineffectually."

In another letter * the same Archbishop speaks still more plainly of *the King's friends* in the north:

"Things in Scotland begin to look ill again, and Lord Loudon's weakness is almost a demonstration to me, *that the Scots at present are proving the truth of their national character, which, according to their own historians, is the blackest perfidy and savageness.*"

In the same letter this worthy Prelate adds, "Sir Arch. Grant told me, in November last, that the Scots were nine to one for King George. Pray God send the Duke safe again out of a country whose air breathes perfidiousness."

I will not offer to contrast the character of this truly amiable Archbishop of York, with any of the same, or another see; but sure I am, that Herring was the friend of virtue and humanity, and a true lover of liberty and his country.

As to those who are called the King's friends, whether English, Scots, or Americans, it must be granted to be an undeniable truth, that his Majesty's worst enemies could not have conducted his business, either here or in America, in a manner more shameful and ruinous than they have done.

Yours, &c.

The King and People's Friend.

MR. URBAN,

THE vicissitude of the seasons of late years, is a subject which has much excited me to inquire into the cause; and indeed is not unworthy the pen of the astronomer, the philosopher, and physician, who are interested in it.

There is a notion current in the world, (though formed, I am persuaded, on no true principle,) that the revolving earth has had a forced motion nearer the north pole, and that it has occasioned the variation of the winters cold in the spring, and the short duration of our summers, together with the sudden transition of heat and cold in the same hour. But this is a vague way of reasoning; and I should be obliged to any of your astronomical correspondents who will endeavour to solve this difficulty.

Pontoon, July 24, 1777.

F. Y.

* Dated Jan. 4, 1745-6.

* March 10, 1745-6.

An Account of the Navigable Canal now making from the several Coal-Mines in the Neighbourhood of Stourbridge and Dudley, to communicate with the Great Canal from the Trent to the Severn, near Stourton, in the County of Stafford. (See the annexed Plan.)

A Canal was first proposed, in the year 1767, from Stourbridge to the Canal (which was then making) from the Trent to the Severn, by the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Stamford, Thomas Foley, Esq; (now Lord Foley,) and John Hodgetts, Esq; and surveyed and planned by Mr. Whitworth, (at that time surveyor and draughtsman to Mr. Brindley,) but nothing further was done till the year 1775, when it was again taken up by the Rt. Hon. Lord Viscount Dudley and Ward and the gentlemen of Stourbridge and Dudley, and Mr. Whitworth was again called in to continue the survey, by several branches, to as many of the valuable coal-mines in that neighbourhood as possible, (some of which mines are more than *forty* feet thick of the finest coal in the world,) and an act was obtained for carrying the plan into execution, though not without great opposition from the coal-owners upon the Birmingham canal, and the owners of the mills upon the river Stour: the first because this canal would enable the coal-owners upon it to under-sell the others at market; and the latter upon account of the supposed loss of water to their mills, for which they had very little reason, for nearly all the water to supply the vast lockage (*which is much greater than any other in the kingdom for the same length of canal*) must be raised out of the mines by fire-engines, or collected in reservoirs in wet seasons, and retained till wanted, for in this high country in dry seasons there is not any running stream to be procured, yet the proprietors are so confident of success, and of a plentiful supply of water from their fire-engines and reservoirs, that the shares which originally cost 100l. are now worth 190l. and many have refused to sell at double the prime-cost.

Mr. URBAN,

I Here send you the Head and Reverse of a Medal or Coin of the Emperor Maximin (see Plate); what the Reverse alludes to I cannot pretend to determine—the figure, whether male or female, is naked, save something wrapt round the middle—the letter between

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the P and R is not plain, no more are the letters which follow. This ancient Coin or Medal was lately dug up, with many more, in a garden at Portchester, a few miles from hence. If agreeable to you to insert this, with the figures I have sent, it may induce some of your learned correspondents to acquaint the public on what occasion it was struck. I am, Sir,

Portsmouth-Common. Yours, &c.

A. W.

Mr. URBAN,

I Would wish to inform your correspondent F. P. of his mistake in your May Magazine, p. 211, where he says, The Hoopoe does not measure nineteen inches in breadth, and that it has only eight feathers in the tail. In regard to the first, we have the authority of Willoughby, who is reputed very accurate, as well as Mr. Pennant; and I can assure you, that I have a specimen now by me (the breadth of which I formerly noted) that measures above eighteen inches from tip to tip of the wings when extended, which inclines me to believe that others may measure an inch more.—I must apprize him, likewise, that the male bird is smaller than the female, which first his bird might have been, or a young one.—As to the tail, I can certainly inform him that it does consist of ten feathers; at least it is so in three perfect specimens I have now by me, as also in a fourth, of which I have the wings and tail only; and, further, altho' I have been conversant in ornithology more than a dozen years, I have never met with *any* bird that had fewer than ten tail feathers, though it is usual for many to have more.

In respect to Mr. Pennant—much praise is due to him for eradicating very many errors in every class of Zoology, which the perusal of his works will shew: besides, he must have had good opportunities of seeing and examining the Hoopoe, as it frequently pays us a visit;—I say frequently, as of my own knowledge I can point out eight or ten instances of this bird's being shot in England, having three in my own cabinet; two of these were shot near Dover, the other in Surry.

I mean by the above to set your correspondent right, who, I am afraid, has been led into the error by some defective lusus or mutilated specimen.

J. L.

MEM —Good drawings of the bird may be seen in the last vol. of Edwards's

wards's Gleanings, plate 345—Will. Ornith. plate 24—Olina's Uccellicra, plate 36—(from which Willoughby has copied his)—in both editions of the British Zoology—as well as in other books of inferior note.

Mr. URBAN,

IN addition to some former animadversions upon Mr. Pennant's second part of "A Tour in Scotland, 1772," [See *Gent. Mag.* for Feb. p. 71.] give me leave to offer the following to his consideration. In page 34 he notices a "History of the World in folio, with wooden plates by Michael Wolgemut and William Pleydenwurff," in Lord Breadalbanes's library at Taymouth. This curious work is registered by Maittaire in his "Annales Typographici," [*Tomi primi parte posteriori*. p. 557. *Amst.* 1733.] and evidently appears to be no other than the famous Nuremberg Chronicle, printed in 1493; which has escaped the observation of our ingenious traveller, who has been also much too hasty in his representation of the acquisition of an English peerage by the celebrated James Hay, earl of Carlisle. At page 84 Camden's "Annals" are referred to as authorizing our traveller to say, that King James the First "*without any patent* or external ceremony, but by his mere royal *fiat*," conferred on him this honour. Mere inattention to Camden's words has surely occasioned this gross mistake. His words are these: "*sine ullâ externâ ceremoniâ, traditione literarum patentium, sub magno Angliæ sigillo*," &c. Mr. Pennant plainly connects the word "*sine*" with "*traditione*," as well as with "*ceremonia*," intirely contrary to the sense of Camden; as he will, I doubt not, be thoroughly convinced, if he will but give himself the trouble once more to inspect the passage referred to.

In p. 7, 8, he has inserted the earl of Argyle's latin epitaph on himself with an English translation; both of which are printed far more correctly in p. 11, 12, of Monteith's "Further collection of funeral Inscriptions over Scotland: Edinb. 1713." 8vo. In p. 57 Dryden's translation of Pitcairn's elegant epitaph on the Earl of Dundee is most inaccurately printed; as will appear by recurring to his second volume of "Original Poems and Translations: Lond. 1743." The beautiful lines from Spenser's Mother Hub-

bard's Tale are also incorrectly given in p. 80. ANTIQUARIUS.

P. S. The truly ingenious Editor of Archbishop Herring's Letters will excuse me for taking this opportunity of adding some remarks to those inserted in p. 210 of your May Magazine. In p. v. of his Preface, Swift's correspondence is said to have been conveyed to the press by his great nephew; whereas the father of the editor was the Dean's cousin german only, as appears by the pedigree of the Swift family occurring in the 23d. volume of his Works, 8vo. In p. vii. the Archbishop's pulpit discourses are justly celebrated; and, in my opinion, few passages in any writer can be produced of superior elegance both in sentiment and language to that, in his Sermon before the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, describing the "iniquity of the Roman Church in shutting up the Holy Scriptures in an unknown tongue." In p. 5 of his Letters, the pamphlet, with which he is "exceedingly pleased," was most probably Mr. Balguy's first part of "The Foundation of moral goodness: or a further Inquiry into the original of our idea of Virtue;" which was published in the same year in which this Letter was written. In p. 20, *note*, l. 4, should we not for "*sister*" read "*niece*"? In p. 32, 33, we should read, in exact arrangement, "Cibber, Philips, Thomson, Young." The *note* in p. 130 reminds me of a memorable passage in a note on John xiii, 15, in the *first* edition of Dr. Doddridge's "Family Expositor"; wherein "this bishop of the Moravians" is characterized as "the pious and worthy Count Zinzendorf, that Moses of our Age". The worthy author, however, in the subsequent editions of his excellent Work, saw good reason to omit this extraordinary eulogy.

* * * The above paper was omitted in our last solely for want of room.

Particulars of the Life and Writings of Dr. Delany. (See the Request in our last, p. 261.)

AN admirable character of this able and ingenious divine was drawn by Dr. Swift, in 1730; by which it appears that he was early in life distinguished by Sir Constantine Phipps (to whom he was chaplain). He was long the confidential friend of the Dean, whose esteem for him, which

continued

continued during life, is evident throughout his miscellanies; particularly in the elegant verses addressed to him, *Nov. 10, 1718.* He was then one of the Senior Fellows of *Trinity College, Dublin*: and, as a tutor, his reputation stood so high, that he was supposed to have been in the receipt of between six and seven hundred pounds a year from his pupils only. At this period, his intimacy and connexion with the Dean and his friends, who were chiefly Tories, was an impediment to his promotion, and prevented his obtaining a dispensation to hold his fellowship along with the rectory of *St. John's, in Dublin*, to which, in the year 1725, he had been presented by the Chapter of *Christ Church*. This obstacle was thrown in his way by Archbishop *Boulter*; to whom he was afterwards reconciled, and, as *Faulkner* asserts, paid as much court to him, as he had formerly done to the Dean. About the year 1726, or 1727, he gave up his emoluments in the university for a small northern living, and the chancellorship of *Christ Church*; to which Lord *Carteret* added, in 1730, a prebend of *St. Patrick's*, making in the whole about a third part of his former income; yet Lord *Carteret* was exclaimed against for having partially favoured this high-church-man*. In 1729, Dr. *Delany* began a curious political paper, called "The Tribune," of which about twenty numbers appear to have been published: and his elegant pen may be traced among the anonymous assistants in the letters of *Hibernicus*. In August, 1732, the Duchess of *Queensberry* mentions Dr. *Delany's* having taken "a great fortune" from *England*; supposed to be Mrs. *Pendarves*: but in this particular there is some difficulty in reconciling the several contradictory accounts; for we have not only a letter with that lady's signature, *Sept. 2. 1736*; but Mr. *Faulkner* tells us, she was married some years after *November 1735*.—In 1732-3, the Doctor gave twenty pounds a year to be distributed among the students in *Dublin* university; and was

afterwards made Chancellor of *St. Patrick's* (under which title he is honourably distinguished in Dr. *Swift's* will): he was also promoted to the deanry of *Down*; in which station he died, *May 7, 1768*. His poetical merit is sufficiently established by the specimens in *Swift's* Supplem.;—his zeal for the reputation of Dr. *Swift*, by his elegant "Observations upon Lord *Orrery's* Remarks," &c. published by him, in 1754, under the signature of *J. R.* and by the letter mentioned at the close of this paper;—his abilities as a controversialist, by "The Doctrine of Abstinence from blood defended," &c. 1734; as a philosopher and a divine, by three volumes, under the title of "Revelation examined with Candour, by a professed Friend to an honest Freedom of Thought in religious Enquiries;" by Fifteen Sermons on the Social Duties, in 1744, re-printed in 1750, under the title of "Twenty Sermons upon Social Duties, and their opposite Vices. To which is added, an Essay towards evidencing the Divine Original of Tythes, which the Author considers as a Species of Social Duties;" by Sixteen other Sermons "upon Doctrines and Duties more peculiarly Christian, and against the reigning Vanities of the Age, 1754;" by "Reflections upon Polygamy, and the encouragement given to that Practice in the Scriptures of the Old Testament, by *Phileleutherus Dublinensis*," a second edition of which was published in 1759, "with a Preface, in which the main objection against the work is obviated, and the author's views in publishing it at this time accounted for;" by "An Historical Account of the Life and Reign of *David*, King of *Israel*," in 2 volumes, 1740; and by "An humble Apology for Christian Orthodoxy, 1761," 8vo.—The Dedication to the 15 Sermons (dated *Feb. 23, 1743*, and addressed to the Lady *Grace* the first Viscountess *Carteret* and Countess *Granville*) contains so picturesque a description of himself, that we cannot but be tempted to transcribe a part of it: "The Author of these Discourses pretends not to acquit himself of ambition: he hath, perhaps, as strong a bias of original guilt, that way, as any mortal: but the truth is, it was early checked, and intirely turned from all hope or prospect of preferment, to the sole view of endeavouring to deserve it. In this situation he was found by

* See Mr. *Amory's* Life of *John Bun- cle*. This eccentric writer assures us, that he heard Dr. *Delany*, in a 30th of *January* Sermon, at *Christ Church, Dublin*, before the Duke of *Devonshire*, in 1737, "give a picture of a man as like *Charles* the First, as *Phalaris* was to the apostle *St. John*."

your son, near twenty years ago, in an honourable obscurity; and drawn thence, with some distinction (though without any suit or solicitation on his side), a little more into the light, at least into the hurry of the world; where he hath continued to this day—unhonoured, indeed, but (I thank God) unrepurchased, and (what is, perhaps, matter of more vexation than vanity) not unenvied; though he stood in no man's way, nor was rival to any mortal, during that whole time, either for wealth, preferment, or power. He had been long before this a constant preacher: nor did his natural vehemence allow him to be indolent, or uninterested, in what he delivered. His condition of life, and the circumstances of some particular friends, led him early to the consideration of almost all the following subjects; and a thousand subsequent occasions drew him frequently into repeated reconsideration of them: so that what he now presumes to present to your Ladyship are, very truly, the first fruits of his early labour, and unwearied zeal in the service of religion."

Mr. *Deane Swift*, having in his "Essay" taken several occasions of censuring Dr. *Delany's* "Observations," received this spirited reply; "Sir, I knew Dr. *Swift* fifty times better than you did. At least, I had ninety-nine in a hundred opportunities more than you had of knowing his thoughts in relation to his works. And I verily think there are few things he ever wrote, that he did not wish to be published at one time or other. This was the most conspicuous infirmity in his composition, if it may be called an infirmity." *Letter to Mr. Swift*, p. 16.

Mr. URBAN,

AS the characters of eminent men make a pleasing part of your agreeable miscellany, the following sketches, printed for private use, but never published, will, I hope, be favourably received.

Yours, &c. J. N.

SAMUEL CLARKE, D.D.

Rector of St. James', Westminster: in each several part of useful knowledge and critical learning, perhaps without a superior; in all united, certainly without an equal: in his Works, the best defender of religion; in his practice, the greatest ornament to it: in his conversation, communicative;

and in an uncommon manner instructive: in his preaching and writings, strong, clear, and calm: in his life, high in the esteem of the wise, the good, and the great: in his death, lamented by every friend to learning, truth, and virtue. He died in the fifty-fourth year of his age, 17 May, MDCCXXIX.

Translation of an Epitaph in Hinkley Church, Leicestershire.

Here lieth

"JOHN ONEBY, Esquire, Counsellor at Law;

Himself

(if Virtue and fine Accomplishments may claim a Pyramid)
his own best Monument.

He married

EMETT, Daughter of Humphry Byard, Gentleman;

by whom he had Five Children,

* ELIZABETH, DOROTHY, EMETT, MARY,

and JOHN, his only Son.

Elizabeth he joined in Marriage to Benjamin King, Gentleman.

Dorothy to Ezekiel Wright, Bachelor in Divinity.

Emett to Richard Mason, Doctor in Divinity.

Mary to Thomas Stavely, Counsellor at Law.

(Perhaps ingeniously designing, as he had united all the Arts in himself, to continue the Alliance to his Family.)

Lastly, his Son John

was married to Mabell, of the illustrious House of Ashby.

At length, the good old Man,

when he had supported a Life long and fruitful,

to God, his Country, and Family;
as if tired and heavy laden with Years,
as the Autumn with Crops,

died at Eighty,

on the 6th of February A. D. 1662."

Mr. URBAN,

A Very short answer will be necessary to the letter signed *Chirurgus*, in your last Magazine. The operation of puncturing the bladder per anum was successful by Dr. Hamilton. It has been so several times since; was first

* The good old Counsellor thus humourously characterised his daughters:

My pious daughter *Bess*,

My politic daughter *Doll*,

My pretty daughter *Pemm*,

My flattering daughter *Moll*.

mentioned

mentioned by Monsieur Pouteau, in his *Melanges de Chirurgie*. The wounding of the *vesiculæ seminales* in ONE instance, might have happened in the lateral operation for the stone, and has done so more than ONCE; but has that been an invincible objection to *that* operation? No, I undertake to answer and prove, in respect to the puncture of the perinæum, and above the os pubis; I insist it is more difficult and dangerous to perform either: in *one* (the former) it is both; in the other, there is, besides the chance of not puncturing the bladder, the *exit* of the urine to be considered, which has and always will be an objection that cannot be removed or alleviated.—When the gentleman who tells us of the operation being performed by an *eminent surgeon, a good anatomist, at a great and public hospital*, names by whom and where this operation was performed, a further answer, signed by the name of the person who writes this, will be given; in the mean while, if he reads and understands *French*, let him read POUTEAU'S *Melanges de Chirurgie*; if he does not, let him read Miles's *Surgery*, *last edition*.

Amicus Chirurgorum Artis.

Mr. URBAN,

AN "Objector to the Authenticity of Rowley's Poems," in your May Magazine, p. 206, among other cavils (as they seem to me), has the following on this line of the *Battle of Hastings*, p. 251,

"Hie in air the Conqueror's arrow
wynged his flight:"

"All that know any-thing of these matters, know, that the execution is by shooting nearly point-blank; arrows, for want of weight, not being able to act in the direction of bombs. A picture of the Conqueror's shooting up into the air in battle would be ridiculous."—In answer to this, I would beg the writer to recollect many passages in the ancient Greek and Latin poets, where flights of arrows are said to darken the sun, &c. which they could not do, if they were shot only point-blank: and those who at present "know" *most* "of these matters," such of our officers as have been engaged with the savage Indians, at Manilla in particular, will inform him, that nothing is now more usual with them in battle, than shooting their arrows (especially at a distance) "up into the air" at a venture, which, being

large and heavy, and acquiring weight by their fall, are formidable weapons, and, lighting on the head, seldom fail to do execution.

Yours,

CRITO.

Mr. URBAN,

THAT inventions fluctuate like fashions, and that succeeding inventors often run away with all the merit of the first, may be learnt from your own useful register, Vol. VI. p. 488.

"Aug. 24, 1736, died Mr. Feild, a great distiller in Whitecross-street. He was remarkable for being drove about town in a vehicle contrived by himself, the body representing a chariot, but went only on two wheels, and was drawn by one horse, drove by a black: the door was behind."

So that Mr. Moore was not the first projector of the two-wheeled coach, though he might vary the execution somewhat.

D.

Mr. URBAN,

BEING at a loss to account for the present apparent change of seasons, winter seeming to usurp the place of summer, I looked into the Oxford and several London Almanacs, and find that they all agree in making the dog-days this year begin July 3, and end August 11, though in former years they used to begin July 30, and end Sept. 7. If any of your astronomical readers will explain the reason of this alteration, I shall be obliged to them.

July 9.

QUERIST.

P. S. In the Memoirs of Lord Chesterfield, in your last, p. 260, you say (I suppose from Dr. Maty) that "he clogged the estate with *some conditions* which removed the possession to an age when discretion most commonly begins to correct the extravagances of youth." But, on looking into his will, to which you refer, in Vol. XLIII. p. 317, I cannot find any such conditions, or that the time of this young heir's inheriting is delayed beyond the usual time of majority, viz. 21. The same will would have acquainted you, though Dr. Maty does not, with "the provision made for the children of his favourite son."—P. 295, Lord de Montalt, of Ireland, being lately so created, is succeeded, I presume, in his title of *Baronet only* by his brother.—In the Index of your last volume, instead of "Elliot, Dr. *bisfed*," read "Elliot, Dr. *knighted*."

Mr.

Mr. URBAN,

“THE resolutions come to by a Committee appointed by the House of Commons to take into consideration the laws now in being against Usury, and the present practice of purchasing annuities on the life of the grantor,” (published in the Morning Chronicle, May 16th,) were then particularly examined, and much approved of, on account of the plain method of distinguishing between money paid for rate of interest, and that paid for risk of life.—The following tables attempt to explain that the Committee’s allowance for risk of life was compensation not only fully sufficient, but (at some ages) much more than so, by even London mortality, which is greater than by most, or perhaps by any other bills. Though this may expose the exorbitance of Usury in *general*, it has not been communicated to you before now, lest, while a late transaction was depending, it might have been applied to any one in *particular*, very contrary to the intention of the writer, whose principal motive is to inform *borrowers* of the great interest which they unthinkingly pay by such mode, hoping they may have discretion to profit by the explanation.

The Value of Annuities by BRESLAW Mortality.

Col. I.	Column II.			Column III.			Column IV.			Column V.			Column VI.			
	Value to be paid for 1l. Annuity.			Interest per cent. made of the Purchase Money.			Interest allowed for the Risk of Life only.			Annual Payment per Centum for Assurance during Life.			The Allowance of the Committee for Risk of Life.			
Age.																
21	17	14	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	5	12	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	2	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	9	4	}	4	0	0
25	16	18	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	18	0	2	8	0	3	14	0		4	10	0
30	15	18	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	5	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	2	15	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	3	16	8(a)		5	0	0
35	14	18	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	14	1	3	4	1	4	6	5		5	10	0
40	13	17	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	7	4	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	14	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	17	9		6	0	0
45	12	15	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	16	8	4	6	8	5	11	0		6	10	0
50	11	12	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	8	12	0	5	2	0	6	5	6				

The Value of Annuities by LONDON Mortality.

21	15	16	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	6	6	5	2	16	5	3	9	4	>	4	0	0
25	15	0	6	6	13	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	3	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	3	14	0	>	4	10	0
30	14	1	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	1	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	11	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	16	8(a)	>	5	0	0
35	13	4	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	11	2	4	1	2	4	6	5	>	5	10	0
40	12	7	9	8	1	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	11	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	17	9	>	6	0	0
45	11	14	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	10	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	5	0	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	5	11	0	>	6	10	0
50	10	17	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	3	7	5	13	7	6	5	6				

EXPLANATION.

The first columns contain the age of the life on which an annuity is supposed to be granted.—The second columns have the value to be paid for 1l. annuity, and which will shew the worth of any other annuity it is multiplied by (b).—The third columns shew how much interest per cent. per annum the buyer will receive for his purchase-money; or, in other words, how much interest or annuity should be received for 100l. paid.—The fourth columns shew the interest or annuity allowed per cent. for the risk of life simply; which is found by deducting the interest (here 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ l. only (c) per cent.) out of the sums in the third

(a) Here is but 2s. 8d. difference between the ages 25 and 30, though there be 9s. 6d. difference between 30 and 35! The table published by the Society for Equitable Assurance, requires *less* premium for age 25 and 30, than for next younger ages: but this might not arise so much from mistake in their very skilful calculator, as from an imperfection in the Bills of Mortality, explained at p. 60 of the “SUPPLEMENT TO CALCULATIONS, &c. lately published; which imperfection has been there promised to be corrected in a future publication, because it has produced the like small defect in all calculations made from them in their present state.

(b) These are taken from the only tables extant by *half-yearly* interest and payments, at p. 49 of the *Supplement to Calculations of the Value of Annuities, &c.* and are at the rate of 1l. 15s. per *half-yearly* interest; which amounts to rather more than 3l. 10s. 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. *annual* interest.—It will be shewn, further on, that different rates of interest make but small difference in what is allowed for risk of life.

(c) The real interest is rather more than 3l. 10s. 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per cent. per annum, as in the preceding note; but, for sake of perspicuity, only 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ l. per cent. is deducted in the table, which therefore leaves proportionably more for the risk of life in the 4th cols.

columns,

columns, when the remainders will be as in these fourth columns. The Equitable Society proposes to assure the life of any of these ages for the annual premiums opposite to them in these fifth columns;—and the sixth columns contain what the Committee allowed for risk of life, as given in the daily papers, viz. “That 4 per cent. is a sufficient compensation for the risk of a life above 21 years, and under 25 years,”—and so on to—“that 6 one-half per cent. is a sufficient compensation for the risk of a life above 45 years, and under 50 years.”

OBSERVATIONS.

1st. These two tables differ in proportion only to the different RISK of life supposed by each table.

2dly. It has been remarked, long ago, in the Postscript to Calculations of the Value of Annuities, &c. that the Equitable Society (perhaps to support expences and contingencies) requires greater premium for assurance than even Mr. Simpson’s Table of London Mortality allows; and comparison of the 4th with the 5th columns will explain *how much* more at each age:—notwithstanding which the Committee hath allowed still greater premiums; and, therefore, it was justly resolved, at the same time, “that to take any larger annual sum than the *legal* interest of each 100l. advanced in the purchase of an annuity for the life of the grantor, together with the sums above specified,” (as in the 6th columns of these tables,) “being the value of the respective risks attending such annuities, ought to be made *usury*.”

3dly. The reader should understand, that, tho’ different rates of interest give different values for annuities, (the worth of 1l. annuity, for age 21, being 12l. 18s. at 5 per cent. and 17l. at 3 per cent. interest, by tables as published by Mr. Simpson,) yet but little difference, *for same age*, arises *thence* to the value of the risk of life, as may be observed in this following table, where the greatest difference is found at age 40, between 3 and 4 per cent. and which amounts to no more than 2s. 8d. in the sums of 4l. 11s. 6¼d. and 4l. 14s. 2¼d. (d).

A Table to shew the Value per Cent. of the Risk of Life, found in the same Manner as before explained, from Mr. SIMPSON’S Annuities.

Age.	Interest at 3 per Cent.			Interest at 4 per Cent.			Interest at 5 per Cent.		
21	2	17	7¾	2	16	0¾	2	15	0½
25	3	4	2¾	3	2	10½	3	2	7¼
30	3	13	4¼	3	12	8¼	3	12	5
35	4	1	10	4	2	7¼	4	3	5¾
40	4	11	6¼	4	13	11	4	14	1¼
45	5	2	7¼	5	5	1¼	5	4	1
50	5	15	5¼	5	18	0	5	17	4¾

4thly. These examples, compared with those already given in the former part of this letter, may evince that the utmost compensation for RISK OF LIFE ought not to exceed what the Equitable Society requires; because no calculation from any table of mortality allows so much.

(d) Whence a new and concise method may be inferred to find the value of an annuity, by *half-yearly* payments, at any other rate of interest, from those tables (at 1l. 15s. per *half-yearly* interest, per cent.) inserted p. 49, in the SUPPLEMENT TO CALCULATIONS, &c. and from which the values in the second columns of these two first tables have been given.—1st Example,—What annuity should be received for 100l. paid on the life of age 50, allowing 5 per cent. interest, and mortality by London Bills?—From the annuity per cent. which is 9.179 in the 3d column of the 2d table, deduct 3.530, (which is the annual interest, at 1l. 15s. per *half-year*, per cent.) and the remainder shews the value for risk of life to be 5 649; to which add 5.0625, (which is the annual interest per cent. at 2l. 10s. per *half-year*.) and the answer is 10.7115, that is, 10l. 14s. 2¾d.—2d Example,—How many years purchase should be given for an annuity on same age, and same conditions?—Divide 100l. by 10.7115, (the annuity per cent. and answer to last question. See Calculations, &c. p. 128, l. 3 from bottom,) and the quotient will be 9.335 for answer; that is, 9 years 122 days; or 9l. 6s. 8½d. should be paid for 1l. annuity.—The answer in Mr. Simpson’s table by 5 per cent. yearly interest is 9l. 4s. for value of annuities is lower by *yearly* than by *half-yearly* calculations, as mentioned at p. 7 of the 3d article in the Addenda to Calculations, &c.

5thly.

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5thly. Nevertheless, to obviate any cavilling, let the *Committee's* full allowance be admitted. Then a person advancing 100l. on the life of age 21, ought to receive 4l. annually for *risk*, and which being paid, he could not *lawfully* receive more than 5l. per cent. for *interest*; which would be 9l. per cent. in the whole for the loan: and which would be at the rate of 11 years 40 days purchase; or, which is the same, 11l. 2s. 2½d. nearly should be paid for each 1l. annuity.

6thly. But if age 21 should grant an annuity for six years purchase, it would be paying at the rate of 16l. 13s. 4d. interest per cent. per annum; out of which deducting the full compensation of 4 per cent. for *risk* of life, the remainder would be 12l. 13s. 4d. for interest simply.

7thly. As to *pretence* of lives, on which such annuities are obtained, being more than commonly hazardous, on account of a freer manner of living, or on whatever other account; Will those engaged in such traffic deny that they are particularly cautious of adventuring to advance money on any life *which they cannot get insured*, unless it appear to them to be so good that they chuse to abide the chance of it themselves? The Equitable Society assures this age of 21 for 3l. 9s. 4d. per cent. per ann. in which case, therefore, the purchaser might enjoy 13l. 4s. per cent. clear annuity for interest only, *without RISK*, having secured the whole capital to be repaid upon the demise of the grantor.

Ujurers understand these advantages so perfectly, that there can be no need of information to them; but if these explanations could induce the thoughtless *prodigal* to reflect on the unconscionable price (attended with other expences) paid for present enjoyment, it might restrain immoderate pursuits, and render future moments more comfortable;---and with that hope these are sent to you from,

Yours, &c.

W. D.

Author of "*Calculations of the Value of Annuities.*"

MR. URBAN,

IN order to render your former as well as latter accounts of Cromwell's family as perfect as possible, I must observe that there was a Mr. Cromwell, an attorney by profession, with whom I frequently conversed, and who was well known to the old frequenters of Will's coffee-house, near Lincoln's-Inn gate. I do not know in what degree of consanguinity he stood to Oliver, but that he was a descendant of his family, none who saw him could doubt, for he was very like the best pictures of Oliver himself; he was respected too, as an honest man; but he seemed to have only the *external* marks of his GREAT predecessor. I think about the time I missed him "*at the accustomed tree*" was near twenty years ago, and he then appeared to be about 70 years of age.

P. T.

Quere, — If a Letter directed to Norris-street, Haymarket, has been received?

MR. URBAN,

A Very ingenious gentleman observing the butcherly manner by which lambs, colts, &c. are cut, put this question: If your anatomists allow the testes to be glands to which the epididymes are the excretory ducts, which, by elongation, form the vasa deferentia, and end in the vesiculæ semina-

les, where they deposit their secreted fluid:---Why could not all the pain and danger of the operation, as usually performed, be saved by a division simply of the vasa deferentia, by which all possibility of supplying the vesiculæ would be cut off? My answer was, That, were the design only to prevent procreation, it would seem a very safe and effectual operation; but as I always understood that the design was rather to tame the rage of the creature, the proposed method could not answer that intention. Yet willing to give my friend's argument its full weight, I beg leave to submit the discussion of so interesting a subject to your physical readers.

Yours, &c.

X.

Of the CRASIS.

CORRUPTIONS, by means of the figure we call a *Crasis*, have had a great effect, I believe, in all languages; it is when the prefix adheres to the following word, which it often very easily and naturally does, in pronunciation, and afterwards is written or printed in that form. Thus the modern names of the city of Athens are *Satinas* and *Satines*, from ἐς τὰς Ἀθηνᾶς; and that of Constantinople, *Stamboul*, from ἐς τὴν πόλιν. Hence *ædepol*, *mehercule*, &c. of the Romans; and, perhaps, our word *endeavour*, and *ren-*
deavour,

de vous, from the French *endevoir*, and *rendez vous*. Some attention, however, is necessary in the case, and some distinction should be made, for the *Crasis* is not concerned in all words that coalesce together, as *otherwise*, *always*, &c. which ought rather to be called compounds; for I esteem it no *Crasis*, unless there be such a mixture or coalition of letters in the word as to make the word to seem different from itself, and to be obscured or deformed by it. Thus *Birlady*, a form of swearing by the blessed Virgin, much used formerly, and sometimes now, is a manifest jumble and corruption of *By our Lady*.

It appears, from this short account of things, that vulgar, hasty, and inaccurate pronunciation has been the principal cause of this figure; which has been more applied in our language than, I presume, is commonly thought; and therefore I am in hopes that a regard had unto it cannot fail of giving light unto the sense and etymology of very many of our English words. The figure has also operated very remarkably in some of our *English* surnames, as has been noted by our learned *Camden*, *Remains*, p. 122; we shall therefore insert those instances amongst the rest. I observe, lastly, before I proceed on my Alphabet, that it is surprising how prone the country-people of the North and midland parts of *England* are to the use of this grammatical figure, especially in respect of the article *The*, which in the shape of *T* or *Th* they will join to words which begin with a consonant, or with more than one; causing thereby much roughness and harshness, and even difficulty of pronunciation; *o'er th'bridge*, or *o'er th'brig*, as they speak it, for *over the bridge*.

Now, the prefixes, or other particles, which usually coalesce with the words they belong to, so as to alter or disguise them, are these: *A*, *An*, *At*, *Ap*, *By*, *Di*, *De*, *Do*, *I*, *In*, *It*, *Mine*, *Ne*, *O*, *Saint*, *The*, *Two*, *Three*, and *To*. And these I propose to go through in their order.

A.---*An Accomplice*. The monkish historians perpetually use the word *Complices* in Latin; and *Complice* itself, as an English word, occurs in *Weaver*, *Fun. Monuments*, p. 266, and see *Johnson*. So that I suspect a *Crasis* here, and that it was first *a Complice*, corrupted afterwards to *Accomplice*, which in that case would require the article *an* to be prefixed. The word

accomplish might facilitate the corruption with unthinking people.

AN.---*A Nay-word*. This is a common expression for a by-word or proverb, and is probably a *Crasis* of *an Aye-Word*; that is, a word, or saying, *always* and perpetually used, agreeable to the ancient use of *Aye*. If this be not the meaning and original of it, it will be difficult to account for it.

A Narrozw, id est, an Arrow. See Mr. *Hearne* ad *Gul. Neubrig*. p. lxxxv. lxxxvi. The prefix has here evidently grown and fastened itself to the noun.

Jacke Napes, which *Skelton* gives us p. 160, seems to be *Jack an Apes*, as *Littleton* writes it; but I am doubtful about this, as *Nape* or *Knape* is the same as knave or servant. See Gloss. to *Douglas's Virgil*.

A Nogler. This is the name formerly given to those people who travelled the country with *Sh. field* wares; a practice now generally left off there, inasmuch that the name itself is falling into oblivion, as the original of the word has long since done. I take the etymon to be this: what we call an *Higler* was once written an *Hagler*, and so you will find it in Dr. *Fuller's Worthies*, p. 278. Now, an *Hagler* is very easily turned into a *Nagler*, and with a open a *Nogler*. Dr. *Johnson* omits the *Higler*, and describes the *Hagler* as one that is tardy in bargaining, from to *haggle*. But it seems the *Higler* and the *Hagler* is the same person, and so this sense of the latter word is omitted by him.

A Newt. An Eft, or small lizard, of which Newt is the common name in *Derbysbire* and *Staffordshire*. *Plott's Hist. Staff.* p. 244, 251; and it is used by *Shakesp.* *Macbeth*, A. IV. Sc. 1. "Newt," says Dr. *Johnson*, is supposed by *Skinner* to be contracted from *an Evet*," and it certainly is so. The Saxon word is *efete*; so that the gradation is an *Efete*, an *Evet*, a *Nevet*, a *Newt*, v consonant being turned into u, just as v in *Devil* is changed into u by those who pronounce it, as the vulgar often do, *Deul*.

A Needle, anciently written *a Neld*, which perhaps may by *Crasis* be an *Eld*, the same as an *Elje*, used by shoemakers.

Nawl, i. e. an Awl, implement of the cobbler, used by *Beaum. & Fletcher*, VIII. p. 55.

A Noddy; quasi, by a *Crasis*, an *Odd*; a singular or whimsical person.

A Nailbourn. This word is both so written

written and pronounced in *Kent*, and, answering to the *Vipsys* or *Gypsies* in *Yorkshire*, *Camd.* Col. 901, or *Ray* on the Deluge, p. 95, means a torrent which flows only now and then, or once in a few years. Now, when these torrents broke out, they were supposed to betoken famines, sicknesses, and deaths, chiefly I presume sicknesses; whence I conjecture there is a *Crafsis* in the case, a *Nailbourn* being in fact an *Ailbourn*, as the forerunner of *Ails* or diseases. It is written, however, *Eylebourn* by Dr. Harris, p. 240, 23, 411. and so *Philipot* gives it, p. 42. which perhaps may be a corruption of *Ailbourn*; but as these desultory torrents often abound with small eels, it is possible they might take their names from thence, quasi *Eelbournes*. But there will still be a *Crafsis* in *Nailbourn*.

AT.---This particle coheres chiefly in such names of persons as are taken from situation; as,

Tash, which Mr. *Camden* thinks is contracted from *At Ash*. *Remains*, p. 123.

Twells. As we have the name of *Atwells*, or *Atwell*, one has certainly reason to think that *Twells* is a *Crafsis* for *At Wells*.

AB or AP.---We have certain names now in *England*, brought originally, I suppose, from *Wales*, in which the *Ab* or *Ap* is become a part of the name that followed it. At first they were patronymics, though they are not so now. Thus *Pugh* is *ap Hugh*; *Price* or *Brice*, *ap Rice*; *Pritchard*, *ap Richard*; *Prideaux*, *ap Rideaux*; *Bevan*, *ap Evan*; *Bowen*, *ap Owen*; *Pozwel*, *ap Hoel*.

BY.---*Bilive*, i. e. *by le Eve*; sometimes written *blive* and *blyve*. Gloss. to *Chaucer*, v. *Blive*.

DI.---*Didapper*, the bird, quasi *Dive-Dapper*; which is confirmed by its being called *Dab-Chick* in *Kent*.

DO.---*Don* and *deff*, i. e. to *do on*, and *do of*. See *Johnson in Vocibus*.

DE.---In names of persons drawn from the places of their abode, or extraction, the French particle *De* will often coalesce with the name of the place, if it begin with a vowel. *Dangers*, *de* or *d'Anvers*; *Daeth*, *de* or *d'Aeth*, a town in *Hainault*; *Dashwood* may be supposed to be *de* or *d'Ashwood*; *Davill*, *d'Eivill*; *Camden*, *Remains*, p. 122; *Doily*, *de Oily*, *ibid.* p. 111; *Dauvey*, *ibid.* p. 122. *Aunay* is a plot of ground where alders grow; and, to name no more, *Devereux* is undoubtedly *d'Eveux*.

ECHE or EACH.---Hence *every chone*, *Skepton*, p. 192, i. e. *every eche one*; which we have now contracted to *every one*.

I.---This pronoun easily coalesces, as *I m*, *I'll*, *I'd*, i. e. *I would*. *Percy's Songs*, p. 81. *Ychue*, *Percy*, III. p. xvii. i. e. *I shall*, *ye shall*.

IN.---*Itb* for *in the*; hence *yth*, *Percy*, I. p. 6.

IT.---Hence *'tis*.

MINE.---*My Neam*, *my Nont*; *Nuncle*, *Nont*. These words are used familiarly in the North by young people to the elder sort, though there be no alliance or relation between them. *Eame* is the *Saxon* for uncle, and the possessive pronoun *mine* has grown to it. The second is from *mine Aunt* in like manner, as likewise *Nuncle* (see *Shakespeare*, *Lear*, I. sc. 13) and *Nont*.

(The remainder in our next.)

Mr. URBAN,

THE following Observations are intended to lay before your numerous readers the futility of the remarks in "an Address to One of the People called Christians, by way of reply to his Letter to Dr. Adam Smith," annexed to "An Apology for the Life and Writings of David Hume, Esq;" (See p. 338.)

It would be a tedious and disagreeable task to unravel the whole of this "Apology," designedly perplexed with studied obscurity, incoherent, and frequently inconsistent with itself*.

I shall therefore pass on to the "Address" with a slight observation or two; as, that, in his title-page, the Apologist talks of a "parallel between David Hume, Esq; and the late Lord Chesterfield;" and, after all his labour and time spent in drawing it out, concludes, that there is no parallel at all, but a great contrast†. As well, says an ingenious friend, might the geome-

* I am utterly astonished to think that the same author who so severely treats *religious hypocrisy*, as he is pleased to call it, should at the same time give birth to works of such a different cast, as "the Apology" and "the Sublime and Beautiful of Scripture." See pp. 110-111.—[Our correspondent's astonishment will surely cease when he reflects that Mr. Melmoth admires the books of Scripture rather as elegant compositions, or moral lessons, in the same manner as he would admire Homer or Virgil, or any heathen author, than as inspired writings, and evidently stamped by the seal of the Almighty.]

EDITOR.

† See section V. p. 112.

trician expect applause for informing us that he had produced two parallel lines till they met in a right angle.

He has likewise taken great pains to expose the hypocrisy of a fawning dedication; yet at the same time, forgetful of the generous example set before him in Mr. Hume, he has written himself several pages of dedication to his small pamphlet*, and humbly prefers a petition to have this Apology precede any new edition of Mr. Hume's works: yet I am apt to think it will "neither do service to the writer, or the man."

I wonder in what sense a philosopher could say, "the sun and its shadow," p. vii. I have been always taught to consider the sun as the cause of the shadow, its rays falling on the intervening body; and the representation of that body is what we call the *shadow*, as it intercepts the light. Now, his acceptance of the word is by no means compatible with the usual definition of it:---on consulting his dictionary he will find no such thing there; we may view the image, or reflection of the sun on the water, but I believe we never saw its shadow.

For these and other more weighty reasons, which will be shewn in the Observations, I would advise others, for a much smaller fee, not to be taken in, as I have been, for half a crown, through the specious title of the Apology---and must observe, unless Hume is happy enough to find a better Apologist, he must inevitably sink into disrepute; or rather, I should say, if Hume's writings do not apologize for themselves, this author will not be found of sufficient abilities to plead his cause.

This objection, it may be said, holds equally good when urged against myself, as against the Apologist. True, but even then I do but follow his example: I am conscious of my inability to apologize for the "Letter;" in short, I do not see it needs any:---my design is only to vindicate it by exposing the weakness of his objections, and an humble endeavour to wipe away the stains he throws on it, which may deform, but will never deface it.

And now, kind reader, if you will favour me with a perusal, I will give you my reasons for using this language.

* I am since informed, also, that it was without the consent, and to the great dissatisfaction, of Mr. Strahan,

OBSERVATIONS.

I SHOULD not have dared to take up the pen, if there was not great reason to suspect that no abler advocate would condescend to take notice of it; much less the author of the Letter to Dr. A. Smith, with whose pacific disposition we (as being in the secret) are not unacquainted; and whose *LIFE* and actions, as well as writings, plainly demonstrate that he does not vainly boast of "the milk of human kindness." I am afraid lest it should be deemed giving it too much honour to think even of sending a *formal* answer from the press; so have taken this means to convey it to the public. I shall not dwell on the ambiguous expressions of the motto,

"For modes of Faith let graceless zealots fight; [the right:

"His can't be wrong, whose *LIFE* is in as we all know the cunning of these lines, how easily they may be transformed into orthodoxy. We are not ignorant how the poet stood affected to the church of England; and, as the age is very fond of *taking affront*, the very motto, I think, is sufficient to make us arm in our own defence, and *require satisfaction*.

If, indeed, to profess scepticism and infidelity be the mark of the learned head, or the ingenious undertaking alone; however highly these excellent qualifications are esteemed, I find myself inclined to say, with an admired poet †, that here,

"Where ignorance is bliss

"'Tis folly to be wise"

I am happy to find that this Apology, especially the latter part of it, does not abound with many fours of imagination, many flights of genius; nor is it set off with many rhetorical ornaments; and will venture to say, few, in comparison of those which the brief, but poignant, Letter to Dr. S. contains. I am induced, therefore, to hope, were it for this recommendation only, as the taste of the present times seems chiefly to favour the beauties of composition, and attend particularly to the elegance of language, that the Letter will be more read and admired than the Apology; since of the former, I am bold to say, as we read of another brief but eminent publication, "Multæ et cum Gravitate, Facetiæ; quodque est difficile, Idem et perornatus et brevis."

† Gray.

In my perusal of this Apology with an ingenious friend, I could hardly restrain him from offering it as a sacrifice to Vulcan: and if the Apologist heartily regretted the loss of his shilling (p. 137), much more have I reason to lament the loss of more than double that sum; and shall take care myself, and it is the intent of this to advise all others, not to lose another in the same manner.

But stop, my reader may say, this is all invective on one hand, and adulation on the other. "The passions kindled by a zeal for what is called superstition and enthusiasm, may perhaps be answerable for the first; the last I totally disclaim, and assure all persons, that I write this privately, no one perusing it, or even knowing my intentions, till it comes to Mr. Urban's hands."

To come now more to the point.—Pray what means, "An Apology for the death of any man?" Page 132. Is this an Ironicism, solœcism, or an error of the press? * I should be glad to know what idea to affix to it.—Our author complains much of the rancour, spleen, and uncharitableness of the Epistle. Were we to grant this, (which concession will hardly be made,) yet the importance of the cause demands the sharpest weapons; and no wonder, when the foe is powerful and inveterate, that the blow falls heavier, and that no quarter be given; especially should it prove, that the writer is "of the Holy Order," and, in the usual mode of speaking of the Reverends by their opponents, is *paid for fighting*.

Admire, reader, if you can, the following sentence (p. 134): "The rage of a hurried composition is now gratified; your zeal hath almost kindled the wheels in its journey to London, and you are, perhaps,—or you will be, by the time this reaches you, in your—I will not call it—*easy chair*." And again, p. 136: "The other part of this memorable couplet must, however, be parodied, to be apposite; for your *leer* is by no means *civil*, and you *do* sneer yourself most horribly, even while you are teaching *others* to sneer." Are you about to laugh, reader? or Do

you sneer too? Do not you see the wit? Poo! you are blinded with prejudice.

It is not for one personally unacquainted with Mr. Hume to say how far he might have displayed in his actions the glorious virtues of *good-nature, compassion, generosity, charity*: I beg leave only to advise the modern deriders of those unfortunate clergymen whose lives are not suitable to their profession; that, lest they be convicted of the greatest inconsistency, they will drop the stale subject, for the sake of their favourite Hume; since, the proposition being reversed, we have the strongest similarity: the former are *said* † to disgrace good doctrines and precepts by their lives; the latter disgraced a good life by his pernicious tenets and doctrines. This is the most that his sanguine votaries require us to grant; and, though it must be allowed there is a great contradiction in both, yet of the two, perhaps, we may find ourselves more disposed to pity the infirmities of nature, than pardon the voluntary productions of a sceptical imagination.

As to the witticism of *matter* and *motion*, however "*wretched*" in the eyes of the Apologist, (tho', by the bye, I see no affectation of wit in it,) it must be allowed to be just: for, if *matter* and *motion* are to be considered as the chief causes of human thoughts, of which actions are the result, and if the human mind is merely passive, it must follow as a consequence, by every rule of logic, that it could be no other than "an effort of *matter* and *motion*," however great or "noble."

The compliment in *kind* paid to the author of the Epistle, I thus am bold to transform, and with truth: that, as a *proof* of its possessing "*valuable matter*," and of its having "*a noble motion*," so far is it from "*falling dead born from the press*," and being "amongst the things which are no more remembered," as the adversary predicts (p. 141), that it has already acquired a second edition.—I doubt whether the boasted Apology will have this success.

I believe he is mistaken this time

* Evidently the latter, as appears by this note annexed: "The original title-page, printed in the London Packet, run (*ran*) thus: "An Apology for the Life, Death, and Philosophy of D. Hume," &c.

Editor.

† It is far from being a hard matter to prove, that the doctrines of Christianity are by no means affected by the lives of its professors; and that the boasted religious hypocrisy of our adversaries will little avail their cause.

as to the person : but be that as it will, proceed we to another ingenious sentence.

Is it not surprising, that, whilst the Apologist is exclaiming against the Divine for want of candour, and *manifest perversion*, he should so far forget himself as to be guilty of such a flagrant instance of it, in the very next sentence. P. 141 : "Although you have, boastingly, called it an *alarum*-bell to the admirers of Mr. Hume ; yea, even though you insist upon it—with a zeal which relished more of bigotry than christianity—that it should be rung in their ears, till succeeded by the last trumpet."

Does the author speak this of his own work ? Would the Apologist have us rank him as so ignorant, so unacquainted with books, as not to know whence this extract is taken ? I have therefore only one question to ask, and a very material one it is : Is this eulogium directly, or indirectly, bestowed by our author on himself ? If not, Where is the boasting ? Let him answer with truth, with impartiality ; and let him deny, if he can, that what is here said, is spoken of an eminent divine (in our opinion), Dr. Beattie : from whose Essay on the *Nature and Immutability of Truth*, in opposition to *Scepticism and Sophistry*, (part III. ch. iii. p. 480. 4th edit. 8vo. Lond. 1773,) this excellent quotation, which aptly introduces the offensive clause, is taken.

The effect of this admirable work, both as conducive to the overthrow of Mr. Hume's system, and perhaps to the impairing the health of his body, and the tranquillity of his mind, is a fact too commonly known to be denied, or, if denied, at least to gain credit, however it may be dissembled.

Who could think any one would have the effrontery, after the many learned treatises that have been written against Mr. Hume's tenets, (besides Dr. Beattie's,) as Dr. Campbell on *Miracles*, of which Mr. Hume himself had a good opinion ; Dr. Adams's *Essay*, and Bishop Pearce's ; Leland's *View of Deistical Writers*, &c ; to say, "that no book *has* been written that has impaired Hume's philosophical reputation." Let us hear his argument : "A philosophic reputation subsists only among philosophers ; and they, to a man, hold Beattie's book in contempt ; which is a philosophy calculated only for ladies and fine gentlemen." P. 145, 146.

Have not we great need "to wave all stricture upon the scurrility" here ? Well ! he does allow it to be a *philosophy* at least, though it is "calculated only for ladies and fine gentlemen ;" it is a wonder he would make this concession. Now, supposing we grant, "that a philosophic reputation subsists only among philosophers,"—Who are to be the arbiters fixed on ? Shall one party only nominate philosophers to decide the debate ? What criterion shall be mutually agreed upon ? Are none but sceptics and infidels to be judges ? Is deism and free-thinking, alone, to be the standard ? Such "philosophers" indeed as these, "may, to a man, hold Beattie's book in contempt : " weighed in such a partial balance, "his philosophy" may be deemed so light and trivial, as to be "calculated only for ladies and fine gentlemen."

But, be it known, that we Christians, however we appear to the *narrow* view of the Free-thinker and Sceptic to be injudicious and biassed ; we, I say, being the greater part of mankind, do not chuse tamely to be counted fools, and men of no understanding. "We have still spirit enough left among us to resent such ill-treatment as this. 'Tis the presumptuous and proud man alone, who dares to trample on those truths which the rest of the world reverence, and can sit down quietly in the assurance, that He alone is in the right, and all mankind beside in the wrong." See the elegant discourse of Bishop Atterbury, vol. I. p. 178, on the words, "A scorner seeketh wisdom, and findeth it not : " in which the reasons of his failure are set down, in a manner evidently convincing ; than which nothing can be more truly applicable to our present *scorners*. We enjoy, in common with them, the gift of reason, though we may widely differ as to the means of our obtaining it : we may superstitiously ascribe it to the mercy of a benign Creator : they may, as they please, deem chance, or the power of nature, or *no cause*, its proper origin †. Yet still let them not be so arrogant as to deprive us of the common use of it with themselves : let them give *us* leave, too, to put in our voice of approbation or condemnation. The brain of the sceptical philosopher,

† Seeing, in the *Hamian* system, the mind or soul is *nothing*, and it is unreasonable to believe the universe proceeds "from a cause," surely we may conclude, *Ex nihilo nihil fit*.

or speculative infidel, may be of a fine contexture; yet we can oppose to the votaries of deism, christians, as famous in their times, as learned, as ingenious, as the supporters of such pernicious tenets.—Do they boast of a *Bolingbroke*, a *Pope*, a *Hume*? We can match them with an *Addison*, a *Thompson*, a *Beattie*: whose works will be read and admired by the greater part of Mankind in all succeeding generations; while the favourers of scepticism and infidelity shall either sink into oblivion, or at best be pointed out to be shunned as dangerous and pestilential.

We come next (page 146) to a vindication of Mr. H.'s doctrine, wherein the author, to preserve consistency, pretends to say, and would have us believe, that Mr. H. is a favourer of religion; and insists again, that "his philosophical system inculcated every thing praise-worthy:" i. e. we may say, to give an instance or two, suicide, adultery; which even his Apologist discommends, by deeming as "corporeal or personal virtues" those of "charity, cleanliness, continence," &c. Page 150.

The author is very *charitable* in that part, especially p. 148. Who, before, ever doubted Hume's opinion respecting the soul's *mortality*? A slight attempt of the *impartial*, much less the *prejudiced* christian, will easily discover it; and *we* may be allowed to draw an inference, surely, as well as our adversaries.—We are not ignorant that our objectors, also, have sometimes had their eyes blinded by partiality and prejudice, and we deem it so in the present case.—Credulous as we are, this will not go down with us.—I will tell you my sentiments, "*Credat Judeus Apella*."

I want to see the sense and meaning of the next passage before I say any thing about it, and to have the connexion pointed out to me, lest I be condemned for rash censure. "Hints about his justification of self-murder, *are*, some critics * have already observed, "Candour itself requires that "we should not attack a work which "the author himself had abandoned, "and in some measure reprobated." Is not this "a gross blunder, which even hurry cannot excuse?" Note, p. 158.

If report says true, and sometimes it does, the *Essay on Suicide* has been

published, and was suppressed by public authority. A great legacy was left to an eminent bookseller to publish it again, and, on his refusal, was offered to others; and when the more generous of the trade in Britain refused to give birth to such a national evil, it was dispatched into Holland, to return hither again, and scatter its pestilential influence over the fellow-subjects and fellow-citizens of the good, the humane, the social Mr. Hume.

It was observed in the public papers, that Mr. H. shewed great anxiety in his last moments, to "poison the air he could no longer subsist in."—Every friend to his country, independent of his being a christian, must think that we have suicides enough, without a recommendation of the crime from so able a writer; and its fatal tendency hath been already proved by example.

Perhaps, as to *external* appearances, we see no "*distinct difference* between the last moments of Hume and Hooker"—but one would think a philosopher (as the Apologist seems to lay claim to that title) would not attend to outward appearances only. "*Fronti nulla fides*" is an old maxim. Let him take a view of the mind, the internal reason and sentiment, which is the noble characteristic between the brute and the man; and see if there is no difference then.—If in this view he "conjures the author of the Letter to point out" to him "the superiority in the manner of Hooker's dying," I will answer for the author of the *Ecclesiastical Polity*, that he died as becomes a rational being, having a pleasing hope that he was endued with a soul *immortal*; and thus maintaining to the last his superior rank above the brute creation. The other died in doubt and uncertainty, as he had ever lived, and at death sunk (according to his own system) into a state level with the irrational beasts of the field. Let this writer count me, if he pleases, a "bigot, an enthusiast, or an enemy to human learning" (p. 158): I will still maintain that this is a noble superiority; and am apt to believe that the more rational part of mankind will be of the same opinion.

(Page 158.) "You made your remarks because you thought them true; what, Sir, did you think them true *before* the thoughts were made?" I wonder whether the Apologist intended to expose himself here, or the author of the

* London Reviewers,

the Epistle? What fallacy! What perversion! Let us quote the original words: "The remarks in the following pages are not, therefore, true or false, because I made them; but I made them because I thought them to be true." What, is there no difference between a thought and a remark? Is not one the result of the other? A "thought," or an idea, is an act of the simple apprehension; it is a representation of the thing perceived.—A "remark" is an act of the judgment, which, on comparison, or recollection, approves or disapproves of the thought. Is not the common definition of it *a note, an observation*? As such then the author might truly and elegantly say, that the nature of the remarks could not be altered, because they proceeded from him; and, as truly add, that he made these remarks, because in his judgment (in which light they will appear to every impartial person capable of an unbiassed reflection) they carry with them an evidence of truth. Let him blush for shame at such a flagrant perversion.

As to the correction of the word "*proportion*," which, he says, "makes the passage truly ridiculous," let us see if there is not some sense in it thus taken; for the truth of which, reader, I pledge you my word, "that the author of the Letter has such" a *proportion* of the "milk of human kindness," in comparison of the bulk of mankind, that one would be apt to imagine that he had engrossed too much, and had robbed the Apologist, and many more, of their due *proportion*."

His following remarks merit only a contemptuous silence.

We are now arrived at a more material passage.—Page 160: "Though his [Mr. H.'s] notions of a Supreme Power might not, perhaps, directly tally with yours, how are you able to tell that such a power did not as highly approve his arguments as your own?"—What! approve of notions that directly tend to subvert his very existence, which plainly assure us, that, "as long as there is any evil or disorder in the universe, it is unreasonable to believe *God* to be infinitely wise." Take away his attributes, you rob him of his divinity.—However, according to Hume, there is no occasion for him—"if we have no good reason to think the universe proceeds from a cause."

We do not presume to "pronounce

the sentence of damnation against the Indian for his worship to the sun; nor against the Persian for his prostration to a cloud:" we set no bounds to the mercy of God. These objections have been long ago confuted.

It were only to be wished that "millions of them [alone] believed nothing about the Son."

What if I should be so uncharitable as to deem the Apologist himself a deist at least (I venture not to proceed to the higher step of atheism); Is it not immediately deducible from his own words? "Shall they, nevertheless, not see life, but shall the wrath of God, so furiously denounced by St. John, abide on them? I am shocked at such a system"

What system is this at which he is shocked? It is no other than christianity, of which St John was the inspired propagator, and as a foundation of which this his Gospel was written. If he reckons these as *furiously* expressions only, and rejects this book, universally received as canonical, can we imagine him to be a friend to christianity, or a christian?

Believe me, there is a wide difference between the unlettered Indian, or the ignorant Persian, on whom the light of the Gospel never shone, and him who wilfully shuts his eyes against it, "who dashes the cup untasted from him." Therefore, I conclude, "the case is *not* parallel." The horrid, I had almost said, blasphemous expressions that follow next, merit no other observation, than that the whole is a rank falshood, a scandalous perversion; of which the idea will shock the pious humanity of the author of the Epistle; so that I may again reply with the Apologist's own words, p. 163: "To say the truth, and do you full justice, you seem, Sir, to profess a notable talent for misrepresenting the sentiments of those whom you are pleased to censure." He may perhaps "see nothing wrong in Dr. Smith's persuading us to follow the example of David Hume:" but let us hear again his reason; "because I perceive," says he, "not a syllable that proposes atheism as a cordial for low spirits, and the proper antidote against the fear of death."—So from hence we may infer, whoever does not propose atheism as a cordial for low spirits," &c. may require us to follow his example, or propose another example to be followed, without there being any thing wrong in it.

He talks of "motives (p. 166) for refusing to introduce" the author "to his kinsfolk and acquaintance:" and yet he has lugged him forth into the open world, to deride him. I fear the laugh will turn against the Apologist.

Lastly, his conclusion is above all truly worthy so excellent a logician! From his elegant motto, he infers, that "David Hume's system, on account of the rectitude of his *life*, cannot be wrong."

Now, consistently with his own principles, he is certainly reduced to a dilemma.

If the author of the Letter's *LIFE* be good, "or in the right," (for which I could give more than my bare assertion, though even that may be equivalent to his for Hume,) why not his system as well as the *Humian*? The premises necessarily bring us to this conclusion.—It remains then for him to extricate himself, either by reconciling two such opposite and contradictory systems, or else joining with me (which seems the best scheme) in denying the premises, and looking out for a better test than the vague expression of a poet; lest such a criterion be found to favour every visionary enthusiast, or seeming sectarist, who grounds the truth of his doctrine on the rectitude of his life; and as it must necessarily introduce much more confusion, and a multiplicity of opinions more *irrational* and *absurd*, than even those of the Christian Religion are judged to be by *some*.

LAICUS.

Mr. URBAN,

HAVING seen no account in your Magazine of this extraordinary incident, please to insert it as follows, on the best authority:

"A letter has been received at the East-India-House, dated Suez, Feb. 7, 1777, from the Captain of the Terrible bomb-ketch, giving an account, that on June 26, 1776, being sent by the Governor of Bombay on discoveries to the southward of the equinoctial line, and particularly in search of some persons who had been seen on *Sable Island*, supposed to be shipwrecked, and to be the remains of the crew of the *Aurora*, (lost in December, 1769,) they were discovered on the shore making signals, and the ship kept the island in sight till the 30th; but the weather being too stormy,

(it being then the depth of winter,) no relief could be given them, the Terrible making three feet water an hour, and springing her main-mast, which obliged her to bear away. However, the bearings of the land were properly taken, and no doubt by this time, at a better season, another attempt has been made. If not, the Directors have sent, by the two ships just gone out, express orders to the Governor of Bombay, to dispatch one of their vessels, with an experienced officer, to relieve the unhappy people, of whatever nation they may be."

What anxious hopes and fears must this agitating account have raised, or rather revived, in all who had friends or relations on board the *Aurora*? And if any should be found, in what situation they may be, who may survive, and whether, after such sufferings, and so long a seclusion from the rest of the world and despair of ever returning to it, human nature can preserve or recover such a tone of mind as to reunite with it as before, is all uncertain. Among many other ideas, we cannot but be struck with what these poor wretches must have felt, first on seeing this ship approach, and then (especially as they knew not the reason) on seeing it desert them. Every one's own mind will suggest much more, and, however unconnected with them, must impatiently wait the event.

CORRECTIONS.

In p. 219, col. 2, l. 21, after *same time* add *it was again revived in 1774; for*.

Page 9, col. 1, l. 40. read "had."

10, col. 2, l. *antep.* read "once."

11, col. 1, l. 5. read "2. *Hor.*"

l. 23. read "Fleury."

l. 28. read "*but a little of the refiner and visionary.*"

28, col. 2, l. 26. read "destroy."

36, col. 2, l. 57. read "*Poematis.*"

43, col. 2, l. 23. read "XLV."

47, col. 1, l. 60. read "Rupe."

48, col. 1, l. 30. read "Porteus."

l. 34. read "Hemington."

79, col. 1, l. 4. Some words are omitted here.

95, col. 2, l. 40. read "Mr." twice.

l. 41, 2. erase "late prebendary of Westminster."

l. 56. read "Mitford."

96, col. 1, l. 1. read "Dorothy Lady Chedworth."

l. 7. erase the whole.

l. 9. read "Dossie."

Supplement for 1776. Page 601. col. 2, l. 40. read "p. 303, 4."

41. *Memoirs of the Kings of France, of the Race of Valois. Interspersed with interesting Anecdotes. To which is added a Tour through the Western, Southern, and interior Provinces of France; in a Series of Letters.* By Nath. Wraxall, junior, Esq. In 2 Vols. 8vo. Dilly.

WELL known as a traveller, by his "Tour round the Baltic," (see Vol. XLV. p. 487,) this lively writer now directs his course southward and westward, but first presents us with an animated retrospect of the most interesting occurrences in that remarkable period of French history which includes the reigns of Charles V. VI. and VII. Lewis XI. Charles VIII. Lewis XII. Francis I. Henry II. Francis II. and Charles IX. If the word "anecdotes" means, as it is generally understood, "unpublished memoirs," the author, we think, has misapplied it, Brantome, Davila, &c. being the sources from which his materials are drawn, and his own account of his work being strictly just, viz. "I pretend not to give any accurate picture of Kings or governments: I boast not to throw many new lights on history: I mean not to enter into a chronological narration of facts. My wish is to place before the reader those striking qualities of the successive princes which bring them forward to the eye, and characterise the manners of the age in which they flourished; to make him acquainted with the chief ministers, or mistresses, or generals, who acted the second parts under them; to allow myself the fullest liberty of reflection, of censure, of admiration, uninfluenced by prescription, prejudice, or country."

This intention seems fully answered. Mr. Wraxall, by extracting the pith or marrow of former memorialists, by drawing portraits at full length, and painting in strong colours those scenes which touch the heart, and those only, has made his work (like the *Memoires de Grammont*) as entertaining as many novels, and much more so than any complete history. As to his style, though spirited, and, in general, correct, we wish it had been totally English, and free from many foreign words and phrases, which, as they are needless, we hope never to see naturalized. Passing over these slight blemishes, we will now select from this historical exhibition the difficult but well-drawn picture of Catherine de Medicis, Dowager of

Henry II. and mother to his three successors.

"Endowed by nature with a thousand qualities great and shining, she only wanted virtue to direct them to honourable and salutary ends. Fond of pleasure, of letters, of magnificence, these were yet only inferior movements: ambition predominated and swallowed up all other passions in her bosom. Born with a force* of mind, a calmness and self-possession, which might have done honour to the boldest man, she seemed to look down, as from an eminence, on human occurrences. Never alarmed even in circumstances the most unexpected and distressful, she knew how to bend and accommodate herself to them. Of consummate dissimulation, her manners, where she wished to succeed in any attempt, were ingratiating beyond the powers of female seduction. Sprung from the blood of Cosmo de Medicis, and emulative† of the fame which Francis I. had acquired by his protection of learning, she cultivated poetry, and all the humanising arts, amid the horrors of civil war; and extended her generosity to men of genius, even in the most exhausted state of the finances: expensive even to prodigality in the entertainments and diversions she exhibited, and covering her designs under the deceitful mask of dissipation, she planned a massacre amid the festivities of a banquet, and caressed with the most winning blandishments the victim she had destined to destruction. Cruel from policy, not from temper, avaricious from necessity, profuse from taste, she united in herself qualities the most contradictory.

"Her person was noble, and corresponded with her dignity: the beauty of her countenance was blended with majesty. She knew how to improve her natural charms by all the magic of dress, and carried her magnificence on this article to a prodigious length. Expert in every exercise of the body, she shone equally distinguished in the dance and in the chace. Her attractions were not fugitive and

* Rather "strength."

† "Emulous." Among other expressions not English, "necessitate" for "oblige," "incapacitate" for "disable," "excitive" for "productive," "habited" for "dressed," and above all the following, "Lewis XII. loved letters, and protected their authors," need only to be mentioned.

frail, but accompanied her even into age, and hardly quitted her in her most advanced period of life †."

From "the dreadful night of St. Bartholomew, stained with blood, and veiled with darkness," though we turn our eyes with horror, as we would from the saint, whose name it bears, expiring in torments, it does our author great credit as a painter, and awakens all our compassion and sensibility: we cannot, however, see Cha IX. in the light in which he has drawn him, nor allow misguided youth, impetuous passions, and filial dotage, to excuse him for commanding the massacre, gazing on the dead and dying, and even firing on the fugitives, or, as our author styles them, "runaways."

The reign of Henry III. the last of the family of Valois, we hope will soon be added to complete the piece.

In the "Tour" annexed, Mr. W. landing at Cherbourg, in Aug. 1775, proceeded southward through Avranches, St. Malo, Rennes, Nantes, Rochelle, Rochefort, and Bourdeaux, as far as Bayonne; then turned to the west by Toulouse, Beziers, Montpellier and Nîmes (lately surveyed by Mr. Thicknesse), and by Marseilles, Avignon,

† "Her complexion was unusually fine, eyes large, full of vivacity and fire. She had, when young, a faultless shape; but grew afterwards large and corpulent. Her head was disproportionably big; nor could she walk any considerable distance without being subject to a dizziness and swimming. The extreme symmetry, and admirable shape of her legs, made her take a particular pleasure in wearing silk stockings drawn very tight, the use of which were [was] first introduced in her time; and the desire of shewing them more conspicuously induced her to change the mode of riding on horseback, which was by resting the feet on a small board, to that of placing one leg on the pommel of the saddle.—Catherine piqued herself on the address with which she rode; and though by her boldness in hunting she once broke a leg, and at another time received so severe a blow on the head, as to be obliged to undergo the trepan, she continued this exercise to her sixtieth year. Her hands and arms excelled any lady's of the court, both as to form and whiteness.—All habits [dresses] became her, from the refined taste with which she adjusted every ornament to her figure; and her wardrobe was equally varied and splendid. Her neck and breast were of the most matchless and dazzling white. Brantome speaks of them with enthusiastic praise and pleasure."

Bourges, Blois, Orleans, Tours, Mans, and Angers, returned to Rouen and Dieppe, in June, 1776, "studiously avoiding the ground usually trod by the English in their passage from Calais into Italy, as too well known to afford information." These and several other places he has described, and interspersed several historical incidents arising from the subject. In particular, Avignon, famed for the residence of Petrarch, and the birth and burial of Laura, with the fountain of Vaucluse, and the banks of the Sorgue, he seems to have viewed with a just poetical enthusiasm, and thus expresses some of his sensations.

"I sat (*me*) down on the verge of the basin, to consider the scene around, and the romantic assemblage of objects which presented themselves on every side; I regarded with a mixed sensation of pleasure and of pain, the valley and the fountain which had been witnesses of Petrarch's complaints and hopeless passion. I attempted to discern the cavern, which, during the summer, when the waters of Vaucluse are low, admits into the bowels of the rock, and where he used to enter alone, in the dead of night, to indulge his despair in that frightful seclusion. While I was engaged in these reflections, the day darkened in, and a sudden storm of rain, from which I was completely sheltered by the incumbent mountains, issuing from a collection of black clouds overhanging the spot, spread through the whole landscape a majestic and awful sublimity. When it was past, I retired, though with slow and reluctant steps, from this lovely and celebrated solitude.

"Before I got into my carriage the peasant who had conducted me to the fountain, carried me to a house situated in the valley, where are still preserved two portraits of the lovers, who have conducted to render Vaucluse immortal. My whole attention was directed to that of Laura. She appears in the earliest bloom of youth, such as she is described by Petrarch on that morning when he first beheld her. A certain air of playful gaiety seems spread over her countenance. Her eyes are large §, and of a deep hazle; the nose justly proportioned, and the contour of her face a faultless oval §; her hair is con-

§ In the picture of Laura, mentioned by Mrs. Miller, (Vol. XLVI. p. 419.) her "eyes" are said to be "*small*, nose *hooked*, face *square*," &c.

finer.

finer by a fillet braided, and adorned with pearls, its colour approaching to yellow. Over her neck is a faint shade of gauze; her robe is of a pale red; and her arms are covered with a sort of glove which descends half-way the hands. In one of them she holds an amaranth, emblematic of immortality. Petrarch is depicted as in middle life, of an engaging figure, and his brows bound with laurel."

42. *Pieces written by M. Falconet, and M. Diderot, on Sculpture in general, and particularly on the celebrated Statue of Peter the Great, now finishing by the former at St. Petersburg. Translated from the French, with several Additions, by Wm. Tooke, Chaplain to the Factory at St. Petersburg, and illustrated by an elegant Plate of the Statue [engraved by Basire.] 4to. pp. 62. Bowyer and Nichols.*

THIS statue has been already announced to the public, by the writer last mentioned, in his "Northern Tour," pp. 229, &c. (see Vol. XLV. p. 488). But we knew not before that the sculptor is no less distinguished as a scholar, and that his *notes sur Plin* (the elder), and his *observations sur la statue de Marc Aurele*, (printed at the Hague,) are monuments of his taste more durable probably than all his works in bronze or marble. The head of the hero, we are told, is the entire workmanship of a young lady, Mademoiselle Collot, no less distinguished by her busts of the present Empress, the Grand Duke, the late Grand Duchess, Prince Orloff, M. Diderot, and a medallion of the late Lady Cathcart, which is to be affixed to her sepulchral monument. On the whole, this statue, by the description and plate, seems worthy the elogiums bestowed on it by Messrs. Diderot and Wraxall, tho' we cannot reconcile ourselves to the fancy-dress in which M. Falconet has clothed his hero, the dress of no nation, as it must necessarily puzzle succeeding antiquaries; and would much rather have seen Peter in the exact dress "which he himself wore," knowing that in the hands of a master, such as M. F. it might, doubtless, have been made to "yield sufficiently to the necessary movements, effects, and lightness," when we recollect the fine effect that has been produced by our Roubilliac even from a stiff M. A.'s gown, in Sir Isaac Newton's statue, at Cambridge. By the way, we cannot but lament that this great artist is un-

known to his countryman, as otherwise he would, no doubt, have mentioned him with several others whom he commemorates. The "reflections on sculpture," highly worthy of the writer and the subject, and which none but a sculptor could have written, were delivered at the Royal Academy of Painting and Sculpture, at Paris, June 7, 1760, and were afterwards printed in the *Dictionnaire Encyclopedique*. Though the great credit M. Falconet has here gained, receives, we think, no addition by the pains he has taken to expose and ridicule an absurd projector*, who proposed that Peter should behold some objects *with his right eye*, other objects *with the left*, and also direct his view to countries many hundred versts off, *all at the same time*; yet we perfectly subscribe to the justice of his strictures on Ld. Shaftesbury's *Letter on Design*. A few mistakes, as to technical terms†, are very excuseable in a translator who is no artist; but we cannot agree with him in adopting *low-relieves*, as universal practice, the *jus et norma loquendi*, which is much better authority than Lord Shaftesbury, has agreed to retain the *Basso-relievo*.

43. *The English Garden: a Poem. Book II. By W. Mason, M. A. 4to. pp. 33, 25. Dodsley.*

JUSTLY admired for his poetical talents, the author of *Elfrida*, here "resuming his reed Ascræan," explodes the ancient and recommends the modern taste in laying out gardens and pleasure-grounds, "the curve of nature," the waving line of "grace and beauty," shrubberies, sheep-walks, &c. advises, with Mr. Pope, due obeisance to be paid to "the genius of the place;" teaches, in particular, the best mode of constructing fences of different kinds, and even of mixing the colours to paint the barrier pales, &c. "a task (as he says) ungrateful to a poet," and therefore we must not wonder that this Georgic is less pleasing and more abstruse than our author's odes and dramas, as the "selected phrase and varied cadence" in which he endeavours to "dignify the subject," some-

* The B. de B****, whom, however, M. F. styles "a person of great merit, and with a variety of talents," &c.

† One instance only shall be mentioned: *agrement* in French has not the same meaning in English, but technically signifies "harmony," or "grace."

times unavoidably occasion obscurity, and make us wish for the exposition of a *Brown* or a *Richmond*, undoubted geniusses in their way, who, in plain prose, though less correct, would be more intelligible. But this is a defect inseparable from didactic poetry, and justly complained of even in Hesiod and Virgil. All that poetry can do Mr. Mason has done, and at the conclusion has enlivened and illustrated his precepts by an episode founded on an historical fact recorded by Diodorus Siculus, Plutarch, &c. of Abdolominus*, who in his rural recess (here beautifully described) was investigated by Alexander the Great, and restored to the throne of his ancestors at Sidon. A specimen of this work shall be given in our next. Two books more will complete the author's plan, but the danger of a piracy (this book having been printed and given away to his friends last year) has induced him to reprint it now for sale; and we are sorry to find by this intimation, and also by the following article, that he has lately quitted his garden for the thorny brakes of law.

44. *A Letter to W. Mason, M. A. Precentor of York, concerning his Edition of Mr. Gray's Poems, and the Practices of Booksellers. By a Bookseller. 12mo. 1s. Murray.*

THIS is a warm expostulation from Mr. Murray, concerning an action commenced against him in the Court of Chancery, by Mr. Mason, for printing some of Mr. Gray's poems, his (Mr. M.'s) property. As the merits of this case have been reviewed by a much higher tribunal, we shall wave discussing them, observing only, that the personal reflections which Mr. Murray employs, his thus deciding in his own case, and illiberally endeavouring to prejudice the public, *pendente lite*, must operate very differently from what he intended. Unconvinced by these arguments, the Lord Chancellor, on July 12, determined the cause in favour of Mr. Mason.

The absurdity of one position maintained on this occasion we cannot but remark. It has been urged, that, in consequence of this determination, it will be piratical, and therefore dangerous,

* "Fontenelle and Metaflasio have both of them treated this subject dramatically."

to make extracts from new books in Reviews, Magazines, &c. But who does not see the difference between such short extracts, with remarks, &c. and extracts only, or rather transcripts (like Mr. Murray's) of a whole work? And who does not know, that though the latter must necessarily prejudice the sale, the former must and do promote it?

45. *The Massacre of Glenco: being the narrative of the barbarous Murder of the Glenco Men, in the Highlands of Scotland, by way of military Execution, on the 13th of February, 1692. 8vo. pp. 38.*

NO one who is conversant with English history can be unacquainted with this transaction, and all who are impartial must allow that King William and his ministers could never exculpate themselves from authorising and commanding it. We will not therefore repeat this twice-told tale, especially as it has been now revived by Mr. Horne, with the invidious design of making the affair at Lexington be thought a second Glenco. Unhappy for him, the jury who tried him thought otherwise.

46. *The Genius of Britain to Gen. Howe, the Night before the Battle at Long-Island. An Ode. pp. 13. 6d. Sewell.*

*Cupidum, pater optime, vires
Deficiunt.*

IF this writer was as poetical as he is loyal, he would be a Gray. How far short he falls of that English bard, let the reader judge. After execrating Ld. Chatham, and deifying Ld. North, the Genius thus concludes:

"Warrior, take thy wish'd repose,
Gain from Sleep his strength'ning
charm;
Ere the morrow's day shall close,
Deeds of wonder claim thy arm—
Know, ah! know, my love will weep,
Whilst thy sword with vengeance falls;
Yet I'll aid its glorious sweep,
When my injur'd country calls.
Tho' my eye with pity stream;
Tho' my heart with anguish moan;
Justice, bid thy lightnings flame:
Virtue, let thy work be done."

44. *A Letter to Courtney Melmoth, Esq; With some Remarks on two Books, called Liberal Opinions and The Pupil of Pleasure. By a Lady. 8vo. 6d. Wilkie.*

OUR opinion of the ingenious but too often injudicious Mr. Melmoth's performances

performances coincides so much with that of this lady, that we chuse to give it in her words; which must plead our excuse for not reviewing the books on which she has remarked:

“Permit me, Sir, to ask you a serious question: Do you really think that the cause of virtue is promoted by representations of vice?—You have a warm and luxuriant imagination, a flowing and easy style, and your *forte* is in the display of scenes of voluptuousness: you dwell upon minute circumstances that heighten the descriptions, and give the utmost scope to the reader’s imagination. Your scenes do not excite any hatred of vice; that is reserved for the after-reflections upon it, which I fear will not eradicate the former impressions.

“The *Pupil of Pleasure* is the preceptor of voluptuousness. Think you that any sober matron would suffer her daughters or nieces to read the 24th Letter of the 1st vol. out? Indeed, two thirds of the book are rather calculated to inspire vice than to correct it.”

47. *The Sublime and Beautiful of Scripture; being Essays on select Passages of Sacred Composition.* By Courtney Melmoth. 2 vols. 5s. sewed. Murray.

A Specimen of this work has been already given, in the story of Dinah, p. 110; on which, however, we cannot help remarking, that Mr. Melmoth justifies and applauds the *courage* and *virtue* (as he terms it) of Simeon and Levi, and “can scarce avoid proposing their *noble conduct* as a pattern of imitation,” though their *cruelty* and *wrath* were severely condemned, and even *curst*, by their father on his death-bed*; and it is difficult to conceive a more base and deliberate act of revenge and treachery, in which numbers of the innocent, *all the males, their wives and little ones*, were involved.

48. *The First of April: or, the Triumphs of Folly.* A Poem. Dedicated to a celebrated Dutchess. By the Author of The *Diaboliad*. 4to. pp. 38. 2s. 6d. Bew.

THIS Dutchess is *too celebrated* not to be as easily known and distinguished as Diana or Calypso among their nymphs. By the variety and harmony of his numbers, and his picturesque descriptions of Folly, and her temple, April, Fashion, and her at-

tendants, *Luxury, Profusion, &c.* Dryden, especially in his last and best work, his *Fables*, seems to have been this writer’s model, while by the keenness of his satire (as in the *Diaboliad*) he reminds us of Juvenal and Churchill. Of his talents the reader may judge from one of his descriptions and one of his characters:

“Next came a blooming boy, in robe
of green;
On his fair brow a flowery crown was seen,
Where the pale primrose with the cowslip
vied,
And fragrant violets shone in purple pride.
Upon a bull he rode, whose horns were gay
With many a golden flower and budding
spray.
Around him every vernal songster fled †,
While the lark soar’d and whistled o’er
his head. [apace,
And now he smil’d with joy, and now,
The crystal tears bedew’d his alter’d face.
Like the young fondling, on his mother’s
breast, [them best,
Who cries for absent joys, and thinks
’Mid smiles, and tears, and frowns, he
onward came
With gentle pace,—and APRIL was his
name.”

As the first in order, and also the most known, we will now beg leave to introduce the *celebrated Dutchess*, advancing with her offerings to the altar:

“At her command ‡ the pressing crowds
retreat, [seat,
When D*****, up-rising from her
With careless gesture to the altar moves.
Then *Virtue* shriek’d,—and all the *laugh-*
ing Loves, [dismay,
That play’d around, droop’d instant with
And spread their wings, and, weeping,
fled away. [prepares—
“The noble Dame her offering now
A father’s counsels, and a mother’s cares,
Upon the altar’s gilded surface lie,
With winning grace and sweet simplicity;
The gay, yet decent look; the modest air,
Which loves the brow of youth, and triumphs there;
The power to give delight, devoid of art,
Which stole unconscious o’er the lover’s
heart; [charms
The wish to bless, with all those virgin
Which heighten’d rapture in a husband’s
arms;
Each infant friendship, each domestic care,
Each elevated thought, was offered there.
Nor did the lavish votary deny
One solid charm—but chilling chastity.

† If rhyme had permitted, this should certainly have been “*flew*.” The other word gives the idea of *flying away*.

‡ *Folly’s*.

Enraptur’d

* Gen. xlix. 5, 6, 7.

Enraptur'd FOLLY blest'd the lucky hour
That gave so fair a subject to her power,
Nor did she long delay, with circling hand,
To wave around the fair her magic wand;
When, lo! the sudden plumes her temples
grac'd; [waist;
The yielding stays sink downwards to the
And, strange to tell! her rosy lips dispenſe
Double-entendres and impertinence."

As, on the one hand, we cannot help lamenting that a lady so born, so educated, one who might be so respectable, independent of her rank, should chuse to build her fame on absurdity, on talents in which milleners and *friseurs* may emulate and excel her, on the other hand there is an evident distinction, which ought ever to be made and observed, between vice and folly, levity and guilt. Years and experience may heal the one, but the other they too generally render inveterate and callous. In short, blessed with such parents, and endowed with the virtue even here allowed her of *chilling chastity*, whatever fools may conjecture, and libertines presume, Good-Sense and Wisdom will not yet despair of numbering among their votaries the young and innocent daughter of a sensible, virtuous, and religious mother.

The other ladies who make their offerings are the Countesses of D—y, B——e, and L——n, Ladies A—r and V——rs, and Mrs. D——r. They are followed by the Earls of C——e and S——h, Lords W——th, M——e, and B——p. But here we must dismiss them, and take brief notice of another performance partly on the same subject, and very similar, save that it is in prose, and speaks the words of seriousness, viz.

49. *A Letter to her Grace the Dutchess of Devonshire.* 4to. pp. 16. 1s. Fielding and Walker.

THE tenor of the whole may be deduced from the following paragraph: "While I write, Madam, with freedom of your present demeanour, I encourage hopes, that you will soon discover how much you have mistaken the road to happiness and dignity. May the blessed moment soon arrive which is destined to unveil the phantom that deceives you! It cannot come too soon, as the effects of your example may survive the example itself; and your past levities be quoted as authority, when your future prudence shall condemn them; and your wisdom, as far as relates to

yourself, make ample amends for your folly."

However well intended, we cannot but think, that this writer would have been more likely to succeed, and would certainly have proved himself a much more *sincere friend*, if he had conveyed his admonitions and reproofs in private. For the wisest reasons, none but great and hardened offenders are chastised, however gently, in public.

50. *A Sermon preached before the Incorporated Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, Feb. 21, 1777. by William Lord Archbishop of York. Harrison.*

OF this sermon, as it has been attacked and defended in the House of Lords, our readers may expect some account. The text is taken from Daniel vii. ver. 14. "*And there was given him dominion, and glory, and a kingdom, that all people, nations, and languages, should serve him: his dominion is an everlasting dominion, which shall not pass away, and his kingdom that which shall not be destroyed.*" From which his Grace takes occasion to discuss the prophecies relating to Christ's kingdom, its spiritual nature, the misconceptions of the Jews, and also of some Christians; shews the necessity of ecclesiastical establishments, the views and principles of the society whom he addresses; touches on the present melancholy state of our civil and religious interests in America, and, for a correction of the evil, considers the probable causes of it, in particular "some loose opinions which have been lately current on religious and civil liberty." The passages which in this part of the discourse are supposed to have given offence to Opposition are the following:

"As there are, in the nature of things, but two sorts of government; that of law and that of force; it wants no argument to prove, that under the last, freedom cannot subsist. If it subsists therefore, it must be under law; and of necessity that law must be supreme; for if it is not supreme, it's power must be abridged by it's enemy, force. The foundation therefore of legal freedom, is the supremacy of law. It has been acknowledged as such, by all common-wealths from the beginning of the world; as the only power which can protect our rights from their natural adversaries, despotism and anarchy. These indeed have usually gone together, for no anarchy

anarchy ever prevailed, which did not end in despotism.

“The passions of men are restless and enterprising, the occasions which time may present to them are innumerable, and the possible situations of things much more various, than any wisdom can foresee. But the supremacy of law is a steady and uniform rule, to which those, who mean well, may in all circumstances safely adhere.

“To those indeed, who mean delinquency, it is not very favourable. This they were aware of, and have therefore substituted another rule, by which every man’s humour or interest is to be made the measure of his obedience.

“By this system of political rights, ambition, revenge, envy, and avarice, with the other bad passions, the controlling of which is the very intent and meaning of law, are all let loose; and those dear interests, for the protection of which we trust in law, are at once abandoned to outrage.

“It is wonderful that so weak a system should find stability, even in popular madness. It is wonderful that extreme folly should not be more innocent. But it is most wonderful that those who have any thing to lose, should adopt such a system.

“Do they hold their distinctions and fortunes by any other tenure, than that of law? and will they put them to the hazard, for the chance of gaining something better in the uproar?

“This would be a more desperate species of gaming, than any other which is known, even in these times. But nothing is too mean for the uses of parties, especially as they are now constituted.—Parties once had a principle belonging to them, absurd perhaps, and indefensible, but still carrying a notion of duty, by which honest minds might easily be caught.

“But they are now combinations of individuals, who instead of being the sons and servants of the community, make a league for advancing their private interests. It is their business to hold high the notion of political honour. I believe and trust it is not injurious to say, that such a bond is no better than that, by which the lowest and wickedest combinations are held together; and that it denotes the last stage of political depravity.

“There is another point, in the clearing of which the common cause of legal freedom is intimately con-

cerned. Those, who maintain these doctrines, justify themselves by the glorious revolution. Are the cases in any view similar? Or did the leaders in that great business act upon principles such as theirs? Many went into that enterprize who were of different complexions and characters, and with very different designs, and motives. Some who but little before, when they thought it their interest, were ready enough to have betrayed the constitution. But the best and honestest among them stood forth avowedly as supporting the supremacy of law. Have these men done the same? or have they not, in every step of the American contest, assailed and insulted it? They have maintained, that a charter which issues from the King’s sole pleasure, is valid against an act of parliament. They have maintained, that a king of England has the power to discharge any number of his subjects that he pleases, from the allegiance that is due to the state.

“They used their best endeavours, to throw the whole weight and power of the colonies into the scale of the Crown; but we thank God’s good providence, that we had a prince upon the throne, whose magnanimity and justice were superior to such temptations. Of those men therefore they have taken the name but not the principles, and have so far aspersed their memory.

“My subject, I hope, will excuse me for the notice I have taken of these mischievous opinions. I consider them as relating not indeed to the rebellion itself, for that rests upon wickedness only, but to the specious fallacies by which it is so shamelessly defended.”

In conclusion his Grace points to “a ray of brightness, in confidence, that necessity will at last provide those remedies which foresight did not,” a regular and decent support for our ministers, and an established episcopacy. “As to what relates to the delinquents, (he adds,) we, for our parts, should wish to say, *Go and sin no more*. But the interests of great states require securities that are not precarious.”

51. *Archæologia, or Miscellaneous Antiquities. Published by the Society of Antiquaries of London. Vol. IV. 11. 15. in sheets. White.*

IN their laudable researches into antiquity we with pleasure follow this Society,

Society, and for the following Epitome of their last Transactions are obliged to a Correspondent.

ART. I. *A further Account of Antiquities in or near Brecknock.* By John Strange, Esq.

This learned writer, whose communications are always useful and entertaining, has traced the Romans thro' and near Brecknockshire, and occasionally intersperses other antiquities. We wish him success in these pursuits, whenever his public engagements allow him to quit those of a similar kind, which he has presented to the Society from the Continent.

ART. II. *The Hon. Mr. Barrington on the term "Lavant."*

Explaining it to signify a brook sometimes dry.

ART. III. *An Inquiry into the Nature and Cause of the Death of King John.* By the Rev. Mr. Pegge.

Shewing that it was not by poison, but by a dysentery, or surfeit.

ART. IV. *Illustration of a gold enamelled Ring found in Caernarvonshire, supposed to have belonged to Alstan, Bishop of Sherborne, in the Beginning of the IXth Century; with a View of Saxon Jewellery.* By the same.

ART. V. *An Account of Human Bones filled with Lead, found at Badwell-Ash Church, Suffolk.* By Mr. Worth.

The lead was so incorporated with the bone, that this specimen, only the lower part of the *os femoris*, weighed above four pounds. Mr. Worth ascribed this effect to lightning, or inflammable vapours. Dr. Hunter produced one somewhat similar by injection, which Dr. Fothergill supposed might be a mode of preserving relicks.

ART. VI. Is omitted by a misprint.

ART. VII. *Remarks on the Antiquities and different Modes of Brick and Stone Buildings in England.* By Mr. James Effex.

The author of this curious memoir has distinguished himself by his researches into Gothic architecture in England, and in that part of the subject afforded great assistance to the author of *The Antiquities of Ely*. This introduction is a happy specimen of his abilities, which in Art. XIII. are further displayed in investigating the date of the several parts of Lincoln-Minster by its stile.

ART. VIII. *Observations on Kits-Cotty House, near Maidstone.* By the Rev. Mr. Pegge.

Proving it a British cromlech.

ART. IX. *Account of a singular Discovery of Birds Bones buried in Christ-Church Priory, Hampshire.* By Gustavus Brander, Esq;

In clearing the site of the monastery, under a large slab, like a gravestone, was found a bushel of bones of herons, bitterns, and poultry. These Mr. Pegge, Art. XXVI. supposes to have been deposited there as a kind of compromise between Paganism and Christianity; and this solution must hold for want of a better.

ART. X. *Account of the Great Seal of Ranulph, Earl of Chester, and of two ancient Inscriptions found in the Ruins of St. Edmund Bury Abbey.* By Edward King, Esq;

The matrix of the seal was of lead, and referred to Ranulph, Earl of Chester, t. Steph. The inscriptions were some letters half Roman, half Saxon, raised on a brick, and an epitaph with the name of *Lydgate* referred to the famous poet; though it may as well have belonged to one of the many persons of that name, which they took from a village in Suffolk.

ART. XI. *Observations on a Coin of Robert, Earl of Gloucester, hitherto referred to Robert, Duke of Normandy.* By Mr. Colebrooke.

ART. XII. *Mr. Drake on the Origin of the Word Romance.*

Proving it to be the original Spanish or Roman language, in opposition to that of the Moors brought in by conquest.

ART. XIII. See above in Art. VII.

ART. XIV. *Account of the Discoveries at Pompeii.* By Sir William Hamilton.

We have waited with eager expectation for an account of the discoveries made in this ancient town, which has not had equal justice done it with its sister Herculaneum. Sir W. H. to whom we are under great obligations for his researches into the natural history of Vesuvius and its environs, and whose "*Campi Phlegreæi*" will do lasting honour to his learning and taste, has here presented us with a particular detail of the curiosities laid open to public view, illustrated with 12 elegant plates. We wish he had prefaced his account with a history of the rise and progress of the discovery. But perhaps he was unwilling to anticipate an account to be published by authority on the spot.

ART. XV. and XVI. *An Account of a curious Seal-Ring belonging to Sir Richard Worsley, Bart.* By the Rev. Dr.

Dr. Milles and Mr. Brooke. Accompanied by an elegant Engraving of the Seal, by Mr. Bafire.

Explains an augmentation in the family arms of Stuart, granted by Cha. VI. of France.

ART. XVII. *A Dissertation on a most valuable Gold Coin of Edmund Crouchback.* By the Rev. Mr. Pegge.

The learned writer considers this as both a coin and seal of Edmund II. son of Henry III. whom the Pope invested with the kingdom of Sicily. Mr. Astle, in

ART. XVIII. is of opinion, that what is in his own possession being manifestly only a gold matrix of a seal, from it was cast the piece of gold in the possession of Thomas Barrett, Esq; of Lee, near Canterbury, above described by Mr. Pegge. Mr. Astle details the events produced in England by the extraordinary grant of the kingdom of Sicily to Prince Edmund, and remarks, that the Commons were first summoned to the Parliament called by Leicester in opposition to Henry's demands.

ART. XIX. *The late Dr. Woodward on the Wisdom of the Ancient Egyptians.*

The farther we remove from a remote period of antiquity, the less favourably we think of that period. Dr. Woodward and his publisher forget, that, however improved was the age in which he lived, or the present, the Egyptian was an æra of illumination to its contemporaries. Nobody can doubt that extraordinary efforts were made in science even at that distant time: a comparison, therefore, of the antient nations with the moderns, on the terms here stated, is as injurious as that which Voltaire draws between the Israëlites and the present Europeans. Sir J. Hawkins has proved that the Hebrew music had little merit, and it is no impeachment of inspiration to expect little improvement in arts and sciences from the Jews, who were cultivated only in the grand doctrine of religion and morality. The Chinese would suffer as much by the comparison as the Egyptians, and yet both made surprising advances, considering their situation and disadvantages.

ART. XX. *The Ceremonial of Making the King's Bed,* t. H. VIII. By Mr. Brooke.

The rude solemnity and suspicious precaution on this occasion must excite

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a smile and some surprise in modern Monarchs.

ART. XXI. See below.

ART. XXII. *Account of some Coins of Edward the Confessor, Harold, and William the Conqueror; with a Gold Fibula, found in two Earthen Vessels in the Foundations of some old Houses on St. Mary Hill.* By the Rev. Dr. Griffith.

Some of these are very curious, being uniques.

ART. XXIII. *Observations on Antient Castles.* By Edward King, Esq;

This article contains many new and curious observations on our Antient Fortifications, particularly those of Rochester, Canterbury, Colchester, Guildford, and Portchester; and is a proper supplement to Mr. Grose. It is illustrated by four plates.

ART. XXI. affords a melancholy confirmation of that maxim, that, When men of acknowledged abilities in their own department go beyond it, they fall into the greatest absurdities. *Urit fulgore suo qui prægravat artes infra se positas.*—A scantling of medallic knowledge would have prevented the conjecture which is the subject of this paper. Mr. Bryant has a system to serve, and so has his antagonist; and if the one founds it on fictitious coins, the other builds on fanciful conjectures. It is surprising that a man of learning in this age can calmly reason on the differences between the *Mosaic* and *Apamean* account of the ark, its capacity and contents, and whether the *dove*, *eagle*, or *raven*, carried a *spring*, *branch*, or *leaf*, in its *beak* or *claws*; especially when, after all, Dr. Kennicott's new edition of the Bible may introduce totally different readings, and the ark may prove to have been twice as large again, and to have held every animal and vegetable in the creation. But when we recollect that the same learned writer confessed his ignorance of the story of *Ashages* and *Hystaspes*, with which every school-boy that reads Justin must be perfectly well acquainted*, our surprise ceases at his illustrating an Asiatic medal from a line in Ovid. The two following papers by Dr. Milles and Abbé Bartheleme must determine the controversy with all unprejudiced readers.

With this article the volume ends.

* See Orosius, 1773, p. 43.

52. *An Apology for the Life and Writings of David Hume, Esq; &c.* 2s. 6d. pp. 167. Fielding and Walker.

OUR review of the "Supplement" to this performance is happily anticipated by the judicious observations of a correspondent, page 322; to which therefore we shall only refer; and as for the "Apology" itself, shall wave discussing it for the reasons assigned by that writer in his second paragraph, with which our opinion perfectly coincides.

53. *Supplement to the Life of David Hume, Esq. Containing genuine Anecdotes, and a circumstantial Account of his Death and Funeral. To which is added, a certified Copy of his last Will and Testament.* Sm. 8vo. pp. 64. 1s. Bew.

Quid dignum tanto, &c.

WHETHER this writer be a friend or an enemy to Mr. Hume we cannot discover so easily as that he is a foe professed to "the mercenary Mason," (the polite appellation which he gives Mr. Gray's executor,) going out of his way to abuse him in a long note evidently dictated by a certain Scotch bookseller, who loses no opportunity of adding scurrility to piracy. The anecdote of Mr. H.'s "stumbling in the dark," at Dr. Jardine's, having been frequently retailed, little new is to be found in these meagre pages, save that "his *flowery* rival in historical fame," Dr. Robertson, once "preferred the *turtle* of my Lord Advocate to the *mutton* of David Hume;" that Mr. H. "left verbally to Mr. Home the poet *one* bottle of port (knowing he disliked it) and ten dozen of claret; that Mr. H. by his own desire, was buried in the Calton church-yard, *in a rock wherein never man had been laid**; and that his grave was watched and lighted eight nights for fear of insult." By his will it appears that he devised about 10,000l. all of his own acquiring, to his relations and friends; among them 200l. to M. D'Alembert, and to Dr. Adam Smith (with all his MSS. and full power over them, the following excepted) the like sum, "to be paid immediately *after* the publication of his Dialogues on Natu-

* For this gloss, however, the present writer, not Mr. Hume, we suppose, is accountable. In another place our author, in the true Heathenish style, calls this "a spot for depositing his ashes," which might lead to an idea, that, as Mr. H. died, he had also been buried, like a Heathen.

ral Religion," which alone are expressly desired to be published. These are probably the famous tracts in defence of suicide, adultery, &c. whose publication, if we are rightly informed, authority has hitherto prevented; and if so, however free from scruples of his own, Dr. S. seems likely to lose the advantage of this bequest. Without any breach of Christian charity, and though Mr. Melmoth, no doubt, is ready to *apologize* for them, most of our readers, we fancy, will concur with us in hoping that this devise may never take place.

54. *An Epistle to Dr. Shebbeare: To which is added, an Ode to Sir Fletcher Norton, in Imitation of Horace, Ode VIII. Book IV.* By Malcolm Mac Greggor, of Knightsbridge, Esq; *Author of the Heroic Epistle to Sir William Chambers, &c.* 4to 1s. 6d. pp. 27. Almon.

This author's satirical talents are well known, from *Chinese Gardening* down to *English Candle-Snuffing*. As a specimen of this, the following may suffice:

"Earl N——t sung†, while yet but
simple Clare, [spare.
That wretched Ireland had no gold to
How couldst thou, simple Clare! that isle
abuse, [sey Muse?
Which prompts and pays thy linsley-wool-
Mistaken Peer! Her treasures ne'er can
cease,
Did she not long pay Viry for our peace?
Say, did she not, till rang the royal knell,
Irradiate vestal Majesty at Zell?
Sure, then, she might afford, to my poor
thinking, [drinking.
One golden tumbler for Queen Charlotte's
I care not, if her hinds, on fens and rocks,
Ne'er roast one shoulder of their fatted
flocks: [sions?
Shall Irish hinds to mutton make preten-
Be theirs potatoes, and be ours their pen-
sions.
If they refuse, great North, by me advis'd,
Enact, that each potatoe be excis'd."

† "This song was sung above two years ago, and is consequently forgotten. It was sent to her Majesty on her birthday, with a present of Irish grogram; and the news-paper of the day said (but I know not how truly) that the Queen was graciously pleased to thank the noble author for both his pieces of *stuff*. It began by assuring her Majesty, that Ireland was too poor to present her with a piece of gold plate. The supposed poverty of his native country struck me at the time as a mere *gratis dictum*. I have therefore endeavoured to refute it, for the honour of Ireland."

Of the short Ode to Sir Fletcher,
we will copy the exordium :

Donarem pateras, &c.

“ Muse, were we rich in land, or stocks,
We’d send Sir Fletcher a gold box,
Who lately, to the world’s surprize,
Advis’d his Sov’ reign to be wise :
The zeal of cits should ne’er surpass us,
We’d make him Speaker of Parnassus.
Or could I boast to mimic eye
Of Townshend, or of Bunbury,
I’d hangings weave in Fancy’s loom,
For Lady Norton’s dressing-room.”

Of all the allusions, the last, we
think, is one of the *luckiest* and the
best :

*Ornatus viridi tempora pampino
Liber vota bonos ducit ad exitus :*

Thus parodied :

“ While Stormont, grac’d with ribbon
green,
Keeps France from mixing in the riot,
Till Britain’s lion vents his spleen,
And tears his rebel whelps in quiet.”

55. *Historical Memoirs of the Life and
Writings of the late Rev. William Dodd,
LL.D. from his Entrance at Clare-Hall,
Cambridge, in 1745, to his fatal Exit
at Tyburn, June 27, 1777. pp. 58.
1s. 6d. Fielding and Walker.*

THESE Memoirs, though not pub-
lished by Dr. Dodd’s brother, or his
friend Mr. Butler*, are nevertheless un-
doubtedly authentic, and contain more
truths than they will utter, and many a-
necdotes that are equally new and cu-
rious. From them we learn, that this
unhappy man was born at Bourn, in
Lincolnshire, of which his father was
vicar, in 1729; was admitted a sizar
of Clare-Hall, Cambridge, in 1745;
took the degree of B. A. with much
reputation in 1749-50; soon after re-
moved to London, married (indiscreet-
ly) Miss Mary Perkins †, who then
lodged in Frith-street, Soho, April 15,
1751 §; was ordained a deacon by the
Bishop of London in the succeeding
winter (and priest in 1753); after
being Curate, was chosen Lecturer of

West-Ham, in Essex, in 1752, and of
St. James’s, Garlickhithe, in London,
in March, 1753, which he resigned for
that of St. Olave’s, Hart-street, in A-
pril, 1754. “ In the same year (says
this writer) an anonymous novel, in
two volumes 12mo, entitled, “ *The
Sisters, or the History of Lucy and Ca-
roline Sanfon, entrusted to a false
Friend,*” (printed for Waller,) gave
no very favourable idea of the purity
of his mind, or the rectitude of his
judgment, to those who knew that he
was the author of it, as many of the
scenes there described, which, like the
inns and night-cellars of Fielding and
Smollett, can only be drawn from the
life, notwithstanding the specious gauze
of morality affectedly thrown over
them, are painted with a warmth of
imagination, and a luxuriance of co-
louring, which cannot but be dange-
rous to the young and susceptible, as
tending rather to inflame than correct
the passions, and being much more
likely to seduce than to reform.---
“ The false Friend,” Dookalb, who is
represented as a tempter “ black as
Satan,” and is at length *conducted to
the gallows*, was understood to be in-
tended for one who had given the au-
thor a heinous provocation; and Beau
Leicart [Tracey], Miss Repook [Lu-
cy Cooper], both since dead, and other
characters of that stamp, besides a no-
ble Lord who shall be nameless, were
also well known and easily discovered
by all who were conversant with the
town.---In a very different light our
young and popular preacher was at the
same time displaying his talents to Bi-
shop Secker, Miss Talbot, and the
Public, as Lady Moyer’s Lecturer at
St. Paul’s.” . . .

In 1758 he took the degree of M. A.
at Cambridge, and was one of the first
promoters of the Magdalen House. In
1763 he was entrusted by the Earl of
Chesterfield with the education of his
godson Philip Stanhope, Esq; (the pre-
sent Earl) “ a circumstance then blindly
deemed by him the most fortunate in
his life, but eventually the most un-
happy: such is human foresight!”
and was collated to a prebend of Bre-
con by Bishop Squire, to whom he
was Chaplain, and whom he attended
to Aberguilly the year following. In
1764 he was appointed one of his Ma-
jesty’s Chaplains; and “ the rustling of
silks and the creaking of shoes,” first
introduced by him into their apart-
ment, to the astonishment of old Groves
the

* These gentlemen have “ assured the
Public, (in an advertisement,) that no
genuine life of Dr. Dodd will be pub-
lished without their authority.”

† Her father, we are told, was a verger
of Durham cathedral, having been a do-
mestic in the family of the Rev. Sir John
Dolben, one of the Prebendaries.

§ Dr. Dodd himself, it is certain, was
mistaken in saying (if he did say so) at
his trial, that “ he had been married
twenty-seven years.”

the table-decker, are not forgotten. In 1766 he took the degree of LL.D. and, quitting West-Ham, took a house in Southampton-row, embarked 1000*l.* prize, which he had in a lottery, with a builder, in Charlotte-Chapel, Pimlico, and entered into a like partnership with Dr. Trusler, &c. at Charlotte-Chapel, Bloomsbury, resigning his lectureships to attend them. In 1772 he set on foot a subscription, and gave rise to the Society, for the relief of prisoners confined for small debts, and purchased the rectory of Hockliffe, in Bedfordshire. Here again we must stop for another quotation: "In the same year he gave the Public a little tract, (intended for St. James's Chapel,) entitled, "The Frequency of capital Punishments inconsistent with Justice, sound Policy, and Religion;" [see an account of it, Volume XLII.] a subject, in which it was little thought that the preacher himself would soon be nearly interested both as a prosecutor and a convict. As a prosecutor, he was called upon to appear early in the succeeding winter against one William Griffiths, for robbing him and his wife near Pancras, and discharging a pistol into the carriage, which happily (as it was then thought) only broke the glass. For this, being tried and convicted, on their evidence, at the Old Bailey, the highwayman was executed at Tyburn Jan. 20, 1773."

In consequence of the well-known simoniacal offer to Lady Apsley in regard to the rectory of St. George's, Hanover-square, his name was struck out of the list of King's Chaplains in Feb. 1774. Going over that summer to Geneva, he obtained from his noble pupil the vicarage of Winge*, in Bucks, holding it with Hockliffe by dispensation, and having then about 800*l.* a year in preferments. In the autumn of 1776 he figured in a phaeton at the races on the plain of Sablons. In the winter we all know the *sin that beset him*; a scene, over which, with this writer, we shall now throw a veil, borrowing some of the reflections with which he concludes:

"Never, surely, was vanity (in this world) more severely corrected, and pride more strikingly stigmatised and debased. From enforcing with heartfelt energy to the most forlorn of sinners the happy effects of penitence and contrition, their teacher is become the

object even of their compassion, and a humble suitor for that divine mercy on which he had taught them with confidence to rely. He who compounded the small debts of others, has contracted a debt which none but the Saviour of all can ransom and pay. He whose bounty so often released the prisoner, and encouraged others to *do likewise*, has been immured in a prison from which Death only could release him, and in some measure depended for support on that beneficence which he had so frequently excited and constantly displayed. He who, in some instances, was the humane instrument of restoring, as it were, the dead to life, to their families and friends, was reduced to the dreadful necessity of envying the wretch who was irrecoverably drowned, of wishing that an accidental death had been his own portion, or that the highwayman's pistol had not missed its aim. Even the well-meant but fruitless endeavours of his friends to save him, the straws at which in his last struggles he was induced to catch, by encouraging delusive hopes, served only to aggravate his disappointment, and to divert his thoughts from the only pursuit that could avail him. Yet through this darkness the eye of Faith may discern a dawning of consolation: time, farther time, has been gained for self-recollection; and his sufferings, thus unusually † severe in this world, thus embittered by reflections on what he was, and what he might have been, and, above all, by that poignant sensibility, sharper than a two-edged sword, of which the generality of criminals have no idea, may lead to a humble presumption that with this world his miseries have ceased. Add to this, the offence, though atrocious, was temporal; its pernicious effects extend ‡ not to the world of spirits, of whose treasures no fraud can deprive us; and for the injury done to society by the scandal and example, society has exacted and received an atonement. Tho' human tribunals are in such cases necessarily rigid and inexorable, of the divine tribunal, where an all-sufficient sacrifice has been offered, lenity is the characteristic, mercy is the darling attribute. There, the good that this offender has done will *rise up as incense*, the many that he has *turned to righteousness* will plead for him trum-

* Misprinted "Wiage."

† Misprinted "usually."

‡ Misprinted "extended."

pet-tongued. . Such, we know, is the endearing language of the Gospel; such are the faith and hope delivered to the sons of men by *Him*, who, when he assumed our nature, pitied, and forgave, and received returning sinners; of *Him*, who accepted the tears of his fallen apostle, and took the penitent thief with him into Paradise."

Annexed are Dr. Dodd's defences before the Lord-Mayor and at the Old Bailey, his verses written in Wood-street Compter, and his speech before he received sentence.

We shall close this article with a catalogue of his works, referring to the pamphlet for some account of most of them. Those marked thus * were anonymous.

* A Pastoral on the Distemper among the horned Cattle. 4to. 1747 ||.

* The African Prince to Zara, and Zara's Answer. 4to. 1749 §.

* A Day in Vacation at College. 4to.

Synopsis compendiaria H. Grotii de Jure Belli et Pacis, S. Clarkii de Dei Existentia et Attributis, et J. Lockii de Intellectu humano. 8vo. --- } 1750
(The last was by Sir Jeffrey Gilbert.)

* A new book of the Dunciad. 4to.

An Elegy on the Death of the Prince of Wales. 4to. 1751.

The Beauties of Shakespeare selected. 2 vols. 12mo. 1752.

* The Sisters; a novel. 2 vols. 12mo. (See above.) } 1754

The Hymns of Callimachus, &c. From the Greek. 4to.

Thoughts on the glorious Epiphany of our Lord Jesus Christ; a poetical Essay. 4to. } 1758

Sermons on the Parables and Miracles. 4 vols. 8vo.

An Account of the Rise, Progress, &c. of the Magdalen Charity. 8vo. 1759.

A new edition of Bishop Hall's Contemplations, Life †, &c. 2 vols. 12mo. 1760.

* A Conference between a Mystic, a Hutchinsonian, a Methodist, &c. 8vo. 1761.

A familiar Explanation of the poetical Works of Milton, 12mo. 1762.

|| See this in our Vol. XVII. under the title of Diggon Davy's, &c.

§ Ditto Vol. XIX.

† A remarkable transaction with Bishop Secker (relating to the dedication of this work to Miss Talbot) may be seen in the pamphlet.

Reflections on Death, 12mo. 1763.

Comfort for the Afflicted. 8vo. } 1764

The Visitor. 2 vols. 12mo.

A new edition of Mr. Locke's Common-place-book to the Bible. 4to. 1766.

Poems. 8vo. 1767.

Sermons on the Duties of the Great. From the French of Massillon. 1769.

A Commentary on the Bible. 3 vols. fol. 1770.

Sermons to Young Men. 3 vols. 12mo. 1771.

The Frequency of capital Punishments, &c. (See above.) 1772.

Oration at the Dedication of Freemasons-Hall. 4to. 1776.

The Convict's Address to his unhappy Brethren. 1777.

Besides many single Sermons needless to specify.

56. *An Account of the Life and Writings of Wm. Dodd, LL.D.* 1s. Wenman.

57. *Ditto.* 1s. Williams and Hingston.

BOTH these are superficial and imperfect; neither of them knowing when or whom the Doctor married, and omitting many other incidents above mentioned.—In the latter is an accurate account of most of the publications that bear his name (of which two specified below ‡, and one anonymous, may be added to our catalogue), with large quotations; but nothing new in regard either to them or his private life.

58. *A genuine Account of the Behaviour and Dying Words of Wm. Dodd, LL.D.* By the Rev. John Villetto, Ordinary of Newgate. pp. 24. 6d. Bew.

THIS pamphlet, though curious, being short, we shall only extract from it "Dr. Dodd's last Solemn Declaration:" viz.

"TO the words of dying men regard has always been paid. I am brought hither to suffer death for an act of fraud, of which I confess myself guilty with shame, such as my former state of life naturally produces, and I hope with such sorrow as He, to whom the heart is known, will not disregard. I repent that I have violated the laws by which peace and confi-

‡ Viz. An Epistle to a Lady concerning some important and necessary Truths in Religion. 4to. 1753.

An Ode to the Marchioness of Granby. 4to. 1759.

* A Letter to the Right Hon. the Earl of Halifax on the Peace. 8vo. 1763.

dence

dence are established among men; I repent that I have attempted to injure my fellow-creatures; and I repent that I have brought disgrace upon my order, and discredit upon religion: but my offences against God are without name or number, and can admit only of general confession and general repentance. Grant, Almighty God, for the sake of Jesus Christ, that my repentance, however late, however imperfect, may not be in vain!

“The little good that now remains in my power, is to warn others against those temptations by which I have been seduced. I have always sinned against conviction; my principles have never been shaken; I have always considered the Christian religion as a revelation from God, and its divine Author as the Saviour of the world; but the laws of God, though never disowned by me, have often been forgotten. I was led astray from religious strictness by the delusion of shew, and the delights of voluptuousness. I never knew or attended to the calls of frugality, or the needful minuteness of painful œconomy. Vanity and pleasure, into which I plunged, required expence disproportionate to my income; expence brought distress upon me; and distress, importunate distress, urged me to temporary fraud.

“For this fraud I am to die; and I die declaring in the most solemn manner, that however I have deviated from my own precepts, I have taught others to the best of my knowledge, and with all sincerity, the true way to eternal happiness. My life, for some few unhappy years past, has been dreadfully erroneous, but my ministry has been always sincere. I have constantly believed, and I now leave the world solemnly avowing my conviction, that there is no other name under Heaven by which we can be saved, but only the name of the Lord Jesus; and I entreat all who are here to join with me in my last petition, that, for the sake of that Lord Jesus Christ, my sins may be forgiven, and my soul received into his everlasting kingdom.

WILLIAM DODD.”

June 27, 1777.

59. *Letters from the Marquis de Montcalm, &c.* 8vo. 1s. Almon

THAT the sagacity of this accomplished General (who with his antagonist Wolfe died in the bed of honour before Quebec) was equal to his bravery, appears from the following

remarkable prediction, now fatally verified: “All the English colonies would long since have shaken off the yoke, if the fear of seeing the French at their door had not been a check upon them. When Canada shall be conquered, and the Canadians and these colonists become one people, on the first occasion, when England shall seem to strike at their interest, will these colonies, do you think, obey? What will they have to fear from a revolt? Could England send an army of 100,000 or 200,000 to oppose them at such a distance? It is true she possesses a fleet, and the towns of North-America, beside being few in number, are all open, without forts or citadels, and that a few men of war in their ports would be sufficient to keep them to their duty; but the interior part of the country, which forms an object of greater importance, who will undertake to conquer, over rocks, lakes, rivers, woods, and mountains, which every where intersect it, and where a handful of men acquainted with the country would be sufficient to destroy the largest armies?”

The whole is well worth perusal, and shews that M. de Montcalm was *tam Mercurio quam Majore*. It is proper to add, that the authenticity of this work was lately attacked in the H. of L. by Lord Shelburne, but ably defended by Lord Mansfield.

60. *Catalogue of the Coins of Canute, King of Denmark and England; with Specimens.* 4to. 3s. Payne, Brown, Conant.

THE discovery of a quantity of coins of Canute, in Orkney, has produced a plan of that Prince's coinage, which might be followed to advantage for the other Kings of England before the Conquest.

Though the coinage of Europe, and of what are commonly called the barbarous nations in the rest of the world, is marked with few historical events from the 7th to the 15th century, there would be a benefit in classing them distinctly, assigning them to their respective owners, and representing them more faithfully than the tables of the last age have done.

Cotemporary historians content themselves with giving the principal events of a 20-years reign so interesting as that of Canute.

The battle which decided the fate of England is here fixed to *Assington*, in Rochford hundred, Essex.

To DELIA.

LET these last lines my constant love
convey,
They claim no promise, and no pity pray;
Altho' forsaken, fain I would impart,
Once more, the feelings of a faithful heart:
Think not, O cruel maid! I sought to prove
The guilty pleasures of a lawless love;
Dear was your person, dearer yet your fame,
And sacred Honour vindicates my flame;
When Virtue would relax her brow severe,
And o'er my failings drop one female tear;
Then sure my Delia ought not to complain,
Who found me faithful, gen'rous, and humane.
Delightful task! ah! once on me bestow'd,
To smoothe your path thro' life's embarrass'd
road;

Careful I pluck'd the thorns that might molest,
And plac'd the roses on your peaceful breast:
That task is o'er, my service you disclaim,
The gift receive, and yet the giver blame.
Dismiss'd as lover, could I still pretend
The charming Delia own'd me for her friend,
Content I'd be that tender tie to share
With you, dear object of my constant care;
But since the man (O how revers'd his fate!)
Whom late you lov'd is doom'd to feel your
hate,
Without resentment I receive the blow,
And blest the beauteous author of my woe:
Ardent to Heav'n my hourly pray'rs ascend
That the great God would Delia still defend
From ev'ry harm, and guard from ev'ry snare,
That Vice may spread to lure the thoughtless
fair;
Discreet as lovely may she ever shine,
And angels watch her with a love like mine.
When Death, long wish'd in vain, shall friendly
close
A hated life, and snatch me from my woes;
When the dim lustre ling'ring leaves my eye,
And kindred spirits call me to the sky,
At that dread hour your form will rise to view,
And my last thoughts be chiefly fix'd on you.
But ere these lines, my Delia, can appear,
Your wretched writer will have nought to
fear;

His firm resolve this fatal night shall prove,
Since only Death can break the bands of Love.
Chance should lead you where my ashes lie,
Will you not pay the tribute of one sigh?
The moment's pause where my cold corse is
laid [shade:
Will shew concern, and soothe my hov'ring
grief be your sorrow for your faithful B.
Who living lov'd, despair'd, and died for thee.

To a Lady who loved DANCING.

Written by the late Judge Burnet.

MAY I presume, in humble lays,
My dancing fair, thy steps to praise?—
While this grand maxim I advance,
That all the world is but a dance.
That human-kind, both man and woman,
To dance, is evident and common;
And he himself, that God-like King,
We know could dance as well as sing:

Folks who at Court would keep their ground
Must dance the year attendance round:
Whole nations dance; gay frisking France
Has led the nation many a dance;
And some believe both France and Spain
Resolve to take us out again.
All Nature is one ball, we find;
The water dances to the wind;
The sea itself, at night and noon,
Rises and capers to the moon;
The moon around the earth does tread
A Cheshire round in buxom red;
The earth and planets round the sun
Dance; nor will their dance be done
Till Nature in one mass is blended;
Then we may say, the ball is ended.

P R O L O G U E

To the new Comedy of THE SCHOOL
FOR SCANDAL.

Written by Mr. GARRICK.

Spoken by Mr. KING.

A School for Scandal! Tell me, I beseech
you, [you?
Needs there a School—this modish art to teach
No need of lessons now—the knowing think
We might as well be taught to eat and drink.
Caus'd by a dearth of Scandal, should the va-
pours [pers:
Distress our fair-ones—let 'em read the pa-
Their pow'rful mixtures such disorders hit,
Crave what they will, there's *quantum sufficit*.
Lord! cries my Lady Wormwood, (who loves
rattle,
And puts much salt and pepper in her prattle)
Just ris'n at noon, all night at cards, when
threshing [freshing!
Strong tea and Scandal—blest me, how re-
Give me the papers, Liss—how bold and
free—(sips)— [with Lady D.”
“ Last night Lord L.—(sips)—was caught
—For aching heads, what charming sal-
volatile!—(sips)—
“ If Mrs. B. will still continue flirting,
“ We hope she'll draw, or we'll undraw, the
curtain.”
Fine satire, poz—In public all abuse it,
But by ourselves—(sips)—our praise we can't
refuse it.
Now, Liss, read you—there at that dash and
star— [beware,
Yes, Ma'am—“ A certain Lord had best
“ Who lives not twenty miles from Gros-
v'nor-square;
“ For should he Lady W— find willing—
“ Wormwood is bitter.”—Oh! that's me—the
villain!

Throw it behind the fire, and never more
Let that vile paper come within my door.

Thus at our friends we laugh, who feel the
dart;

To reach our feelings, we ourselves must smart.
Is our young bard so young—to think that he
Can stop the full spring-tide of calumny?
Knows he the world so little, and its trade?
Alas! the Devil's sooner rais'd than laid.

So strong, so swift, the monster, there's no
gagging; [wagging.
Cut Scandal's head off—still the tongue is
Proud of your smiles, once lavishly bestow'd;
Again your young Don Quixote takes the road;
To shew his gratitude—he draws his pen,
And seeks this Hydra Scandal in its den;
From his fell gripe the frightened fair to save,
Tho' he should fall—th' attempt must please
the brave;

For your applause, all perils he would thro',
He'll fight—that's write—a cavallero true,
'Till ev'ry drop of blood—that's ink—is }
spilt for you.

E P I L O G U E

To THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.

Written by G. COLMAN, Esq;

And spoken by Mrs. ABINGTON, in the Character of Lady Teazel.

I, Who was late so volatile and gay,
Like a trade-wind, must now blow all
one way,

Bend all my cares, my studies, and my vows,
To one old rusty weather-cock—my spouse;
So wills our virtuous bard!—the pyebald Bayes
Of crying epilogues and laughing plays.

Old batchelors, who marry smart young
wives,

Learn from our play to regulate your lives!
Each bring his dear to town—all faults upon
her—

London will prove the very source of honour;
Plung'd fairly in, like a cold bath, it serves
When principles relax, to brace the nerves.

Such is my case—and yet I must deplore
That the gay dream of dissipation's o'er;
And say, ye fair, was ever lively wife,
Born with a genius for the highest life,
Like me, untimely blasted in her bloom,
Like me, condemn'd to such a dismal doom?
Save money—when I just knew how to waste
it!

Leave London—just as I began to taste it!
Must I then watch the early-crowing cock?
The melancholy ticking of a clock?

In the lone rustic hall for ever pounded,
With dogs, cats, rats, and squalling brats,
surrounded?

With humble Curates can I now retire?
(While good Sir Peter boozes with the Squire,)
And at back-gammon mortify my soul,
That pants for loo, or flutters at a vole?
Seven's the main!—dear sound!—that must
expire,

Lost at hot-cockles round a Christmas fire!
The transient hour of fashion too soon spent,
“ Farewel the tranquil mind, farewell content!
“ Farewel the *plumed* head—the cushion'd
tete,

“ That takes the cushion from its proper seat!
“ The spirit-stirring drum!—card-drums I
mean— [queen!

“ Spadille, odd trick, pam, basto, king and
“ And you, ye knockers, that with brazen
throat

“ The welcome visitor's approach denote,

“ Farewel!—all *quality* of high renown,
“ Pride, pomp, and circumstance, of glorious
town,

“ Farewel!—your revels I partake no more,
“ And Lady Teazel's occupation's o'er.”
—All this I told our bard—he smil'd, and
said 'twas clear

I ought to play deep tragedy next year:
Meanwhile he drew wise morals from his play,
And in these solemn periods stalk'd away:

“ Blest were the fair, like you her faults who
stopt, [dropt!

“ And clos'd her follies when the curtain
“ No more in vice or error to engage,
“ Or play the fool at large on life's great stage!”

S O N N E T,

On the Inhabitants of LONDON.

IN London scarce a bird but may be found:
The sun-ey'd eagle borne on lofty wing,
Linnets that adulate the smile of Spring,
And ravens croaking with portentous sound:
Owls wrapt in dulness, crows tow'rd carrion
bound,

Parrots whose squalling notes incessant ring,
Swallows that dare to chatter near a King,
And gabbling geese nice students wish were
drown'd:

Mud-haunting ducks that dabble in the street,
Fine birds of paradise with little feet,

Peacocks that spread a gaudy-painted fan;
Grain-raking poultry, enemies to flow'rs,
The stork imperious that all things devours,
A phoenix there would be an honest man.

E P I T A P H in LYME Church, DORSET.

Here lyeth the Body of WILLIAM HEWLIN,
Son of William Hewlin, Merchant of London,
and Grandson of William Kiffin, Esq;
Alderman of London, who suffered Martyrdom
before he was full twenty Years of Age,
for engaging with the Duke of Monmouth,
for the Protestant Religion and English Liberty,
against Popery and Slavery, Sept. 17,
1685.

BRAVE youth! could vows have charm'd
Fate's partial dart, [RANT's heart:
Death had mis'd thine, and reach'd the TR-
THOU worthier far to live, whose blooming
youth,

By Honour guarded, and secur'd by Truth,
Gave early hopes, when hast'ning years came
on,

To find in thee a perfect gallant man.
No more we'll thy untimely loss regret,
JUST was thy cause, and GLORIOUS was
thy fate!

Thus Curtius, when no other means were
found [ground;

To make Rome safe, leap'd bravely under
Scorning his country's ruins to survive,
Chose to be buried in the breach alive*.

* A very particular account of this unfortunate youth and his brother has lately been given by Mr. Hewling Luson, a relation, in the 2d edition of Hughes's Letters.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Whitehall, July 12, 1777.

Extract of a Letter from General Sir William Howe to Lord George Germaine, dated New-York, June 3, 1777.

YOUR Lordship's dispatches, No. 3, 4, and 5, of the 3d of March, and No. 4, of the 5th following, I had the honour to receive by Major Balfour, on the arrival of his Majesty's ship *Augusta*, the 8th of May; the duplicates of which have since arrived by the *Sandwich* packet. The earliest opportunity was taken of signifying his Majesty's most gracious approbation of the behaviour of the Officers whose names are particularized by your Lordship.

The arrival of the camp-equipage on the 24th of May, both for the army and provincials, has relieved me from much anxiety, being articles greatly wanted for the opening of the campaign, which will now immediately take place in Jersey, where the enemy's principal strength still remains; and I shall proceed, as occurrences may arise, according to the plan made known to your Lordship in my former dispatches.

The remount horses for the 16th and 17th dragoons are arrived in good order, with the loss of ten horses on the passage. The Officers of the Guards and British recruits also arrived on the 24th of May, the *Anspach* troops, 432 German recruits, and 51 German chasseurs, on the 3d instant, convoyed by the *Somerset*. These troops appear to be in very good health, and have disembarked upon *Staten-Island* to refresh for a short time.

I have the pleasure to inform your Lordship of the arrival of Major-General Gray in the *Somerset*.

Major Dixon, of the corps of engineers, who has his Majesty's leave to return to Britain, will have the honour of delivering my dispatches to your Lordship by the *Halifax* packet; and I presume upon the acknowledged abilities of this gentleman, and his thorough knowledge of the situation of the country, to justify me in referring your Lordship to him for the most particular as well as general information.

Letter from Vice-Admiral Lord Visc. Howe to Mr. Stephens.

New-York, June 8.

THE *Nonsuch* arrived here the 25th past, and the *Camel* and *Bute* the 28th, with all the transports, three excepted, of the convoy that sailed at the same time from *Portsmouth*. They had continued under the conduct of Capt. Finch, of the *Camel*, only, since the 6th of May, the *His* and *Swift* having been separated on the passage. Two of the missing transports came in a few days before, and the third a few days after Capt. Finch. But the *His* and *Swift* did not arrive till the 7th inst.

GENT. MAG. July, 1777.

On the 3d instant Capt. Ourry arrived in the *Somerset*, with the transports he had in charge; but the *Mercury* parted company the third day after they left the British coast. The troops by both these convoys are in good health.

Capt. Mason arrived here on the 7th instant, in the *Dispatch*, with the *Springfield* and two more transports, part of the convoy that sailed from England under the charge of Capt. Onslow. As the separation happened when they were not more than 150 leagues from this port, the arrival of the *St. Alban's*, with the rest of the transports, may be daily expected.

As there was reason to believe it might be soon requisite to embark a considerable part of the army, timely preparation has been made for the purpose: and, as my attendance would be necessary with the transports, in consequence, I have recalled Commodore Hotham from the *Delaware*, to direct the naval operations, and carry on the current service of the port.

Sir George Collier, who commands the detachment of the squadron at *Halifax*, will be attentive to afford all possible protection to the fisheries at *Canso* and *Isle Madame*.

Then follows a list of captures and recaptures made by the American squadron between the 1st of January and the 22d of May, consisting of 203 captures, and 15 re-captures.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

June 7.

The King of Sweden set out from *Stockholm*, in order to pay a visit to her Imperial Majesty the Czarina at *Petersburg*. His Majesty travels incog. under the title of Count of *Gothland*.

June 16.

Early this morning the King of Sweden, under the title of Count *Gothland*, arrived at *Cronstadt*, attended by the Counts *Scheffer* and *Possé*, Gen. *Trolles*, two chamberlains, and a secretary. He proceeded immediately to *Petersburgh*, where he was received by her Imperial Majesty with every mark of friendship.

June 19.

His Excellency the Neapolitan Ambassador was attacked in his carriage, in *Grosvenor-square*, by four footpads, one of whom presented a pistol to his coachman, two more one to each of the footmen, while the fourth robbed his Excellency of his gold watch and money. They attempted to take his ring; but as it could not easily be got off his finger, they offered no violence, but made their escape without it.

June 20.

Ten American prisoners, confined at *Fortune*, near *Gosport*, made their escape; two of whom have since been taken.

AN

An American privateer of 20 guns, named the *Montgomery*, Capt. Burnel, commander, arrived at Cherbourg, in France, and carried in with her the *Bonnie Intelligence*, Capt. Bienvenu, of Guernsey, but lost from Rotterdam, laden with pitch and tar. The Captain was afterwards decoyed on board an English frigate, by an Officer disguised like a smuggler, and, with his son, brought in irons to England.

June 21.

A gentleman, in passing Exchequer-street, Dublin, was accosted by a person genteely dressed, who, pretending to whisper him, seized him by the ear, and in the mean time an accomplice picked his pocket of his watch and money.

June 25.

An alarm was given to the King, in going to the Theatre in the Haymarket, by a mad-woman, who broke the glass of his Majesty's chair, and threatened other violence; but was instantly seized and confined.

The foundation-stone of the new High-School at Edinburgh was laid with great solemnity by Sir William Forbes, Bart. Master-Mason of all Scotland.

June 27.

Experiments were said to have been tried to bring Dr. Dodd to life, according to the instructions formerly published by Dr. Hunter (see p. 180), but without effect. He hung an hour, and it was full forty minutes before he was put into the hearse.

June 28.

Admiralty-Office. Vice-Adm. Young, Commander in Chief in the Leeward-Islands, in his letters to Mr. Secretary Stephens, gives an account of 18 prizes taken by the ships belonging to his squadron between the 10th of March and the 30th of April.

Peter Ancker, Esq; was approved by his Majesty as Consul-General from the King of Denmark in all the ports of England, and the islands thereunto belonging, where no Danish Consul already resides.

The rains in some parts of France have been excessive during the present month, and have disappointed the inhabitants of Terra d'Arnavé and Perpignan of the fine prospect they had of a plentiful harvest. Whole torrents have poured from the mountains, and carried destruction wherever they made their way.

June 30.

Came on to be tried before Lord Mansfield, an action brought by a husband against the Governor and Company of the Bank of England for refusing to transfer to him 1000l. 3 per cent. reduced annuities standing in his wife's name, without consent of the wife. The Plaintiff proved his marriage; but the Defendants pleaded

their invariable practice to transfer no stock or other property standing in their books in the name of single women, without the consent of such women when they married. Earl Mansfield then proposed to the counsel on both sides, that a verdict should go for nominal damages, subject to the opinion of the Court; for which he made a case, with consent of both parties, viz. The Plaintiff married Elizabeth Holland, who, at the time of her marriage, stood invested with 1000l. 3 per cent. reduced annuities; the Defendant claimed his right to transfer no stock, or annuities, belonging to women, standing in their own names, to their new-married husbands, without their consent or concurrence: the wife has eloped from her husband, and refuses her assent to the transfer. If it shall appear to the Court that the law entitles the Plaintiff to the transfer, the verdict shall stand to entitle him also to costs; if the custom and usage of the Bank is established, then the Plaintiff to be nonsuited.

TUESDAY, JULY 1.

At a Court of Aldermen held at Guildhall, Sir Charles Asgill, Bart. resigned his gown as Alderman of Candlewick-Ward, and received the thanks of that Court for his eminent services, and for his inviolable attachment to the laws and liberties of his country.

Final state of the Poll for Chamberlain:

For Mr. Hopkins 2132 } 904 majority.
Mr. Wilkes 1228 }

This day came on to be tried, before Lord Chief Justice Mansfield, a cause, the most extraordinary that, perhaps, ever happened in this or any other country, respecting the sex of the Chevalier D'Eon, formerly Ambassador from France to the Court of England, &c.

The action was brought by Mr. Hayes, surgeon, in Leicester-fields, against one Jacques, a broker and under-writer, for the recovery of *seven hundred pounds*, the said Mr. Jacques having, about six years ago, received premiums of fifteen guineas per cent. for every one of which he stood engaged to return *one hundred guineas*, whenever it should be proved that the Chevalier D'Eon was actually a woman.

Mr. Buller opened the cause as Counsel for Mr. Hayes. He stated the fairness of the transaction, and the justifiable nature of the demand, as Mr. Hayes, the plaintiff, thought himself now to be in possession of that proof which would determine the sex of the Chevalier D'Eon, and for ever render the case indisputable.

In proof of the fact, Mr. Le Goux, a surgeon, was the first witness called. He gave his testimony to the following effect:

"That he had been acquainted with the Chevalier D'Eon from the time when the Duc de Nivernois resided in England in quality of Ambassador from the Court of

of France—That, to his certain knowledge, the person called the Chevalier D'Eon was a woman."

Being closely interrogated by the Counsel for the defendant, as to the mode of his acquiring such a degree of certainty relative to the sex of the party, Mr. De Goux gave this satisfactory account of the matter:

"That, about five years ago, he was called in by the Chevalier D'Eon, to lend his professional aid for her assistance—That the Chevalier D'Eon, unfortunately for herself as well as her sex, laboured, at that time, under a disorder which rendered an examination of the afflicted part absolutely necessary—That this examination led of course to that discovery of the sex of which Mr. Le Goux was now enabled to give such satisfactory testimony."

The second witness called on the part of the plaintiff was Mr. De Morande. He swore, "That, so long ago as the 3d day of July, 1774, the Chevalier D'Eon made a free disclosure of her sex to the witness—That she had even proceeded so far as to display her bosom on the occasion—That, in consequence of this disclosure of sex, she, the Chevalier D'Eon, had exhibited the contents of her female wardrobe, which consisted of sacques, petticoats, and other habiliments calculated for feminine use—That, on the said 3d day of July, 1774, the witness paid a morning-visit to the Chevalier D'Eon, and, finding her in bed, accosted her in a stile of gallantry respecting her sex—That so far from being offended with this freedom, the said Chevalier desired the witness to approach nearer to her bed, and then permitted him to have manual proof of her being in truth a very woman."

After the Counsel on both sides had finished, Lord Mansfield then charged the Jury in nearly the following words:

"Gentlemen of the Jury,

"This is a gambling debt. I wish it were possible to abolish all debts of the kind. I should be glad if your verdict could so operate, as that neither party might be the winner; but as one of them must lose, you have only to consider which of them ought to win."

"With respect to the contract on which the action is founded, there is not any thing illegal in it. It is binding on both parties. The discovery of the sex of a certain person is to give it operation. Each party thought himself certain of the fact. There was every external proof that the Defendant was right in his conjecture. D'Eon dressed as a man. She would have fought duels. She was a captain of dragoons. Resided here as an ambassador. To all outward appearance, therefore, the Defendant had the best of the wager."

"On the part of the Plaintiff, there was a considerable difficulty. Suppose him to have been right, yet the proof of the fact was not easy. It was not in the power of any person to compel D'Eon to disclose her sex. Was it known, the proof still rested on the Plaintiff. He had so far the disadvantageous side of the question."

"It hath been thrown out, that he was sure of the fact at the time he laid the wager. The contrary hath appeared. He had no proofs in his power at the time the contract was entered into. The Court of France was not apprised of the fact. That Court considered D'Eon as a man. There were reasons afterwards to believe the contrary. When those reasons were made known, that Court directed the matter to be thoroughly investigated. Still it might have been difficult to prove the sex, if the private quarrels of the parties had not furnished such collateral evidence as puts the question out of doubt."

"On the part of the Defendant there appears to have been a backwardness to bring the cause into court. The indecency was urged; there is nothing indecent in the business. The witnesses have sworn to the fact, on their own knowledge. They are either perjured, or you must credit their testimonies."

"As to the certainty of either of the parties, it hath been well observed, that they both conceived themselves certain of winning. This is the case of all wagers. I remember a dispute which once happened between two persons, relative to the dimensions of a statue of the Venus de Medici. A wager was proposed by one of the parties. The other replied, I will not lay any thing: it would be unfair, for I have measured the statue. The other answered, Why, do you think I would be such a fool as to propose a bet unless I had measured it also!—The wager was laid."

"You will consider all circumstances. If you think that the bet is fairly won, you will decide in favour of the Plaintiff."

The jury, without hesitation, gave a verdict for the Plaintiff, seven hundred pounds and forty shillings.

Immense sums on policies, were depending on this suit.

Gen. Robertson, the Marquis of Lindsey, Count Grabaski, a Polish nobleman, going as a volunteer to America, and some other gentlemen of distinction, embarked on board the Bristol man of war bound to New-York.

It is computed that the pensions granted to the friends of Government since the commencement of the present unnatural war, already amount to 40,000l. year.

Wednesday 2.

Five russians and a woman broke into

the house of Mr. Holyland, in Goswell-street. Mr. Holyland being from home, they made their way to the chamber where Mrs. Holyland was in bed, when two fellows stood over her with drawn cutlasses, while the others rifled the house of money and effects to the amount of 800*l*.

Came on to be heard before the Chancellor, a cause in which Sir John St. Aubyn was complainant, and several citizens defendants. The intent of plaintiff's bill was to destroy several annuity-bonds entered into for the benefit of the defendants, when the plaintiff was but 17 years of age, a scholar at Westminster school, and incapable of judging of the nature of the securities he was induced to grant. In order the more readily to obtain the money he wanted to supply his extravagancies, he procured a schoolfellow just come of age to join with him in the bonds, to whom he pledged his honour for the repayment of every sum so borrowed so soon as he should come of age. The Chancellor directed the Master to take an account of all monies really advanced; and that, on the re-payment of such sums, with interest for the same after the rate of 4 per cent. the bonds, securities, &c. should all be delivered up.

Thursday 3.

The Commemoration speech at the Theatre at Oxford was spoken by Mr. J. Randolph, student of Christ Church. The compositions for the Chancellor's prizes were spoken by Mr. Abbot, student of Christ Church, in Latin verse, the subject Peter the Great; and the English essay on the Art of Printing by Mr. Street, of Queen's College.

Friday 4.

Thomas Wright, Esq; citizen and stationer, was chosen Alderman of Candlewick-Ward, in room of Sir Charles Agyll, Bart. resigned.

This day came on at Guildhall the trial of Mr. Horne. (See p 307.) Mr. Wilkes sat in court on the right hand of Lord Mansfield.

Saturday 5.

A woman was convicted at the Guildhall, Westminster, for going in man's cloaths, and being married to three different women by a fictitious name, and for defrauding them of money and effects. She was sentenced to stand in the pillory at Charing-Cross, and to be imprisoned six months.

Monday 7.

This day the sessions, which began on the 2d instant, at the Old Bailey, ended, when thirteen convicts received sentence of death: John Cox, and Tho. Braidy, for robbing the house of Mrs. Wadham, in Berners-street, Oxford-Road, of effects to the amount of near 1000*l*. Edward Lynch, and John Whitaker, for breaking

open the house of Mr. William Simms, in Widegate-street, Whitechapel, and stealing lace and other effects to the value 250*l*. David Guest, for breaking open the house of Elizabeth Pollard, of Hoxton, and stealing money and goods of great value; Thomas Hamilton, a lad of 19, for a burglary in the house of an old man and woman at Enfield, from whom he took 3*s*. 6*d*. in money and some goods; Sarah Chalk, for privately stealing lace, &c. from Mrs. Pereira, with whom she lived; James Strode, Samuel Rudd, and Wm. Miles, for robbing Joseph Warin, a Frenchman, in St. James's Park (they were soldiers, and he was opening his purse to give them a shilling, when they snatched it from him, and ran away with it); Wm. Buxton, for robbing the lady of Solomon Fell, Esq; Thomas Nash, and William Harlan, for a burglary in the house of Mr. Seabrook, the Two Swans, in Bishopsgate-street.

By virtue of a warrant from Sir John Fielding, a woman now in Newgate, under a charge of being concerned in the forgeries lately attempted on the Bank, was brought before that magistrate, and underwent a private examination.

Admiralty-Office. The Hon. Capt. Barrington, of his Majesty's ship the Prince of Wales, has taken and sent into Plymouth the ship Lord Camden, of 350 tons, bound from Nantz to Philadelphia, to which place she belongs, laden with salt and dry goods.

Lieut. Hunter, commander of a tender in his Majesty's service, has brought to Spithead the ship Grace, from Jamaica to Liverpool, (one of those taken by the Reprizal privateer,) laden with rum and sugar, which he retook near Torbay.

Tuesday 8.

A fire broke out, about four o'clock in the afternoon, in an empty house on Croom-Hill, Greenwich, which raged with great violence for some time, no water being to be gotten to play the engines. Three adjoining houses were much damaged.

Wednesday 9.

Mr. Johnson, projector of the Lottery Magazine, appeared before Sir J. Fielding on a complaint preferred against him for a breach of the statute 12th George II. cap. 28, relative to lotteries; but Mr. Price, who preferred the complaint, not being able to swear that Mr. Johnson did dispose of all the numbers corresponding to those in the present state-lottery, and the Magistrates presuming that the fortunate tickets may be among those undisposed of, and that therefore it may so happen that Mr. Johnson may not be called upon to divide any money among the adventurers, and consequently could incur no penalty, they dismissed the information; but, in case any of his numbers

bers prove fortunate, he is still liable to the penalty.

Thursday 10.

Admiralty-Office. Notice has been received, that the report of his Majesty's ship *Ardent* being lost is without foundation, the ship lost being the *Nancy*, bound to *Penfacela*, with flour and bread.

Friday 11

From the *Cumberland Chronicle Extraordinary* we have collected the following intelligence:—That the *Mifflin* privateer, commanded by *Walter Day*, mounting 20 six-pounders and 94 men, fitted out at *Boston*, had then taken the *Rebecca* and *Polly*, laden with wine and fruit for *New York*—That she had likewise taken the *Rebecca*, from *Liverpool* to *Limerick*, with rock-salt; the brig *Priscilla*, from *Sligo* and *Liverpool*, with linen-yarn; brig *Mary* and *Betty*, from *Liverpool* to *Ballyshannon*, with rock-salt; sloop *James*, from *Glasgow* to *Oporto*, ballast, sunk; sloop *Molly*, from *Greenock* to *Lancaster*, with wool, soap, and skins.—The *Mifflin* was formerly in the *West-India* trade, and belonged to *Liverpool*; was taken by the sloop *Warren*, and carried into *Salem*, laden with sugar, rum, &c. She is frigate-built, and near 400 tons burthen. Capt. *Day* appeared to be about 60 years of age, is rather lame, and was commander of a privateer last war.

Saturday 12.

The American privateers having made several captures on the Scotch and Irish coasts, the merchants and inhabitants of *Greenock* and *Glasgow* have entered into subscriptions for fitting out four armed vessels for the protection of their own trade. In the mean time, the *Wolf* sloop of war was dispatched from *Waterford* in pursuit of the *Mifflin* privateer, that has for some time infested the Irish coast, and taken several prizes.

Handbills have been circulated in *Dublin*, by one set of villains, threatening to destroy every species of muslin, printed or plain, worn by the ladies in that city; and by another set, threatening to destroy all silks and poplins, even on the wearer's backs.

Monday 14.

Five gentlemen (foreigners) walking with a lady in *St. James's Park*, were met, near the *Palace-Gate*, by two other foreigners, on sight of whom the gentleman on whose arm the lady was leaning drew his sword, and, advancing up to the others, a rencounter ensued, which by the interposition of the Officers on duty soon became general. In the affray one of the combatants was wounded by a soldier, and the lady, apprehending he was killed, retired towards the centinel's box, and there fell down to all appearance dead. In this condition she was carried off to a

room in the *Palace*, and from thence to her coach. In the mean time, the drum beat to arms, and parties of soldiers came marching on all sides to suppress the riot. Who the persons are that began it, we are yet to learn; but outrages of this kind within the verge of the *Royal Palace* have seldom happened by mere accident.

Tuesday 15.

An express was sent off to *Sir James Lowther*, Lieutenant of the county of *Cumberland*, by the inhabitants of *Whitehaven*, to call forth the militia for the defence of the coast against the insults of the American privateers, to which he immediately consented.

Wednesday 16.

Mr. Harrison, Accountant of the *London-Assurance-Office*, was charged before *Sir John Fielding* on suspicion of committing divers forgeries, with intent to defraud the said Company. One, in particular, charged against him, was, his having prefixed a figure of 3 to the sum of 260*l.* paid into the *Bank of England*, by which it appeared as if 3260*l.* had been paid in, instead of 260*l.* which fraud was detected by the clerk who carried the money.

Thursday 17.

The Lords of the Admiralty have ordered Capt. *Burdon*, of the *Drake* sloop, to cruise between *Harwich* and *Goree*, for the protection of the packet-boats and trade.

A strong remonstrance, dispatched to the Court of *Versailles* on the subject of the French privateers fitted out in the *West-India* islands, was lately delivered by *Mr. J——n*, whose orders were to insist on a categorical explanation.

The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have stationed the *Albion*, *Exeter*, *Arethusa*, and *Ceres*, between the coasts of Great Britain and Ireland, in quest of the American privateers that have infested that sea, and for the protection of trade.

Friday 18.

Letters were received by the Mayor of *Colchester*, acquainting him, that the Queen of Portugal's accession to the throne has given liberty to a number of protestant prisoners, and among the rest to one *John Fidgett*, a native of *Colchester*, who about the year 1746 went on board the *Ilchester* for the *East Indies*; that, putting into *Brazil*, he was seduced by the Jesuits to stay there, and in process of time became one of their order; that, on the extirpation of the Jesuits, he was sent to *Lisbon*, where, without any crime, he was kept in prison eighteen years, from whence he is to be conveyed to his native place.

Michael Burke and *Connor Cooney*, two soldiers, convicted at *Salisbury* assizes for the wilful murder of *Thomas Scuse*,

Scuse, a poor pedlar, were executed at Fitherton gallows, near that city. Before they were turned off, they made a full confession of their guilt.

Monday 21.

The Latham and Shrewsbury Indiamen arrived safe at the Mother-Bank off the Isle of Wight.

The Triton Indiaman, in the Downs.

The Royal Henry, off Portsmouth.

The Lord Holland, Lioness, Nassau, and Greenwich, off the Start. These are all safely arrived since, without meeting with any interruption from the American privateers, though it was given out that a Squadron was fitted out by the Congress on purpose to intercept them.

News was received of the capture of the Fox ship of war of 28 guns, by two American privateers, one of 26, the other of 32 guns, off Newfoundland.

At Cambridge assizes the business at the Crown Bar was opened by Judge Ashurst, who gave the charge to the Grand Jury, in the course of which he noticed the good effects of the present mode of punishing convicts by hard labour upon the Thames, the felons in general dreading that punishment much more than transportation. His Lordship informed the Grand Jury, as it was inconvenient, and indeed impracticable, to find accommodations and labour upon the Thames for all the convicts in the kingdom, a bill had been in agitation, and would probably be brought into Parliament the next sessions, for houses of hard labour and confinement to be erected in every county, in which it was proposed to employ the felons in the hardest work, such as treading in a wheel, sawing wood or stone, rasping logwood, or such severe labour as the Justices shall judge most advantageous to their respective counties; the felons to be divided into three classes, the first extreme hard labour, the second not quite so severe, and the third still easier than the second; so that those convicts who behaved well, and shewed a due sense of their crimes, might, under the direction of the Justices, be removed from the severe to the easier classes, and such as behaved ill into the severest. His Lordship observed, that he mentioned this matter thus publicly, that gentlemen might turn their thoughts to the subject, and give such hints as they may think necessary to forward so salutary a plan.

Thursday 24.

James Elliot was tried at Maidstone on five Counts:

1 Count. For making, forging, and counterfeiting a note, purporting to be the note of the Governor and Company of the Bank of England.

2 Count. For making, forging, and counterfeiting a note, in the form of a note of the Governor and Company of the Bank of England,

3 Count. For making, forging, and counterfeiting another note, purporting to be the note of the Governor, &c.

4 Count. For making, forging, and counterfeiting a note in the form of a note of the Governor and Company of the Bank of England.

5 Count. For aiding, assisting, and procuring a note to be made, forged, and counterfeited, in the form of a note of the Governor and Company of the Bank of England, with intent to defraud.

It appeared by the witnesses that the prisoner had applied to a mould-maker, for a pair of fine moulds in the note-way; that he had bought three copper-plates, purporting to be notes of the Governor and Company of the Bank of England, one for 100l. one for 50l. and one for 20l; and that he gave ten guineas for the three; that one Ryland had printed off 25 of the 50l. and 25 of the 20l. for which he received three guineas, though the ordinary price was no more than eighteen-pence per hundred. These notes being produced in court, Ryland swore to be the same which he printed, and particularly swore to one of 50l. which was filled up, and upon which the indictment was founded. But upon a strict examination there appearing several defects in the note, and one in particular, that after the word *Fifty*, the word *Pounds* was wanting; a point of law was started, Whether that could be called a counterfeited, where so essential a part was omitted, without which no specific value could be fixed. He was however found guilty; but the point of law being referred to the Judges, his sentence was deferred.

Friday 25.

Admiralty-Office. The Hon. Leveson Gower, Capt. of his Majesty's ship *Valiant*, on the 2d inst. fell in with and took an American ship of 200 tons, laden with rice and indigo.

Monday 28.

It was currently reported, but not generally believed, that Gen. Howe and Lord Cornwallis had withdrawn their forces from the Jerseys, and had established their head-quarters at New York.

Thursday 31.

In digging the foundation of some houses in Rome, about the middle of last June, they found the largest antique alabaster vase yet known, and almost entire, with its cover. This, we presume, will go to the Vatican Museum. And in the excavation, carrying on at the Pope's expense, near Civita Vecchia, they found lately the bodies of two consular military figures, the sculpture of both admirable; one much more preserved than the other. Every day now, indeed, brings something to light that has been buried to the world for ages.

The

The following is a true list of the Ships in Commission, and they are all full manned :

Victory, —	100	Prince of Wales, 74
Barfleur, —	90	Buckingham 70
Princess Royal, 90		Orford, — 70
Sandwich, —	90	Ardent, — 64
Ocean, —	90	Augusta, — 64
Prince George, 90		Buffalo, — 64
Queen, —	90	Trident, — 64
Princess Amelia, 80		St. Alban's, 64
Foudroyant, 80		Exeter, — 64
Cornwall, 74		Worcester, 64
Ramilies, —	74	Belleisle, — 64
Invincible, 74		Bienfaitant, 64
Mars, —	74	Burford, — 64
Culloden, —	74	Intrepid, — 64
Centaur, 74		Nonfuch, — 64
Courageux, 74		Raisonable, 64
Egmont, —	74	Asia, — — 64
Hector, 74		Boyne, — 64
Marlborough, 74		Eagle, — — 64
Monarch, 74		Somerfet, — 64
Resolution, 74		Ambuscade, 60
Royal Oak, 74		Medway, — 60
Terrible, —	74	Rippon, — 60
Valiant, —	74	— — — —
Royal William, 80		Of the line, 52
Albion, —	74	Cruisers, frigates,
Dublin, —	74	&c. — 210
Hercules, —	74	— — — —
Torbay, —	74	In all, — 262

Receipt for the Gout in the Stomach.

Take cardiac confection, a drachm and a half; aromatic species, the same quantity; syrup of ginger, six drachms; orange-peel water, two ounces; simple cinnamon-water, six ounces; make a mixture, of which take three table-spoonfuls occasionally.

BIRTHS.

RT. Hon. Lady Harroughby, of a son.

Lady of Wm. Eden, Esq; of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

REV. Mr. Somerville, of Dindar, near Wells,—to Miss Seaman, of Salisbury, grand-daughter of the late Bishop of Bath and Wells.

Hon. Capt. Charles Napier, of the navy,—to Miss Hamilton of Westburn.

Sir Tho. Carew, Bart.—to Miss Smallwood, of Kirkoswald.

The Hon. Lord St. Lawrence, eldest son of the Earl of Howth, to the Hon. Lady — Birmingham, the only daughter and heiress to the Earl of Lowth

John Williams, Esq, of Bagshot-place, near Farnham, in Surrey, to Miss Thomas, daughter of Sir William Thomas, Bart. of Yapton-place, Suffex.

June 26 Robert Doyne, Esq; of Wexford, in Ireland,—to Miss Ram, of Richmond.

July 2. Tho. Drought, Esq. of Droughtville, in Ireland,—to Miss Frances-Maria Wallen.

5. John Forster, Esq. eldest son of Sir

Nicholas Forster, Bart.—to Miss Wynch, daughter of Alexander Wynch, Esq. late Governor of Madrafs.

7. Hon. Mr. Browne, son of Ld. Kinmare,—to Miss Dillon, daughter of Lord Dillon.

8. Capt. Hugonin, of the 4th regiment of dragoons,—to Miss Charlotte Edgar, of Redhouse, in Suffolk.

12. Sir Matthew Ridley, Bart.—to Miss Colborne, of Pall-Mall.

15. Ld. Monson.—to the Hon. Miss Capel, daughter of the E. of Essex.

17. George Chamberlayne, Esq. of Merton,—to Miss Bond, of Clapham.

22. Rt. Hon. Ld. Kinnaird,—to Miss Ransom, only daughter of Griffin Ransom, Esq. of New Palace-yard.

23. Humphry Sibthorpe, Esq. member for Boston, Lincolnshire,—to Miss Ellifon, daughter of — Ellifon, Esq. of Thorne, in Yorkshire.

24. Rev. Thomas Winchester, D. D. of Appleton, Berks,—to Mrs. Lluellyn, of the Old Jewry.

DEATHS.

REV. Mr. Gifford, M. A. at Chilton, near Hungerford.

James Fergusson, Esq; of Pitfour, in Scotland.

Edward Mayne, Esq. brother to Lord Newhaven.

Rev. Wm. Jourd, V. of Wilts.

Lady of Sir Charles Bamfylde.

Rev. Mr. Turner, at Croydon, in Surry.

Justinian Reynolds, Esq. verdurer of the forest of Rockingham.

Lady of the Hon. Ponsonby Moore, at Dublin.

June 19. Lady of Sir Wm. Montgomery, Bart.

22. Rev. Mr. Leman, R. of Norfolk.

Miss Charlotte Milles, eldest daughter of the Rev. Dr. Milles, of Exeter.

26. Rev. Mr. Jones, at Camberwell.

Nockold Thompson, Esq. of Norwich.

28. Chace Price, Esq. in Upper Grosvenor-street.

29. Rt. Hon. E. of Aldborough.

July 1. William Bangor, Esq. in the Temple.

Rev. Mr. Clavering, a dissenting minister, at Hoxton.

John Moyne, Esq. near Westminster-abbey.

John Alleyne, Esq. at Hackney.

2. Arch. Campbell, Esq. of Duneaves, in Scotland.

6. Capt. Joseph Armstrong, at Blackheath.

Dansey Dansey, Esq. at Ludlow, in Shropshire.

7. Edward Chapman Green, Esq. at Ipswich.

8. Wm. Blackwell, Esq. at Fulham.

Joseph Gee, Esq. at Whitehaven, in Cumberland.

George Nodes, Esq. of Bedfordshire.

Rev. Mr. Henry Heaton, B. D. prebendary

The Gentleman's Magazine:

London Gazette
Daily Advertiser
Public Advertiser
Public Ledger
Gazetteer
St James's Chron
London Chron.
General Evening
Whitehall Even.
London Evening
Lloyd's Evening,
Monday, Wednesday, Friday.
Oxford
Cambridge
Reading
Northampton
Birmingham 2
Bath 2 papers
Coventry 2
Bristol 3

St. JOHN'S Gate.



York 2 papers
Dublin 3
Newcastle 3
Leeds 2
Edinburgh
Aberdeen
Glasgow
Ipswich
Norwich
Exeter
Gloucester
Salisbury
Liverpool
Sherborn
Worcester
Stamford
Nottingham
Chester
Manchester
Canterbury
Chelmsford

For AUGUST, 1777.

CONTAINING

More in Quantity and greater Variety than any Book of the Kind and Price.

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With Four additional Pages of Letter Prefs; and an exact Representation of the BIRD called the HOOPOE. From a Drawing delineated from the Life.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

LONDON, Printed for D. HENRY, at ST. JOHN'S GATE.

Prices of Grain.—Meteorological Diary.—Bill of Mortality.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from Aug. 11, to Aug. 16, 1777.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
London	6	8	3	0	2	5	2	0	3	8

COUNTIES INLAND.

Middlesex	6	8	0	0	2	8	2	4	3	5
Surry	6	6	0	0	0	0	2	2	4	1
Hertford	6	10	0	0	0	0	2	4	3	10
Bedford	6	9	0	0	0	0	2	2	3	6
Cambridge	6	4	0	0	0	0	1	10	2	9
Huntingdon	6	8	3	4	3	1	1	1	3	3
Northampton	6	8	3	4	3	8	2	4	3	11
Rutland	7	4	0	0	4	4	2	0	1	4
Leicester	7	0	3	8	3	7	2	4	4	4
Nottingham	7	1	4	2	4	0	2	5	4	4
Derby	7	8	0	0	0	0	2	6	4	8
Stafford	6	5	4	8	0	0	2	8	4	8
Salop	6	10	4	2	3	3	2	5	4	1
Hereford	6	9	0	0	0	0	2	5	0	0
Worcester	6	9	3	1	0	0	3	0	4	10
Warwick	6	6	0	0	0	0	2	8	3	11
Gloucester	6	10	0	0	2	6	2	5	3	11
Wilts	6	8	0	0	3	1	2	3	3	11
Berks	6	2	0	0	2	6	2	4	3	5
Oxford	6	5	0	0	2	8	2	3	3	6
Bucks	6	8	0	0	3	0	2	4	3	8

COUNTIES upon the COAST.

Essex	6	8	0	0	2	7	2	1	3	4
Suffolk	5	11	2	10	2	6	1	11	3	0
Norfolk	5	10	2	11	2	1	1	11	0	0
Lincoln	6	2	3	11	3	0	2	1	3	8
York	6	9	4	4	0	0	2	3	4	1
Durham	6	10	4	4	0	0	1	5	4	1
Northumberland	6	3	5	2	3	1	10	3	4	1
Cumberland	5	9	3	3	2	6	2	1	3	2
Westmorland	6	8	3	8	2	9	2	3	0	0
Lancashire	6	4	9	0	2	9	2	3	4	3
Cheshire	6	8	0	0	3	2	2	4	0	0
Monmouth	7	4	0	0	4	0	2	4	0	0
Somerset	7	5	0	0	2	2	2	1	3	11
Devon	6	10	0	0	3	2	1	8	0	0
Cornwall	6	7	0	0	3	5	1	8	0	0
Dorset	6	7	0	0	2	8	2	1	3	8
Hampshire	6	3	0	0	2	4	2	1	3	10
Sussex	5	10	0	0	2	4	2	1	3	4
Kent	6	8	0	0	2	7	2	1	3	2

WALES, from Aug. 4, to 9, 1777.

North Wales	6	6	4	8	3	6	1	11	3	10
South Wales	6	10	5	6	3	11	1	11	3	4

A Meteorological DIARY of the Weather for SEPT. 1776.

Sept. 1776.	Wind.		Barom.	Therm.	Weather.	
1	S W	fresh	29	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	61	several smart showers, but a fine day.
2	Ditto	stormy	29	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	61	a great deal of heavy rain, bright intervals
3	W	strong	29	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	60	many smart showers, with fair intervals
4	S W	little	29	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	60	thun. lightn. hail, & rain, smart show. fair interv
5	Ditto	fresh	29	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	58	chiefly bright, some showers at times
6	S W to N W	little	29	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	58	clouds and sunshine at intervals, a fine day
7	S S W	ditto	29	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	58	cloudy day, but fair
8	W N W	fresh	29	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	58	a great many smart showers
9	N N E	ditto	29	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	56	a very fine bright day
10	N E	little	29	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	58	thick fog till noon, very bright after
11	S W	ditto	29	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	58	hazy morning, fine bright day
12		ditto	29	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	61	ditto
13		ditto	29	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	61	ditto
14		ditto	29	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	60	an exceeding bright fine day
15	N N E	fresh	29	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	60	heavy morning, very wet afternoon
16	S W	little	29	8	60	cloudy morning, fine bright afternoon
17	W to N	ditto	29	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	59	an exceeding wet day
18	N N E	strong	29	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	56	wet morning, fair afternoon
19	Ditto	fresh	29	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	59	bright morning and evening, very wet mid-day
20		ditto	30		57	clouds and sunshine at intervals, one smart shower
21		ditto	30	1	51	ditto in all respects
22	N E	fresh	30	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	51	clouds and sunshine at intervals
23		ditto	29	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	53	ditto
24	E to S	little	29	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	53	a very fine bright day, cloudy evening
25	S S E	fresh	29	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	55	a very fine bright day
26		ditto	29	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	58	very wet night, chiefly fair in the day
27	S W	little	29	5	55	a very bright fine day
28		ditto	29	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	57	wet morning, fine bright day
29	N E	ditto	29	8	56	exceeding bright morning, cloudy afternoon
30		ditto	29	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	56	very fine bright day

Bill of Mortality from July 29, to Aug. 26, 1777.

Christened.		Buried.						
Males	759	Males	889	Between.	2 and 5	192	50 and 60	106
Females	752	Females	849		5 and 10	82	60 and 70	89
					10 and 20	79	70 and 80	62
					20 and 30	116	80 and 90	20
					30 and 40	242	90 and 100	2
Whereof have died under two years old 721				40 and 50	327			
Peck Loaf 23, 4 ³ / ₄ d								

T H E

Gentleman's Magazine;

For A U G U S T, 1777.

The following Letters are undoubtedly genuine, and, as such, are submitted to the Public without a Comment.

L E T T E R I.

Lieutenant-Colonel Walcott to General Washington. Dated April 2, 1777.



HEREAS Gen. Washington did, in his letter to General Howe, bearing date the 30th day of June, 1776, declare, that he was authorized to propose, and he did

in said letter accordingly propose, a general exchange of all prisoners of war, in the manner and upon the terms following, viz. "officers for officers of equal rank, soldier for soldier, and citizen for citizen;" to which proposal his Excellency General Sir Wm. Howe did, in his answer of the first of August following, accede and agree; And whereas, in pursuance of this agreement, General Sir Wm. Howe, relying upon the honour and good faith of General Washington for the due and punctual performance thereof on his part, hath at several times sent and delivered over to Gen. Washington, as will fully appear from the lists with them transmitted, a number of officers on their parole, and upwards of two thousand two hundred privates, of the enemy his prisoners; and who, as well officers as privates, are still to be considered as such until they shall be regularly exchanged, officers for officers of equal rank, and the privates by a like number of those now in the possession of Gen. Washington; some of whom, having been taken before or about the time of concluding the agreement, have, in direct violation thereof, been detained as prisoners for full eight months; and others, taken in the latter end of December, and in

the beginning of January last, have been in the like condition of prisoners for three months; none, or very few of whom, have hitherto been sent in, in return or exchange of the number of prisoners sent by Gen. Howe to General Washington:—I, Lieutenant-Colonel William Walcott, vested with full powers for this among other purposes, do therefore, in the most positive and peremptory manner, require and demand of Gen. Washington the full and due performance of the agreement above recited, and, consequently, the speedy and immediate release of all prisoners of war, whether British, Hessians, Waldeckers, Provincials, or Canadians, as well officers as soldiers, now in his possession, or so far as they shall or may go towards the exchange of those sent or delivered over to General Washington. And whereas there are still in the possession of Gen. Sir William Howe a very considerable number of officers, and a number of privates of the enemy, prisoners unexchanged, I do farther require and demand of Gen. Washington, that so soon as he shall have compleated the exchange of those already delivered over to him, agreeable to my requisition and demand for that purpose, he shall proceed to the exchange of these last-mentioned officers and privates, in conformity to the agreement of the 30th of July, and 1st of August, 1776; to the execution of which, the groundless and unprecedented objections offered on the part of Gen. Washington, by Lieut. Col. Harrison, cannot, with any degree of reason, or consistently with common sense, be allowed, or admitted, as obstacles. The one, that "the whole of the prisoners contained in the Commissary's lists, and delivered over to Gen. Washington, should not be accounted for, because many of them died on their return to the place of their destination, and many immediately

diately after their arrival :” posterior, therefore, confessedly, from the objection itself as stated, to their being delivered over to Gen. Washington; all of whom therefore must be, and all of whom, this objection notwithstanding, I do again require and demand to be exchanged, according to the express terms of the agreement, “soldier for soldier,” for every man delivered to the person who received them for and in the behalf of Gen. Washington. The other, “the case of Lieut. Col. Lee,” whose release Gen. Washington might, with greater propriety, demand, whenever, within the terms of the said agreement, “officers for officers of equal rank,” he shall have in his possession an officer of rank equal to the reputed rank of the gentleman in question; but, until that appear, the demand and objection upon this subject are at least premature. I do moreover expect and demand, that an immediate and categorical answer shall be given to these just and reasonable requisitions and demands.—Given at the house of the Rev. Mr. Beech, in the township of Hillsborough, the second day of April, one thousand, seven hundred, seventy and seven.

W. WALCOTT, Lieut. Col.

LETTER II.

Gen. Washington's Answer, directed to Gen. Howe.

Morris-Town, April 9, 1777.

Sir,

I TAKE the liberty of transmitting you a copy of a paper addressed to me by Lieut. Col. Walcott, of your army, which came inclosed in a letter from Lieut. Gen. Lord Cornwallis. It is with peculiar regret I am constrained to observe, that this illiberal performance of Col. Walcott is obviously calculated to answer a less generous purpose than that of merely effecting an exchange, contains a gross misrepresentation of facts, and is a palpable deviation from that delicate line which I expected would mark his conduct as a man of candour and ingenuity.

That gentleman has censured two articles insisted on by me through Lieut. Col. Harrison, at their meeting on the 10th ult. as groundless, unprecedented, and inconsistent with any degree of reason or common sense, though founded, as I conceive, in the clearest principles of equity and justice.—Not contenting himself with this, which would have

given me no concern, he has assumed the privilege of mutilating and mistating those articles, in such a manner as to change their meaning, and to adapt them to the unfair conclusions he wished to establish.

Having premised these things, and being charged in direct and positive terms by Col. Walcott, who acted under your authority, with a violation of the agreement made between us for the exchange of prisoners, and called upon for a performance of the same, I think it necessary to explain the motives of my conduct, and the grounds on which those articles or objections stand.

By respect to the first, I freely repeat, that I do not hold myself bound, either by the spirit of the agreement, or by the principles of justice, to account for those prisoners, who, from the rigour and severity of their treatment, were in so emaciated and languishing a state, at the time they came out, as to render their death almost certain and inevitable, and which, in many instances, happened while they were returning to their homes, and in many others after their arrival. You must be sensible that our engagement, as well as all others of the kind, though in letter it expresses only an equality of rank and number as the rule of exchange, yet it necessarily implies a regard to the general principles of mutual compensation and advantage. This is inherent in its nature, is the voice of reason, and no stipulation as to the condition in which prisoners should be returned, was requisite. Humanity dictated, that their treatment should be such as their health and comfort demanded; and where her laws have been duly respected, their condition has been generally good. Nor is this the language of Humanity alone—Justice declares the same. The object of every cartel, or similar agreement, is the benefit of the prisoners themselves, and that of the contending powers—on this footing, it equally exacts, that they should be well treated, as that they should be exchanged: the reverse is therefore an evident infraction, and ought to subject the party, on whom it is chargeable, to all the damage and ill consequences resulting from it. Nor can it be expected, that those unfitted for future service by acts of severity, in direct violation of the compact, are proper subjects for an exchange. In such a case,

a case, to return others not in the same predicament, would be to give without receiving an equivalent, and would afford the greatest encouragement to cruelty and inhumanity. The argument drawn from the mere circumstances of the prisoners having been received, is of no validity. Though from their wretched situation, they could not at that time be deemed proper for an exchange, our humanity required that they should be permitted to return amongst us. It may perhaps be fairly doubted, whether an apprehension of their death, or that of a great part of them, did not contribute somewhat to their being sent out when they were. Such an event, whilst they remained with you, would have been truly interesting, because it would have destroyed every shadow of claim for the return of the prisoners in your hands, and therefore policy, concurring with humanity, dictated that the measure should be adopted. Happy had it been, if the expedient had been thought of before these ill-fated men were reduced to such extremity. It is confessed, however, on all sides, that after their delivery they still continued your prisoners, and would be so, till regularly exchanged. I acknowledge that I should be, and I have been, always willing, notwithstanding this confession, to account for every man who was in a proper condition, and fit to be exchanged at the time they came out, so far as the proportion of prisoners with us would extend. With what propriety, or upon what foundation of justice, can more be demanded? This has been proposed, or, what is the same, was most clearly implied in the first article, or objection, made by Lieut. Col. Harrison, and illiberally rejected since, inconsistent with any degree of reason or common sense. Painful as it is, I am compelled to consider it as a fact not to be questioned, that the usage of our prisoners whilst in your possession, the privates at least, was such as could not be justified. This was proclaimed by the concurrent testimony of all who came out, their appearance sanctified the assertion, and melancholy experience, in the speedy death of a large part of them, stamped it with infallible certainty.

In respect to the second article insisted on, your discriminating Major-General Lee from other captive officers belonging to the American army, de-

manded my particular attention. I was authorized to conclude from your letter of the 23d of January last, that you considered him in a singular point of view, and meant to exclude him from the common right of exchange stipulated for all officers in general terms. This distinction, the more injurious and unwarrantable as you never excepted him, though you knew him to be an officer in our army at the time, and long before, the agreement was entered into, made it my duty to assert his right in an explicit manner, and to endeavour to put the matter on so unequivocal a footing as to ensure his enlargement whenever an officer of equal rank, belonging to your army, should be in our power. This was attempted by the article, and nothing more—nor is any other inference to be drawn from it.—It is true, a proposition was made since his captivity to give a certain number of officers of inferior rank in exchange for him, but it was not claimed as a matter of right.—What name then does that proceeding merit, by which it is suggested that the immediate release of General Lee had been demanded, without having an officer of equal rank to give for him? The suggestion cannot be supported by the most tortured exposition, nor will it have credit where candour is deemed a virtue, and words preserve their form and meaning.

As to the charge of delay in not returning the prisoners in our hands—the dispersed situation of those taken at a more early period of the war, through the different States, arising from the circumstances of their captivity, and a regard to their better accommodation, made their detention for a considerable time unavoidable. When the agreement subsisting between us took place, the speediest directions were given to have them collected, that an exchange might be effected. This was done in part, and at a juncture when motives of policy opposed the measures, but were made to yield to rigid maxims of good faith. We were pursuing the exchange, and continued our exertions to accomplish it, till the miserable appearance indicating an approaching catastrophe of those sent out by you, made it improper: for seeing that a difficulty might arise, and that it might be expected that I should account for the whole of them, which I by no means thought equitable, it became necessary that the matter should

be adjusted, and the due proportion settled, for which I ought to be responsible, before any thing farther could be done on my part. Upon this ground stands also the detention of those who have been since captured.

Added to these considerations, the discrimination set up in the instance of Gen. Lee, is to be regarded as utterly irreconcilable to the tenor of our agreement, and an insurmountable obstacle to a compliance with your demand.

Thus, Sir, have I explained the motives of my conduct, and, I trust, vindicated myself, in the eye of impartiality, from the improper and groundless charge which you, and the Gentleman acting by your authority, have been pleased to allege against me. If, in doing this, I have departed, in the smallest degree, from that delicacy which I always wished should form a part of my character, you will remember I have been forced into a recrimination, and that it has become an act of necessary justice.

I shall now declare it to be my ardent wish, that a general exchange may take place on just and liberal principles, as far as it can be effected, and that the agreement subsisting between us for that purpose should be inviolably preserved; and I call upon you, by every obligation of good faith, to remove all impediments on your part to the accomplishment of it. If, however, you do not, I console myself with a hope that those unfortunate men, whose lot it is to be your prisoners, will bear their sufferings with becoming fortitude and magnanimity.

I am, Sir, with due respect, your most obedient humble Servant,

G. WASHINGTON.

His Excellency Gen. Sir Wm. Howe.

LETTER III.

General Howe to General Washington.

New-York, April 21st, 1777.

Sir,

I HAVE received your letter of the 9th inst. concerning the requisition of Lieut. Colonel Walcott, a copy of which came inclosed.

Though I observe that officer has meant to insist very strongly on the justice of the claim for the return of prisoners in your possession, which was one of the objects of his appointment, I do not see reason to suspect that any personal incivility was intended by the

terms in which his opinion is expressed.

Without entering into a needless discussion of the candor or illiberality of the sentiments on which your arguments are founded, yet, since you are pleased to assert, that—"the usage of your prisoners was such as could not be justified,—that this was proclaimed by the concurrent testimony of all who came out,—that their appearance sanctified the assertion, and that melancholy experience, in the speedy death of a large part of them, stamped it with infallible certainty;" these, I say, being what you are pleased to assume as facts, I cannot omit making some observations upon them.

It might perhaps suit with the policy of those who persist in every expedient to cherish the popular delusion, that the released prisoners should complain of ill usage; or their captivity might really form a grievous comparison with the state they were in before they were persuaded to encounter the vicissitudes of war. But if their sufferings were as great as you think yourself authorized to assert, a dispassionate consideration of the following indisputable and notorious facts will point out the cause to which they are to be, in a great measure, ascribed:

All the prisoners were confined in the most airy buildings, and on board the largest transports in the fleet, which were the very healthiest places of reception that could possibly be provided for them.

They were supplied with the same provisions, both in quantity and quality, as were allowed to the King's troops not on service, some accidental instances excepted, wherein however the omission, when known, was immediately remedied.

Near one half of the whole number of prisoners, whose diseases appeared to require peculiar care, as well as separation from the rest, were at different times received into the British hospitals, and their own surgeons, without restriction, supplied with medicines for the remaining sick, until it was discovered that they disposed of large quantities by private sale.

From this short state of facts, it is evident that your prisoners were provided with proper habitations, sufficient and wholesome food, and medicines. Nor do I know of any comfort or assistance compatible with their situation as prisoners, of which they were

were in want, excepting clothing; the relief to their distress in this, and the article of money, of which you were repeatedly advised, and they had claim to receive from your care, was neglected or refused, while they were furnished with every necessary I was in a situation to supply.

To what cause a speedy death of a large part of them is to be attributed, I cannot determine; but your own experience will suggest to you, whether the army under your command, in the course of last campaign, was free from such calamitous mortality, though assisted with refreshments from all parts of the surrounding provinces.

It is insinuated, that I might have released the prisoners before any of the ill consequences had taken place. I am obliged to say, the event at least appears to have proved the caution with which I ought to have adopted that expedient. The prisoners were ready to be delivered up, waiting only for your proceeding in the exchange, which you had proposed, and I agreed to.

I admit that able men are not to be required by the party who, contrary to the laws of humanity, through design, or even neglect of reasonable and practicable care, should have caused the debility of the prisoners he shall have to offer for exchange; but the argument is not applicable to me in the present instance.

I might finally put this question: How is the cause of debility in prisoners to be ascertained? But as we differ so much in the principle upon which your objections are framed; as I think those objections are unsupported by precedent or equity, and that your adherence to them would be a direct and determined violation of the agreement; it becomes unnecessary for me to add more, than to call upon you to fulfil your agreement for returning the prisoners demanded by Lieut. Col. Walcott.

With respect to the care of Mr. Lee, now professed to be a principal motive for your refusal to continue the exchange of prisoners, it is comprehended, I must insist, under my general and original exception to persons in his circumstances.

With due respect, I am Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

W. HOWE.

To Gen. George Washington, &c. &c.

LETTER IV.

General Howe to General Washington.

Sir, *New-York, May 22, 1777.*

NOT having received an answer to my letter of the 21st of April, I am to request your final decision upon the demand I then made of the prisoners in your possession, both officers and soldiers, in exchange for those I have returned; and for your determination respecting the prisoners now here, that I may make my arrangements accordingly.

It is with concern I receive frequent accounts of the ill-treatment still exercised upon Lieut. Col. Campbell, which I had reason to flatter myself you would have prevented. He has, it is true, been taken out of a common dungeon, where he had been confined with a degree of rigour that the most atrocious crimes would not have justified; but he is still kept in the gaoler's house, exposed to daily insults from the deluded populace. This usage being repugnant to every sentiment of humanity, and highly unworthy the character you profess, I am compelled to repeat my complaint against it, and to claim immediate redress to this much-injured gentleman.

With due respect,

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

W. HOWE.

General Washington, &c. &c.

LETTER V.

General Howe to General Washington.

Sir, *New-York, June 5, 1777.*

SO many days have elapsed since my letter to you of the 22^d of May was dispatched, without an answer, and lest, by any accident, it should not have gotten to your hands, I am induced to send a duplicate thereof, and to press my request for your final decision upon the demands therein contained.

With due respect,

I am, Sir, your most obedient Servant,

W. HOWE.

General Washington, &c. &c.

PROCLAMATION.

By JOHN BURGoyNE, Esq; &c. &c.

Camp at Putnam Creek,

June 29, 1777.

“THE forces entrusted to my command are designed to act in concert, and upon a common principle, with the numerous armies and fleets which

which already display, in every quarter of America, the power, the justice, and, when properly fought, the mercy of the King.

"The cause in which the British arms are thus exerted applies to the most affecting interests of the human heart; and the military servants of the Crown, at first called forth for the sole purpose of restoring the rights of the Constitution, now combine, with the love of their country, and duty to their Sovereign, the other extensive incitements which spring from a due sense of the general privileges of mankind.

"To the eyes and ears of the temperate part of the public, and to the breasts of suffering thousands in the Provinces, be the melancholy appeal, whether the present unnatural rebellion has not been made a foundation for the compleatest system of tyranny that ever God in his displeasure suffered for a time to be exercised over a froward and stubborn generation. Arbitrary imprisonment, confiscation of property, persecution, and torture, unprecedented in the inquisitions of the Romish church, are among the palpable enormities which verify the affirmative. These are inflicted by Assemblies, and Committees, who dare to profess themselves friends to liberty, upon the most quiet subjects, without distinction of age or sex, for the sole crime, often for the sole suspicion, of having adhered in principle to the Government under which they were born, and to which, by every tie, divine and human, they owe allegiance. To consummate these shocking proceedings, the profanation of religion is added to the most profligate prostitution of common reason; the consciences of men are set at nought, and multitudes are compelled not only to bear arms, but also to swear subjection to an usurpation they abhor.

"Animated by these considerations, at the head of troops in the full powers of health, discipline, and valour, determined to strike where necessary, and anxious to spare where possible, I, by these presents, invite and exhort all persons, in all places where the progress of this army may point, and, by the blessing of God, I will extend it far, to maintain such a conduct as may justify me in protecting their lands, habitations, and families. The intention of this address is to hold forth security, not depredation, to the country.

"To those whom spirit and princi-

ple may induce to partake the glorious task of redeeming their countrymen from dungeons, and re-establishing the blessing of legal government, I offer encouragement and employment; and, upon the first intelligence of their associations, I will find means to assist their undertakings.

"The domestic, the industrious, the infirm, and even the timid inhabitants, I am desirous to protect, provided they remain quietly at their houses; that they do not suffer their cattle to be removed, nor their corn or forage to be secreted or destroyed; that they do not break up their bridges or roads, nor by any other acts, directly or indirectly, endeavour to obstruct the operations of the King's troops, or supply or assist those of the enemy.

"Every species of provision brought to my camp will be paid for at an equitable rate, and in solid coin. In consciousness of Christianity, my Royal Master's clemency, and the honour of soldiership, I have dwelt upon this invitation, and wished for more persuasive terms to give it impression; and let not people be led to disregard it by considering their distance from the immediate situation of my camp. I have but to give stretch to the Indian forces under my direction, and they amount to thousands, to overtake the hardened enemies of Great-Britain and America. I consider them the same, wherever they may lurk.

"If, notwithstanding these endeavours, and sincere inclination to effect them, the phrenzy of hostility should remain, I trust I shall stand acquitted, in the eyes of God and man, in denouncing and executing the vengeance of the State against the wilful outcasts.

"The messengers of justice and of wrath await them in the field; and devastation, famine, and every concomitant horror that a reluctant but indispensable prosecution of military duty must occasion, will bar the way to their return."

* * For the Description of the Hoopoe Bird, represented in the Plate, see our Magazine for July, p. 313.

†† Cases in which Goose-grass has been found successful—*Strictures on the new Volume of Archæologia—the Fragment of Rowley—and the Favours of J. N. and E. B.—shall be inserted in our next Magazine; as shall also the Memoirs of Canynge, and the Extract from Mr. Mason's Garden, necessarily omitted in the present.*

PLAN of the Canals, now making from the several Coal Mines in the neighbourhood of STOURBRIDGE and DUDLEY, to the Great Canal from the Trent to the Severn near Stourton, surveyed in 1775, by Robert Whitworth.



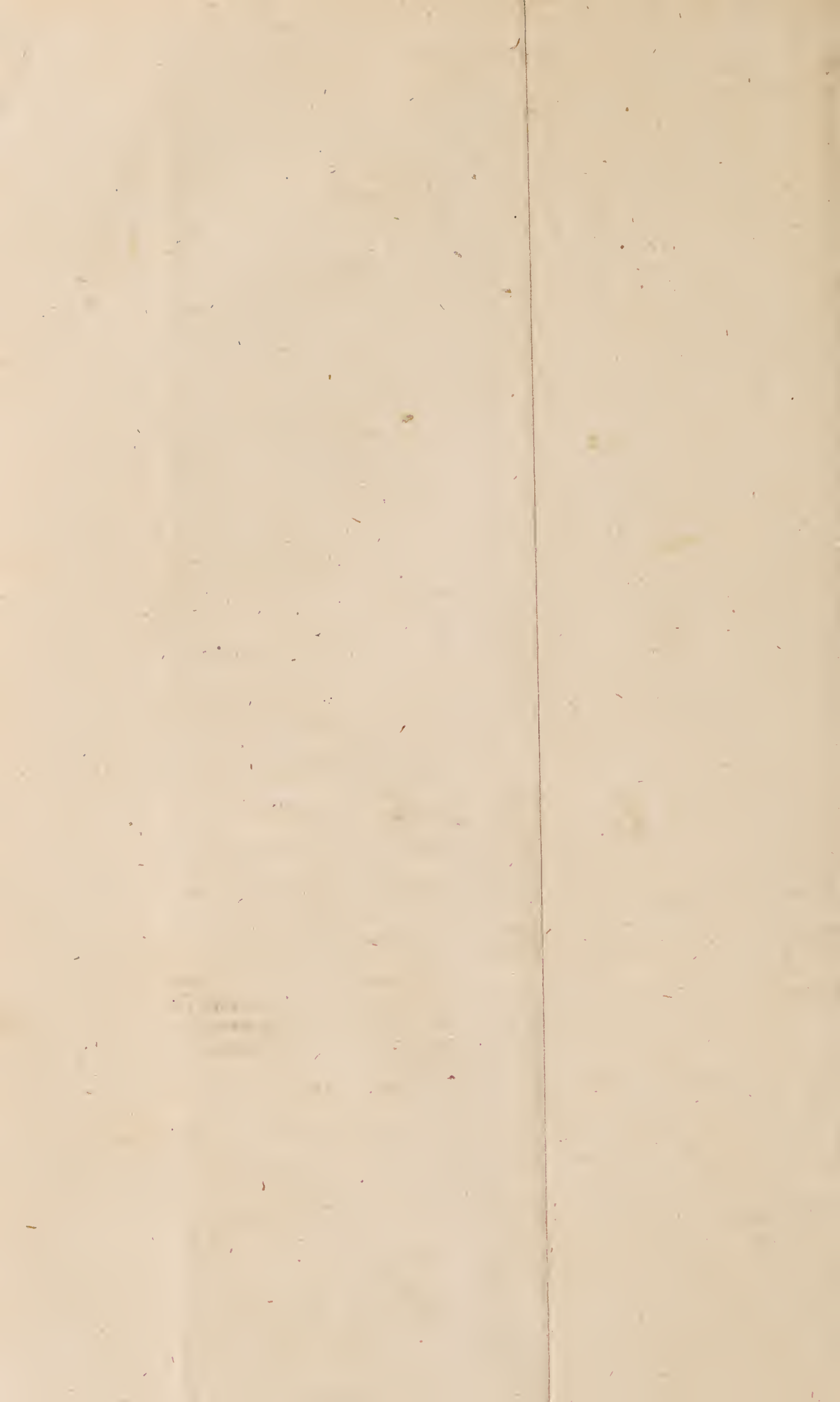
	Length			Fall	
	M	F	Ch	F	I
A to B at Black Delfe	2	1	4	80	"
B to C	1	7	2.82	"	"
D to C	"	7	2.52	"	"
C to E	1	2	1.22	144	"
E to F at Stourbridge	1	2	5.70	"	"
E to G at the Canal from the Trent to the Severn	1	6	2.60	37	"
Total	9	2	8.86	261	"



Coin of the Emperor Maximian.



The HOOPOE from an Original Drawing.



WISHING this question to be thoroughly canvassed, and much more diffident than tenacious of our own opinion, we cannot better evince our impartiality than by inserting the following observations, which evidently bespeak the hand of a master, subjoining only one or two remarks.

Mr. URBAN,

A BOOK lately published, intituled "Poems, supposed to have been written at Bristol by Thomas Rowley and others," (see our Magazines for May, June, and July,) have afforded me uncommon entertainment, and considerably engaged my attention. These Poems are said to have been written in the reigns of Henry VI. and Edward IV. That they were written at that period may, indeed, be possible; but I do not think it probable. No positive external evidence of their origin has yet been produced*; and the internal evidence appears to me sufficiently decisive against their antiquity. That writer must, surely, have possessed an unparalleled portion of genius, who, at a time when the structure of no one species of versification now in use was so much as formed, could compose several of those species in the greatest perfection. Perhaps more beautiful and melodious specimens of the Heroic Tetra-steric, or verse of ten syllables, with alternate rhyme, than the following, cannot be any-where pointed out:

"Swythe lette the offrendes to the goddes begynne,

To knowe of hem the issue of the fyghte;
Potte the blodde-steyned sword and payves ynne;

Spreade swythyn all arounde the hallie lyghte." *Ælla*, p. 107.

"O Truth! immortal daughter of the skies!

Too lyttle known to wryters of these daies,

Teach me, sayre saincte! thy passynge worthe to pryze;

To blame a friend, and give a foeman prayse".

Battle of Hastings, p. 237.

In the Couplet and Alexandrine the author has been equally successful:

"Haste, haste, O Ælla! to the byker flie,
For yn a momentes space tenne thousand menne maie die."

* That Rowley wrote many pieces both in prose and verse, which Mr. Canynge highly esteemed and valued, appears from the care which he is said to have taken for their preservation. A correspondent, however, in this Magazine, p. 365, seems to question the authority of the *will*.—*Edit.*

GENT. MAG. Aug. 1777.

In the Trochaic of seven syllables he is not inferior:

MANNE.

"Tourne thee to thie shepsterr-swayne,
Bryghte sonne has ne droncke the dewe
From the floures of yellowe hue;
Tourne thee, Alyce, backe agayne!"

Ælla, p. 82.

He seems to have been equally acquainted with the Anapæstic, the common measure of our modern songs:

"As Elynour bie the green leffelle was fyttynge,

As from the sone's hete she harried,
She sayde, as herr whytte honds whyte hosen was knyttynge,

Whatte pleasure ytt ys to be married!"

Ibid. p. 91.

But it is not only in the modulation of his verse that this writer resembles the moderns; among other rhetorical ornaments he frequently uses the Anaphora, a figure of which some of our best writers are remarkably fond:

"Throwe the merke shade of twistynde trees hee rydes,

The flemed owlette flaps herr eve-speckte wynges,

The lordynge toad ynn all his passess bides;
The berten neders att hymm dart the stynges."

P. 32.

"Lyche a rodde gronfer shall mie anlace sheene,

Lyche a stryngge lyoncelle I'lle be ynne fyghte,

Lyche falling leaves the Dacyannes shalle bee fleene,

Lyche a loud dynnyngge streeme scalle be mie myghte."

P. 121.

There is, perhaps, nothing more difficult than positively to distinguish accidental coincidence from designed imitation. The following exquisite lines, however, bear a very strong resemblance to a justly-admired stanza of Gray: viz.

"The breezy call of incense-breathing morn," &c.

"No moe the miskynette shall wake the morne,

The minstrelle daunce, good cheere, and morryce plaie,

No moe the amblyngge palfrie and the horne

Shall from the leffell rouze the fox awaie."

P. 20.

"I flie; newe wynges doe from mie schoulders sprynge,"

P. 144,

bears no small analogy to Milton's

— "They feel

Divinity within them, breeding wings."

The first eclogue, in which one character is represented as having lost his father, and the other as having lost his

son, in battle in the Barons wars, must remind the readers of Shakespeare of the horrid incident in Henry VI. of the father who kills his son, and the son who kills his father.

The following lines are evidently of modern manufacture :

"Peace fledde, disorder sheweth her dark rode"— P. 5.

"One me thou seemest all eyne, to mee all eares"— P. 79.

"Sad keepynge of their leader's natal daie, This even in drinke, to-morrow with the dead"— P. 238.

"The wodeland ground and water-mantled mede"—

"The gentle fuyte of Locryne gayned her love"— P. 199.

"So have I seen a ladie-smock soe white, Blown in the mornynge, and mowd down at night"—

"So fell the myghtie tower of Standrip, whenne

It felte the furie of the Danish menne"— P. 213.

"Herrewald, borne on Sarim's spreddyng plaine,

Where Thor's fam'd temple manie ages floode,

Where Druids, auncient preefts, did ryghtes ordaine,

And in the middle shed the victyms bloude;

Where auncient bardi dyd their verses synge,

Of Cæsar conquer'd, and his mighty hoste,

And how old Tynyan, necromancing kynge,

Wreck'd all hys shyppynge on the Brittish coaste,

And made hym in his tatter'd barks to flie,

Till Tynyan's dethe and opportunity." P. 224.

It is a doubt with me, whether the antiquaries of Rowley's days had any idea of Stonehenge having been a temple of Thor: be this as it may, the style of these verses plainly betrays their origin. The reader may also observe, that the orthography here, as in most other parts of the book, is not uniformly ancient or modern, but sometimes one and sometimes the other: the writer seems often to forget those supernumerary consonants which give his words in general so antique an air†.

I have now shewn in what respects these poems resemble the works of our present writers; I shall next proceed to shew in what respects they do not

† Any person, who, for experiment-sake, will take the pains to divest a few lines of these poems of their superfluous letters, will be astonished at the difference that single circumstance will make.

resemble the works of the writers of the age in which they are supposed to have been written.

The productions of our old poets were diffuse and unequal; among heaps of prosaic rubbish, they had, now and then, a fine sentiment, a pleasing image, and a melodious line: on the contrary, the poems in question are almost every where animated, and almost every where musical. Our old poets abound with unnatural thoughts, and absurdly-ornamented expressions; but the general characteristics of these poems are nature and simplicity. Our old poets were fond of allegory in their sense, and alliteration in their language; these poems have nothing of allegory, and little of alliteration. Our old poets, as far as I can recollect, were unacquainted with the compound epithet; in these poems it frequently occurs: among many other instances we have the following, — "gule - depeynted, nome-depeynted, blodde-steined, sweet-herv'd, gore-red, and super-hallie." Our old poets constantly pronounced the *e* final; but the cadence of these poems very rarely requires its pronunciation. Our old poets were not remarkable for sentiments of humanity and chastity; on the contrary, they applauded barbarous ferocity, and were delighted with merry jokes and lascivious stories: our author's sentiments are almost uniformly humane, chaste, and moral. In the *Minstrells Song* in the *Tournament*, the following beautiful lines are repeated as a burden:

"Goe, rouze the lyonn fromm hys hylted denne:

Lett thie floes drenche the blodde of anie thyng but menne."

"Forslagen att thie feete let wolvyngs bee, Let thie floes drenche theyre blodde, but do ne bredrenn flea." P. 32.

In the *Pastoral Dialogue*, the woman replies to the man, who is soliciting her to incontinence, in a strain equally simple and spirited:

"Tempe mee ne to the foule thyng; I wylle no mannes lemanne be:

Tyll Syr* Preefte hys songe doethe synge, Thou shalt neere fynde aught of mee." P. 85.

The language of these poems is different from any language I ever met with. In Mr. Warton's *History of English Poetry* are specimens of the composition of different periods from Hen. II. to Longland and Chaucer;

* Misprinted *St.* in our transcript of this chorus, p. 288.

and in Mr. Cooper's *Muse's Library* are specimens of the composition of different periods from Chaucer to Spenser and Shakespeare; but in neither of these books is any thing that at all resembles it. The writer very frequently uses the words *lethal*, *anlace*, *oundes*, *ægrotes*, though no poet, as I can remember, uses them; and yet, it must be acknowledged, that they are to be found in some old dictionaries. He has other words which I have not been able to find any where †, and which were probably of his own invention or adoption: some of these are obviously of Latin etymology, as *fructile*, *durested*, *dys-regate*, &c. and some are pure Latin, as *difficile*, &c.

There is a manifest dissimilarity in the language of the different pieces contained in this collection. The following, from the second eclogue, is of the kind above mentioned:

“ Rycharde of Lyons harte to fyghte is
gon,
Uponne the brede sea doe the banners
gleme,
The amened nationnes be aston,
To ken fyke large a flete, fyke fine, fyke
breme: [streme,
The barkis heafods coupe the lymed
Oundes synkeyne oundes upon the hard
ake rief;
The water slughornes wyth a swotye cleme
Conteke the dynnyng aire and reche the
skies.—
The gule-depeynted oares from the black
tyde
Decorn wyth fonnes rare doe shemrynge
ryfe,
Upfwalynge do heie shew ynne drierie pryde
Lyche gore-red estells in the eve-merk
skyes.” Pp. 6 and 7.

The following, from the *Death of Sir Charles Barwain*, is simple old English, the stanza and the style of *Cherly Chace*, and of *Sternhold and Hopkins*:

“ But whenne hee came, hys children
twaine,
And eke hys lovyng wyfe,
With brinie tears dyd wett the floore
For good Syr Charles's lyfe.— P. 45.
—Thenne Maisterr Cannyng faughte the
Kynge,
And felle down onne his knee;
“ I'm come,” quod he, “ unto your
Grace
To move your clemencye.” P. 46.

Now, supposing (which, by the way, is rather unlikely) that Rowley, in the first case, formed a new style different

from the style of his predecessors and contemporaries; he could not possibly, in the second case, imitate a style which did not exist till near a century after his decease.

At the time when Rowley is supposed to have written, scarcely the rudest attempts at the drama (none, indeed, but those scriptural interludes termed *Mysteries*) had been made; but in the present collection there is a regular tragedy, wanting little alteration to adapt it to the modern stage. Rowley's disapprobation of the *Mysteries* has been adduced as an evidence of his having conceived a better idea of dramatic poetry, and consequently of his capability of producing such a performance as the *Ælla*.

“ Playes made from hallie tales, I holde
unmeete;
Lette somme greate storie of a manne be
songe:
Whanne, as a manne, we Godde and Jesus
treate,
In mie pore mynde we doe the God-
hedde wronge.” P. 70.

I have hinted, that it is often impossible to distinguish between coincidence and imitation; nevertheless, I should suppose the foregoing lines much more likely to have been written by one who had seen the following passage of Vossius, than by one who had not: “ I am of opinion,” says he, “ that it is better to chuse another argument than sacred: for it agrees not with the majesty of sacred things to be made a play and a fable. It is also a work of very dangerous consequence to mingle human inventions with things sacred; because the poet adds uncertainties of his own, sometimes falsities: which is not only to play with holy things, but also to graft in mens minds opinions now and then false. *These things have place especially, when we bring in God or Christ speaking or treating of the mysteries of religion.*” Now, Rowley could not have seen Vossius; for Vossius was contemporary with Grotius, who was born in 1583. It may be thought very unlikely that Chatterton, the youth who is said to have produced these poems as the composition of Rowley, should have seen any work of Vossius: it is, however, not unlikely that he had seen this passage in the place from whence I have quoted it, viz. *Cibber's Lives of the Poets**; a book of which a young

† This, probably, is owing to Chatterton's substituting words at random when he could not decypher the original. *Ed.t.*

* 12mo. Vol. ii. p. 14, *Life of Francis Goldsmith*.

reader might very probably be possessed.

That Rowley composed these poems in their present state, appears to me, as I have already hinted, little less than impossible: and whether they are the joint effort of an ancient and a modern author; whether Chatterton actually found some old MS. which he extended and modulated, or, in his own words,

“Where he kenn'd somme ishad floures
besprente,
Dyd take them, & from ould rousle dyd
them clene;” P. 73.

or whether his own astonishing genius produced the whole; is a secret which probably now will never be discovered. That a boy, under eighteen, should possess such powers of invention and judgment, and have acquired such a variety of knowledge as these pieces discover, and in the short space of less than two years have been able to compose the contents of a large octavo volume, seems very extraordinary, indeed almost incredible. Surely, there cannot be any third person in reserve, whose mature age was better proportioned to the abilities and time necessary for such an undertaking. The authors of literary imposition, who, for their own caprice, contrive to perplex the curiosity of mankind, and with a vicious self-denial reject a just title to honest praise, in order to indulge the secret pride of being able to deceive their fellow-creatures, certainly merit severe censure. They may, indeed, assert, that they do not in reality forego applause; for that the present rage for antiquities is such, that the dullest performance of an *old* writer will please, while the best of a *living one* will be neglected. There is, perhaps, too much truth in the assertion; but that the Public want taste or impartiality, is surely no exculpation of such insidious conduct.

But, supposing the poems ascribed to Rowley to be a literary imposition, (as I really believe them to be,) whatever may be thought of the *author*, I cannot see any reason to depreciate the work. “If the pieces are modern,” it has been hinted, “they are of little value.” I must own, I am of a contrary opinion. Whether a poem was written three centuries ago, by a Romish priest, in real old English, or seven years ago, in fictitious old English, by a lawyer's clerk, surely, cannot either enhance or diminish its merit,

considered merely as a poem. The *furor entheus* is common to all ages, and wherever it exists it produces poetry. The constituents of a poem are, bold images, pathetic sentiment, natural description, and musical language; and with that *furor entheus*, and these constituents, the work in question abounds in an unusual proportion. The *Prosopopoeia*, or personification of abstract ideas, is a most sublime animating figure; and there occur instances of it in these poems equal to any I have met with:

“Whan Freedom, dreste yn blodde-sneynd
veste,
To everie knyghte her warre-songe sung;
Uponne her hedde wylde wedes were
spredde,
A gorie anlace bye her honge.”

P. 194.

“Power, wythe his heafod straught ynto
the skyes,
Hys speere a sonne-beame and his sheelde a
starre;
Alyche twaie brendeynge gronfyres rolls
hys eyes,
Chaftes with hys yronne feete, and foundes
to warre.”

Ibid.

A finer picture than the following of *Hope* was, perhaps, never drawn:

“Hope, hallie sulter, sweepeynge through
the skie,
In crowne of goulde and robe of lillie
whyte,
Whyche far abroad ynn gentle ayre doe
flie,
Meetynge from dystaunce the enjoyous
fyghte.”

P. 104.

“Pleasure, dauncyng fromm her wode,
Wreathedd wythe floures of aiglintine,
Fromm hys * vysage wash'd the bloude,
Hylte hys swerde and gaberdyne.”

P. 42.

—“derne Autumnewyth hys fallowe hande
Tares the green mantle from the lymed
trees.”

P. 265.

The *Death of Sir Charles Barwin*, and the *Tragedy of Ælla*, afford numerous examples of the pathos; and the little eclogue of *Elinoure and Juga*, though not free from faults, is the most beautiful elegiac colloquy I ever read. I have given one quotation from it, and cannot dismiss it without one or two more:

“O gentle juga, heare mie dernie plainte,
To fyghte for Yorke mie love ys dyghte in
stele,
[peynste,
O maie ne sanguene steine the whyte rose
Maie good St. Cuthbert watch Syr Robert
wele!
[feele:
Moke moe thanne deathe in phantasie I

* Viz. the visage of *Battayle*, who is personified in a preceding stanza.

(see!

See! see! upon the ground he bleedynge
lies!

Inhild some juice of lyfe, or else mie deare
love dies." P. 19.

"Soe sayinge—

Lyche twayne of cloudes that holdeth stor-
mie rayne,

Theie moved gentle o'er the dewie mees
To where St. Albon's holie shrynes re-
mayne;

There dyd theye fynde that bothe their
knyghtes were slayne:

Distraughte they wander'd to swoln Rud-
bornes syde,

Yelled their lethale knelle, sonk ynn the
waves, and dyde." P. 22.

The simile in the above, I think,
has peculiar merit. The second ec-
logue opens with a fine apostrophe:

"Sprytes of the bleste, the pious Nygelle
fed,

Poure owte yer pleasaunce on mie fadre's
hedde!" P. 6.

The conclusion of the same eclogue
is a most beautiful picture:

"Syke Nygelle fed, whan from the bluie
sea

The upswol sayle dyd daunce before his
eyne;

Sweste as the wishe hee toe the beeche dyd
flee,

And found his fadre steppynge from the
bryne:

Let thyssen menne, who haveth sprite
of loove,

Bethynke unto hemselfes how mote the
meetynge prove." P. 11.

The beauty which some critics have
thought imaginary, that of accommo-
dating the sound as an echo to the
sense, was, perhaps, never more strongly
exemplified than in the following line:
the frequent recurrence of the vowel *i*
produces a sound strongly resembling
the uniform hum of music "heard re-
mote:"

"The swote ribible dynnyrge in the dell."

But I will not multiply quotations:
those who can relish the above, un-
doubtedly either have seen, or will see,
the book; a book which, to the mul-
titude, will be *Caviare*, and be turned
from with disgust; while personal sa-
tire, and low obscenity, a *Diabolad*,
and an *Electrical Eel*, are purchased
and perused with avidity.

If Chatterton was sole, or indeed
only partial author of these poems, it
is greatly to be lamented, that, with
such uncommon powers, he should
possess a disposition untractable and
disingenuous: yet more is it to be la-
mented, that, in an opulent nation,

pretending to encourage genius, such
a person, with all his faults, should
have been suffered to become a hack-
ney-writer in the lowest literary drud-
gery, and, at last, to STARVE.

Yours, &c.

*A Detester of Literary Imposition,
but a Lover of good Poetry.*

London, June 19.

P.S. Though the writer in your Ma-
gazine for May (whose essay, being
absent from town, I did not see till
mine was nearly finished) and I a-
gree in some points, we differ in
others. In fact, he has considered
the poems as an antiquary; I have
considered them as a poet.

MR. URBAN,

THE Gent. Mag. for July now ly-
ing before me, I will beg leave to
mention a few things that have oc-
curred to me on its perusal.

Page 306. Canning left an estate to
Redcliffe-church, or to some other pi-
ous purpose; and it was to provide
against the abuse of this charity that
an annual visitation was ordered by his
will, (which I believe is now extant
amongst the Bristol archives,) not for
the inspection of any literary MSS.
This visitation, probably, ceased at the
Reformation, when, perhaps, also, the
charitable donation was diverted into
another channel.

P. 312. The coin of Maximin is a
very common one, more particularly
the reverse, which appears on those of
many other Roman Emperors before
and after him. The inscription should
undoubtedly be POP. ROM.

P. 321. To the instances of the
Crafsis may be added, An adder—a ne-
der: why not, also, *house of office—
house of ease* †?

P. 328. It is now above a fortnight
that advice has been received at the
India-house, that the persons discover-
ed on Sable Island have been brought
off by a French ship, sent thither on
purpose by the Governor of St. Mau-
ritius. They prove to be seven black
women, part of a cargo of slaves,
which, with the crew of a French
ship, were wrecked here above 16 years
ago. The greater part of the persons
shipwrecked made a raft, and got safe
away. These poor women subsisted
here on shell-fish and vegetables; and
probably would have ended their days
here, if the Aurora had not been lost.

† This Crafsis was long ago remarked by
Dr. Samuel Moreland, master of St. Paul's
school.

Edit.

A short account of this affair I saw last week, in a morning paper; but I wonder that a more particular one has not as yet been given to the public.

Aug. 2, 1777.

THERON.

[The person alluded to in p. 322 begins already to be *marked*. His *real* name is well known, and so are his connections; but 'tis pity that the Sacred Order should suffer by producing to the world a second impostor.

Edit.]

Mr. URBAN,

I Send you here, as a curiosity, the following MS. plan, by Mr. Hughes, author of the *Siege of Damascus*, on the same subject with Mr. Mason's *Elfrida*, but drawn, it need not be added, before that writer was born. The late Aaron Hill had one on the same story.

J. D.

A Plan for a Tragedy, on the Subject of ATHELWOLD.

EDGAR,

ATHELWOLD,

ELFRIDA,

ELRICK, } *two courtiers, enemies*
DUNWOLD, } *to Edgar.*

Argument.

ATHELWOLD is represented as highly in favour with Edgar, and hated and envied by the other nobles. He is absent from court, having been sent by Edgar, some time before, to make proposals of marriage from the King to Elfrida, daughter of the Earl of Devonshire, if he found her to answer the report spread of her beauty and accomplishments. But he had dissuaded the King, by letters, from his purpose, and married her himself. He returns, is fearful of seeing the King, relates to his brother Edward what he had done, and is graciously received by Edgar, who invites himself to a marriage dinner at Athelwold's house: Athelwold endeavours by all manner of pretences to avoid it, but in vain; and the dinner is appointed the next day. [Here may end the 1st act.] Athelwold prepares his wife to receive the King, and expresses his fear and jealousy; tells her a crown has great temptations, and gives privilege to many vices. She resents the suspicion of her virtue, till he explains the reason of it, and confesses the cheat he had put on the King. Some of the courtiers arrive with notice of the King's approach. Edgar arrives, and, on the first sight of Elfrida, perceives the abuse put on him, but conceals his resentment. Elfrida and the King fall in love with each other. The King,

pretending to retire at his usual hour of repose, in the afternoon, finds means to get to Elfrida's apartment, and addresses her; she discovers tenderness for him, but resolves to maintain her virtue; the King is charmed, and, applauding her goodness, resolves to be revenged on her husband; she pleads with him, and urges the laws of hospitality, begs him not to stain his royal character with dissolving a knot, which ought always to be sacred, but to wait the events of time, and intimates, that she should joyfully marry him, if Athelwold died without violence; reminds him of all the glories of his reign; and that she can only love him, if he takes care to keep up the character of his justice and magnanimity. The King, full of admiration of her discourse, retires. Athelwold, in the mean time, is left with the nobles, entertaining them, but expresses the utmost uneasiness at the King's absence, and afterwards sees him coming from the apartment of his wife. The King and he look at each other with concern and confusion; the King afterwards condemns his own design against him, which he generously says (in a soliloquy) had almost balanced the injury done him by Athelwold, and therefore resolves to forgive him. They are reconciled, and agree on a hunting the next morning, in the King's way home; and the King stays that night at Athelwold's house. Athelwold, believing the King had corrupted his wife, attempts to kill her, and is hardly prevented, she protesting her innocence, and telling him she had saved his life, by making the King promise to take no revenge. He afterwards, in a soliloquy, supposes the condition of that promise from the King to be a consent to live privately in adultery with each other, as they could find opportunity. He therefore plots with the discontented courtiers to take away the King's life at the hunting. Dunwold, one of them, undertakes to keep close to the King, while Athelwold and Elrick are to be separated from the rest of the company, and wait in an appointed place, into which the King is to be decoyed. Dunwold reveals the plot; and Athelwold having taken a signal given by Dunwold, while Elrick is gone on the other side of a bush to watch the King's arrival, shoots his arrow through the bush, and mortally wounds Elrick, who coming up to him lets him see his mistake. The King and Dunwold coming to

the place, Dunwold offers to stab Athelwold, but is prevented by the K. who takes the act of justice into his own hands; and, after a short duel with Athelwold, leaves him dead in the field. The King, returning to Elfrida, informs her of what had past; she is, at first, concerned lest the King had murdered him without cause; but, on hearing the relation at large, resolves, after a decent time of mourning, to marry Edgar.

Mem.—The characters of Elrick and Dunwold to be prepared by imaginary grievances, want of more favour, hatred to the King's virtues, and an active reign, and a desire of having a successor on the throne, who may give a large scope to vicious ministers: a scene between them of complaints and grievances, which may shew their prejudice, and exalt the King's character.

Dunwold confesses, at several times, a remorse and awe of the King's virtue; that he had once resolved to take away his life, but found a secret horror restraining him, and since cannot bear his eye without disturbance.

Elrick's character bolder and unrelenting.

THOUGH Sir John Hawkins has given a very particular account of the lady here mentioned, our readers will not be displeased with the following, as it contains some particulars unnoticed by Sir John, and was drawn up by one who has not seen his History.

Memoirs of Miss ANASTASIA ROBINSON, afterwards Countess of Peterborow.

THE Mrs. Robinson, an opera-singer, mentioned by Sir John Hawkins, in his *History of Music*, (and whom, according to the modern usage of speech, as she was a spinster, should rather have been stiled *Miss Robinson*,) was the daughter of a painter,—who resided in or near Golden-square. Her father having studied in Italy, he thereby became an excellent master of Italian; which language he taught his daughter while very young: and such was her proficiency in it, that, when she performed on the stage, she was not more admired for her voice, than for her forcible expression of the language. It is well known, that, in musical compositions, those especially of a masterly kind, the *sense* is often sacrificed to the *sound*. Mr. Beard seems almost a single instance among the pub-

lic performers, who, in the midst of his execution, preserved a pleasing and forcible expression. But whatever Miss Robinson, attentive to her music, might at any time lose of the sense in singing the *airs*, she amply made up in the *recitatives*; which, to a judge of the language and merit of the piece, constitute no inconsiderable part of the pleasure which an opera yields.

Mr. Robinson, in declining life, reaped the fruits of his daughter's skill in Italian and music: his eyes becoming dim, and afterwards totally failing him, he found it necessary to turn her talents to account, and accordingly engaged her for the opera; on which stage, it is needless to say, she was well received, and her merit, as a performer, acknowledged.

The extreme danger to which female virtue is exposed on a public stage, is too visible to every observer. Miss Robinson, however, had not only had a virtuous education, but was, besides, never suffered to go to the house without being accompanied thither and back again by her father or her mother-in-law. After some time, the Earl of Peterborow, the friend of Pope, the conqueror of Valencia, &c. made advances to her; but whatever might be his intentions at setting out, he found she was not to be obtained but by marriage, to which he consented, on condition that the marriage should be kept private: hence, though she was free from guilt, she incurred the suspicion of guilt; which alone, in the opinion of many, is a greater injury than any virtuous woman should be suffered to sustain.

Thus they cohabited for some years; the lady living under the roof of Lord Peterborow, and still going by her maiden name. At length his Lordship, tired, perhaps, with keeping a frivolous secret, resolved to declare his marriage; which he effected in the following extraordinary manner: they were at Bath, and one evening the Lady being at the rooms, one of Lord Peterborow's servants desired the waiter to let Lady Peterborow know that her coach was come; accordingly the waiter entered the rooms, and, with a steady countenance and an audible voice, says, "I am ordered to acquaint Lady Peterborow that her coach is come:" the Lady then rising to go out, the whole assembly also rose and congratulated her on her marriage; from which hour she was known as Lady Peterborow.—Lord Peterborow be-

ing much older than his Lady, she survived him many years; and, when a dowager, passed a retired life in a pleasant villa * his Lordship left her, near Southampton; and throughout her whole life supported an amiable character.

* Bevis Mount, now the seat of Sir John Mordaunt, K. B. his Lordship's nephew.

Mr. URBAN,

WITHIN very few days after the first letter on usury was delivered, another copy (containing some alterations and further explanations) was sent per post, which, as it seems, came to your hands too late, or not at all.—The principal explanation was to shew how the interests *per cent.* were obtained, viz. by dividing 100*l.* by those values of 1*l.* annuity in the 2d columns of the two first tables: for if 15*l.* 16*s.* 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ *d.* will buy 1*l.* annuity for age 21, by London mortality, then will 100*l.* buy 6*l.* 6*s.* 5*d.* annuity.—See CALCULATIONS, &c. Cases CXXIX and CXXXI. pages 126 and 128. Though the method of finding the value of *risk* of life, as in the 4th columns, may be *entirely new*; yet 'tis thought to need no further demonstration: being self-evident to those who reflect, that, when interest is, as there, computed at 3*l.* 10*s.* or rather 3*l.* 10*s.* 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ *d.* per cent. per ann. then that interest or annuity might be continued for certain and for ever; and that the *extra* annuity of 2*l.* 16*s.* 5*d.* (which is the overplus or remainder after deduction of 3*l.* 10*s.* the rate of interest, simply, from 6*l.* 6*s.* 5*d.* the allowed annuity per cent. for age 21) is given on consideration of exchanging *certain PERPETUITY* for an increased annuity of *uncertain* continuance, because during life only: the said *extra* annuity of 2*l.* 16*s.* 5*d.* per cent. being the just equivalent to compensate for risk of losing the whole by mortality; and the value so found must be as true as the values of 1*l.* annuity have been found †.

† The value of life-annuities has been found by allowing the number living, in tables of mortality, 1*l.* each half-yearly, and every half-yearly sum discounted in proportion to the time when it will be paid; by which the total stock required for survivors until aged 94 has been obtained; and further proved to be true, by paying interest to the stock, and deducting annuities from it, as they become due, by which it is found that the given

But however clear and certain this mode may be to some; yet it may not be amiss, for the conviction of any doubtful reader, to take this opportunity of comparing it with rules long since given by very eminent mathematicians.—And, for a reason which will presently appear, let examples be given for age 45, the sum 100*l.* interest 3*l.* per cent. mortality by London bills, and the value of 1*l.* annuity from Mr. Simpson's table, where it is 12*l.* 6*s.* for this age, by this rate, or 12.3 decimally.

Mr. De Moivre's VIth Problem.

“Suppose A is in possession of an annuity, and that B, after the decease of A, is to have the annuity for him and his heirs for ever: to find the present value of the reversion.”

Solution.

“From the value of the perpetuity † subtract the value of the life in possession, and the remainder will be the value of the reversion.”

Example.

From the perpetuity (at 3 per cent.)	33.3333
Deduct the above given value of 1 <i>l.</i> annuity for age 45	12.3
Answer for 1 <i>l.</i> annuity	21.0333
Multiply by the required annuity, which is here the interest of 100 <i>l.</i> viz.	31.
Answer for 3 <i>l.</i> annuity.	63.0999

Mr. Simpson's 26th Problem,

Select Exercises, p. 293.

“A given sum of money is to be received (as a legacy) on the decease of B, who is now of a given age: What is the value thereof in present money?”—*Solution.*—“Subtract the value of the life B from the *perpetuity*; then it will be, as the *perpetuity* is to the remainder, so is the proposed

stock pays to the proposed number, age, and time, and leaves no surplus after.—The whole operations are given at large, and by 4 different tables of mortality, in *Calculations deduced from first Principles by plain Arithmetic.*

† The perpetuity is known by dividing 100*l.* by its rate of interest.—At 3 per cent. it is 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ years; that is, 3*l.* annuity for ever is worth 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ years purchase, which amounts to 100*l.* if only 3 per cent. be allowed to be made of the money so laid out.—Whence 100*l.* is of the same value as an annuity equal to its interest for ever, provided the sum be immediate, and the first payment of the annuity 12 months after the purchase in cases of yearly payment.

sum to its value in present money." — The *Example* is to be the same as before given.

From the perpetuity (at 3 per cent.) } 33.3333

Deduct the same given value of 1l. annuity. } 12.3

The value for 1l. annuity must be still the same } 21.0333

The proposed sum being here 100l. the rule of three shews the *proportion* to be 33.3333 : 21.0333 :: 100 : 63.0999.

Therefore the answer by both these solutions is the same sum of 63l. 2s. to be paid or received in present money, on condition of receiving or paying 100l. immediately on the decease of this given age: or, in lieu of the 100l. sum, to receive or pay 3l. annuity for ever, the first payment of which to be made 12 months after the said decease.

But if, instead of the sum 63l. 2s. in present money on said condition, an annuity (which is yearly payment) be required during the life of the given age, then this sum must be divided by 12.3, (see CALCULATIONS, &c. Case CXL. page 138,) which is the given value of 1l. annuity during the life of age 45: and the quotients for answer to *both* problems must be alike, viz. 5.13, that is 5l. 2s. 7½d; and which is exactly the same as has been given in the latter table for age 45, under 3 per cent. interest. See *last Mag.* p. 319.

Nevertheless, some very essential observations should be added here.—The worth of annuities, from which these values have been derived, have been calculated by Mr. Simpson, on condition of the *first* payment of them being made at the expiration of 12 months after the purchase: consequently ALL the values in the latter table to shew the assurance for risk of life, from Mr. Simpson's annuities, suppose the *first* payment will be made *one year* after agreement†. But, in cases of assurance, the *first* payment is generally required immediately: Case CLXXXVII. at page 190 of *Calculations*, &c. explains *why* 10s. for half-yearly, or 1l. for yearly payment of annuities, should be added to the value of the age, to find the *half*-yearly or *yearly* payments during life, when the

† The two first tables are by 1l. 15s. per cent. per half-yearly interest, and suppose the first payment to be made at the end of six months.

first is to be immediate.—Whence the sum of 63.0999 must be divided by 13.3. (instead of 12.3, as above), to shew that 4.744, or 4l. 14s. 10½d. paid in *ready money*, and annually, afterward, during life, is equivalent to 5l. 2s. 7½d. annuity, when the *first* payment does not commence 'till the expiration of a year; so that the *comparison*, mentioned in the 2d observation on the two first tables, should be remembered as proportionably in favour of the Society.—Again, in case the sum assured is *not* to be paid immediately on the demise of the insured life, but at the expiration of a year after, then so much assurance should not be paid, because the sum to be received is not so valuable as in the other case. *Reversion* or *discount* (published page lxxi. of the Introduction to Calculations deduced from *First Principles*) shews that 100l. to be received *one year hence*, must be multiplied by 100, and the product divided by 101. *added to its rate of interest*, to give the *present* worth of it. So, by analogy, any other sum; as for instance, the aforementioned sum of 63.0999, multiplied by 100, and the product divided by 103, (which is the given rate of interest added to 100l.) will quote 61.26204; and that, again, divided by the given value of the life, (here, 12.3,) will quote only 4.9806 annual payment for *Risk of life*, when *first* payment is *not* immediate:—when *first* payment is *immediate*, it will be $61.26204 \div 13.3 = 4.606$, or 4l. 12s. 1½d. only). Therefore, to answer such proviso, *each* value in the last table must be reduced in proportion as 100 is to 103, by which 5l. 2s. 7½d. opposite age 45, under 3 per cent. will be $5.13 + 100 \div 103 = 4.9806$, as just now quoted; that is, 4l. 19s. 7½d. and the same as *formerly* given in the third page of *Postscript* to Calculations, &c. from the rule given by Dr. Price, to answer his Xth question; and for sake of which comparison this particular age and rate of interest have been chosen for the latter examples §.

§ These payments are always to be equal, without variation at any time; on which account every age pays more annually than would be required for several years to come, if for a *single* year only: as may be proved in this manner:—Let 246, aged 45, (see *Introduction to Calculations*, &c. page cv.) deposit each 1l. for stock, and place the sum to acquire 3l. per cent. interest in one year; at the expiration

Hence it appears, that, whether the value of the risk, which is the value for assurance of life, be sought by Mr. De Moivre's, Mr. Simpson's, Dr. Price's, or by the *new* rule (proposed in last Magazine), it will be still found the same *for same condition*: and hence it likewise appears, that ALL the values which have been given in the tables, by this *new* method, should be reduced proportionably *less* in some cases. Yet, even as they are, comparison of them with the compensations which the *committee* hath allowed for risk, may convince the disinterested that those compensations were fully sufficient.

Yours, &c.

W. D.

ERRATA.

Page 319, l. 28, for "between 3 and 4 per cent." read "between 3 and 5 per cent."

In the table, opposite age 45, col. 2d, for "5l. 5s. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ d." read "5l. 5s. 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ d."—age 40, col. 3d, for "4l. 14s. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ d." read "4l. 14s. 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ d." as in the 29th l. of the same page.

Mr. URBAN,

BEING greatly pleased with the Extract from Mr. Granville Sharp's late "Tract on the Law of Nature, &c." in p. 215, 16, of your *May Magazine*, I was induced to procure the book; in consequence of which I must also beg a place in your next Miscellany for the following passages copied from it, containing very curious and striking observations, which will be

piration of which time 9, as supposed by London mortality, will be dead: then let the whole stock, principal and interest, be divided immediately among 9 heirs, and they would receive 28l. 3s. $\frac{3}{4}$ d. each. Therefore, if the sum of 28.153 (decimally) required 1l. deposit, what would the sum of 100l. require? The rule of three gives the proportion,

$$28.153 : 1 :: 100 : 3.552.$$

The answer is only 3l. 11s. $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for age 45, yet 4l. 19s. 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. is required for the same age as a medium of payments *during life*: because, though life were to continue to extreme old age, yet the payments are not to increase with the increasing danger of mortality.—But if assurance were made according to *present* age from year to year only, then every yearly payment should increase with age.—N. B. Age 21 should pay only 1l. 9s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for assurance for a *single* year, supposing London mortality, which is the greatest, and only 3 per cent. which is the least usual interest.

highly acceptable, unless I am strangely mistaken, to many of your numerous readers. You will at least oblige

Your constant reader,

HUMANUS.

"The uniformity of *Demon Worship* in all parts of the world, before the preaching of the Gospel, affords a clear proof of the worldly empire of Satan: for though Devils were worshipped under various names and various figures, yet there was a constant uniformity in all such particular points as tended most to the destruction of mankind, or to lead men to the most direct opposition to the revealed laws of God; whereby the universal author or promoter of such baneful devices was clearly discoverable: the same being for the most part contrary to the nature of man, and such therefore as could not naturally proceed from man alone. Hence we may plainly account for the universal adoption of *Human-Sacrifices* amongst all heathen nations. Some of these de-luded people with-held not even their own offspring from their spiritual deceiver; the spilling of human blood being most grateful to that being, who "was a murderer from the beginning." Hence we may also account for *the cuttings in the flesh for the dead*, and the marking or *tattooing* of the skin, which still prevails amongst the African and American nations, and the present uninformed islanders of the South Seas, as much as it formerly did amongst the Picts and other more antient Heathens: for their *marks in the flesh* were certainly intended by the spiritual deceiver as a sort of dedication to himself, and as an affront to the Divine Creator, who formed Man without any such unnatural distinctions, and expressly commanded in his revealed law: "Ye shall not make any *cuttings in your flesh for the dead*, (or rather *for the soul*,) nor print any marks upon you: I am the Lord," (that is, *Jehovah*, the only eternal Being.) Levit. xix. 28.

I have been informed by an Englishman, who lived many years amongst the Indians in the internal parts of North America, very far to the westward, (and who is himself *tattooed* with all the marks of distinction common to the nations with whom he has had any connections,) that he once saw a party of Indians, who had taken some

some prisoners in war, *tattoo* a couple of their unfortunate captives with the most curious marks they could devise, and afterwards hang them up upon a tree as a sacrifice to that infernal Being which they worshipped, saying at the same time in their language, that they hoped those *two fine men* (viz. *finely tattooed*), whom they presented, would be acceptable to him; for though the Indians in general acknowledge that there is a God, whom they call the *great, and good Spirit*, yet, through the delusions of the Devil, they think it more profitable to worship *evil Spirits* by way of propitiation, lest they should hurt them.

“ Outre l'idée du premier Estre qu'ont les Sauvages,” (says Father Lafitau, speaking of the American Savages,) “ et qu'ils confondent avec le Soleil, ils reconnoissent encore plusieurs Esprits ou Genies d'un Ordre inferieur, que les Iroquois nomment *Hondatkonsona*, c'est-à-dire, *Esprits de toutes Sortes*. Le nombre n'en est point déterminé, leur imagination leur en fait voir dans toutes les choses naturelles, mais encore plus dans celles, dont les ressorts leur sont inconnus, qui sont extraordinaires, et qui ont quelque air de nouveauté. Quoiqu'ils leur donnent en general, le nom d'Esprit, d'*Okki*, ou de *Manitou*, qui leur sont des noms communs avec le premier Estre, ils ne les confondent pourtant jamais avec cet Estre superieur, et ne leur donnent jamais certains noms particuliers, qui le designent lui seul, tel que sont les noms *Chemiin*, *Areskou*. Ces Esprits sont tous des Genies subalternes; ils reconnoissent même dans la plupart un *caractere mauvais, plus porté à faire du mal que du bien*; ils ne laissent pas d'en être les Esclaves, *et de les honorer plus que le grand Esprit*, qui de sa nature est *bon*; mais ils les honorent par un effet de cette crainte servile, qui a le plus contribué à maintenir la superstition et l'idolatrie, que l'Ecriture Sainte appelle pour cette raison une *Servitude*; ainsi ils sont veritablement idolâtres.” — Moeurs des Sauvages Ameriquains, Tom: i. p. 145, 146.”

Mr. URBAN,

IT is now some months since you inserted the query concerning Edmund Smith's translation of Longinus, which I find none of your correspondents have answered: what follows is taken from Mr. Oldisworth's character

of Edmund Smith, which is, I fancy, but in few hands at present, and may therefore be entertaining to some of your readers.

“ Some few years before Mr. Smith's death (says Mr. Oldisworth) he had engaged himself in several considerable undertakings, in all which he prepared the world to expect mighty things from him. I have seen about ten sheets of his English Pindar, *which exceeded any thing of that kind I could ever hope for in our own language*. He had drawn out the plan of the tragedy of the Lady Jane Gray, and had gone through several scenes of it; *but his greatest and noblest undertaking was Longinus*. He had finished an entire translation of the Sublime, which he sent to the Rev. Mr. Richard Parker, a friend of his, late of Merton College, an exact critick in the Greek tongue, from whom it came into my hands. *The French version of Monsieur Boileau, though truly valuable, was far short of it*. He proposed a large addition to this work, of notes and observations of his own; with an Entire System of the Art of Poetry, in three books; under the titles of Thought, Diction, and Figure. I saw the last of these perfect, and in a fair copy, in which he shewed great judgment and reading; and particularly had reformed the art of rhetorick, by reducing that vast and confused heap of terms, with which a long succession of pedants has encumbered the world; to a very narrow compass, comprehending all that was useful and ornamental in poetry. Under each head and chapter he intended to make remarks upon all the Ancients and Moderns, the Greek, Latin, English, French, Spanish, and Italian poets, and to note their several beauties and defects.”

“ What remains of his works is left, as I am informed, in the hands of men of worth and judgment, who loved him. It cannot be supposed they would suppress any thing that was his, but out of respect to his memory, or for want of proper hands to finish what so great a genius had begun.

Notwithstanding this genteel and handsome reproof, these gentlemen have suppressed these valuable remains of their friend. Mr. Smith died in 1710; so that I am almost without hopes of ever having the satisfaction of seeing his translation of the Sublime: but if Mr. Richard Parker, or his descendants, have the manuscript in

in their possession, pray, Mr. Urban, assure them that it is a piece of injustice to the public to deprive them of so much instruction and entertainment. It is a reasonable cause of complaint that works of real genius and judgment should be suppressed, while the press daily teems with the sweepings of an author's study, more and more last words; and thus it frequently happens, that a good writer's name is prefixed to posthumous works, only fit to go in *vicum vendentem thus & odores*.
August, 1777. X.

Mr. URBAN,

ONE of your correspondents, p. 317, having requested to know the reason of the Dog-days this year being altered in the London almanacks, I beg the favour of you to inform him, that, without the trouble of consulting any of our modern Sydropheles, if he does but take a peep into Moore's Almanack, he will there find that they commence the 29th of July, and end the 8th of September; and not the 3d of July to the 11th of August, as Messrs. Wing, Rider, Poor-Robin, the Oxford, and many more of those very learned *ass-trologers* have misinformed us.

Yours, &c.

F. F.

Chatham, Aug. 3, 1777.

Mr. URBAN,

YOUR correspondent P. T. p. 320, may be assured that the Mr. Cromwell he mentions has not been unnoticed by Mr. Luson and others. He was a grandson of Henry, the Ld. Lieut. of Ireland, and a son of Major Richard and Hannah Hewling; I think, Henry the fourth son, who had a place in the Excise-Office, London, and died unmarried in Jan. 1769, (see Hughes's Letters, Vol. II. p. lxxvii.) but am not certain. CRITO.

Mr. URBAN,

I AM surprized that neither the Gazette nor any of the other papers have given us some account or particulars of the loss of the Repulse frigate, Capt. Davies, of 32 guns, and 200 men, (off Newfoundland, I think,) as it seems there is no doubt of the fact, and as, it is said, the Galatea was in company when she foundered. The report of the Ardent the Gazette-writer was ordered to contradict. I wish he could contradict this.

Yours, &c.

A. B.

Of the CRASIS. Continued from p. 322.

I Proceed in my list or alphabet.

NE.---This old negative very readily coincided with words beginning with a vowel or a *w*.

Nis and *Nys*, i. e. *ne is*, or *is not*: Skelton, p. 62. *Nill*, for *ne will*; *nilt*, *ne wilt*: Fairfax, Chaucer. Hence *will* or *nill*: Invektive against *Wolsey*. So *nild* for *ne would*: Mirrour of Magistrates, p. 487.

Not, and *nolt*, for *ne wot*, or *know not*, written in *Machabree*, folio 220, note. *Nolt* occurs in Fairfax, xviii. 50.

None is either *ne one* or *no one*.

Nere, i. e. *ne were*: Fairfax, xii. 81.

Nould, *ne would*: Fairfax, v. 47; x. 61; *alibi*.

Nought, *ne ought*; written also formerly *neght*.

Nam, *neam*; *nart*, *neart*; *nad*, *ne bad*; *nist*, *ne wist*: all in Chaucer.

O.---*Ho*! I take to mean *O ye*.

OF.---*o'th*, i. e. *of the*. Hence *ath the*, Percy, i. p. 6, where *the* abounds by the mistake of copyist; for p. 9 you have *athe*, for *of the*, twice.

SAINT.---This word, prefixed to the names of certain holy men, or reputed to be so, either adhered, by means of its last letter *T*, to the name of such saint, or the whole of it was joined to it; especially in certain of our surnames borrowed from the names of saints. I shall specify, first, some cases where the last letter only adheres, which mostly happens where the name begins with a vowel. Thus the French *S. Agnan* or *Aignan* was pronounced by some in France *S. Tignan*: *H. Steph.* Apolog. pour *Herodote* iii. p. 242. Edit. 1735.

A Tantony pig; so written in *Drake's Eborac.* p. 315, meaning a pig of St. Anthony.

Taudry, i. e. *St. Audrey*; "a term borrowed from those times when they tricked and bedecked the shrines and altars of the saints, as being at vye with each other on that occasion. The votaries of St. *Audrey* (an isle of *Ely* faint) exceeding all the rest in the dress and equipage of her altar, it grew into a byword upon any thing that was very gaudy, *that it was all taudry*, as much as to say, all St. *Audrey*:" Canting Dict. v. *Taudry*.

Talkmund. St. *Almond's* church at Derby is commonly called *Talkmund*.

San Telmo. The meteor called St. *Elmo*,

Elmo, in *Ulloa*, ii. p. 350, is written *San Telmo*.

S. Tathán, *St. Athán* or *Aithán*. Memorial of Brit. Piety, Append. p. 47.

S. Twinnel, i. e. *St. Winnoc*. Ibid. p. 48.

Tooley-street, *Tooley bridge*, *Tooley*. corner, all in *Southwark*, from *St. Olave*, pronounced *Olye*, as *Camden* gives it, *Remains*, p. 123.

St. Tooses. *St. Osiþe's*, written *St. Tooses* in *Bailey's Life of Bp. Fisher*, p. 88. Mr. *Camden* observes, that *St. Osiþ* is turned into *Saint Tows*: *Remains*, ibid.

St. Tabbe. *St. Ebba* was the famous prioress of *Coldingham*, who chose to deform herself, with her nuns, rather than be abused by the insolent Danes. See *Camd. Remains*, l. c. also *Fuller*, *Worthies in Rutland*.

St. Thetha, or *St. Teath*. *St. Etha* was a *Cornish* Saint.

St. Tomer. This name we have in *Camden's Remains*, p. 151, for *St. Omer*, or *de Sto. Awdomaro*.

St. Tole. *St. Aldate's* church, or *St. Old's*, at *Oxford*, is vulgarly called *St. Tole's*. *Pointer, Oxon. Acad.* p. 109.

Town. This surname, I imagine, may be corrupted of *St. Owen*, who occurs in *Camden*, p. 151.

I come now to those instances where the whole substance, as it were, of the word *Saint* is incorporated with the name, as is evident from many of our surnames taken from the names of saints. The French *San*, as in *Sampol*, *Sammarthanus*, &c. coheres thus in their language.

Samond: i. e. *St. Amand*, or *de Sto. Amandi*.

Simberd. *St. Barbe*, or *de Sta. Barbara*. *Camd.* p. 150.

Sinclair. *De Sta. Clara*, or *de Sto. Claro*, as *Newcourt*, in *Repert.* i. p. 224. But q. if this be not an error.

Sanliz, *Senliz*, *Singlis*. These are *St. Lis*, or *de Sto. Lizio*, or *Sylvanectensis*, for which see *Camd.* p. 150.

Sentlo. *St. Lo*, or *de Sto. Laudo*. *Camd.* p. 151.

Sentlow. This is different from the former, being interpreted *de Sancto Lup*. *Camd.* ibid. *Lupus* is the name of a saint.

Se'linger. So they commonly pronounce this name; whereas the orthography is *St. Leger*, i. e. *de Sto. Leodegario*. *Camd.* p. 150.

Semarton, *St. Martin*, or *de Sto. Martino*. *Camd.* p. 151.

Semarc. *St. Medard*. *Camd.* p. 150. But one would rather think *St. Marc*.

Seimple, *Sampol*. The first is the *Scotch* name, the second the *French*; both are *St. Paul*.

Seimpere, *Sampier*, or *Sempere*. *St. Peter*, or *de Sto. Petro*.

Semour. *De Sto. Mauro*.

THE.---*Bydene*, i. e. by the even, or by night. Romance of *Amys and Amylion*.

To thende. *To the ende*. *Caxton*, *Myrrour*, cap. 5.

Taylot. *Glocestershire* word; meaning an *hay-lost*. At first, no doubt, they said *in taylot*, for *in the hay-lost*; and then converted the whole into a substantive, calling a *hay-lost* by that name.

Tuffold, or *Tovel*. This means an *hovel* in *Derbyshire*, where they first said *in tovel*, i. e. *in the hovel*; and then, by mistake, took *tovel* to be the substantive, for *hovel*.

Ton and *Tother*: as, *do you take ton*, and *I'll take tother*; meaning *the one* and *the other*. *The ton*, *Percy* i. p. 7, where either *the* or *t* abounds; and yet this is very commonly used, as is *the tother*, for which see *Percy*, p. 58.

Tierne cross, in *Somner's Antiq. of Canterb.* p. 11, 169, is *the iron cross*.

Nathlejs. *Not the less*. See *Dr. Johnson*.

TO.---By cutting off the *o*, this sign glues itself to many verbs in *Caxton* and other authors; as *tabound*, *tac-complish*, *tarette it*, i. e. to impute it; *toffer*; *talledge hungre and thurstle*, *Caxton*, in *Myrrour*, cap. 5, is to allay them.

TWO.---This numeral will sometimes cohere with a noun, as *twinter*, a calf two winters or two years old. *Derbyshire*.

Tovet. This, in *Kent*, means two pecks, and consequently is a coalition of *two fat* or *vat*.

A *Twibill*. This is an implement that cuts both ways; and as *Two* is pronounced often *twa*, hence you have *twa-bill*, or *twi-bill*.

THREE.---A *Trivet* is an household implement of iron with three feet to stand before the fire, for the purpose of setting any thing upon to dry or warm, and takes its name from the said *three feet*. See *Tanner*, *Biblioth.* in *Nic Trivet*.

TOOT.---This word means to peep, or peep out. When pease in *Derbyshire*

shire first appear, they are said to toot, i. e. *to out*; and hence they have the participle *tooting*. Thus, I conceive that *tooting* at *Tunbridge-wells* means *to out*, in the way of inviting and bringing guests to their master's house.

POSTSCRIPT.

TRIMON.---In the anonymous metrical history of the battle of Floddon-Field, lately published, it is observed, p. 32, that *St. Paul, St. Peter, and St. Andrew*, never taught the *Scotish* prelates to go to war, but rather some later Popish saints, *Trimon of Quibytehorn, or Doffin of Ross*; where, as *St. Ninian* was the great saint at *Candida Casa, or Whitehern*, the Editor says, we should read *Ninian of Quibytehorn*. An emendation is undoubtedly necessary; this, however, is not a happy one. The *Scots*, it seems, call *Ninian, Ringen*, (see Memorial of Brit. Piety, p. 131,) whence I conjecture there is a *Crasis* here, and that the true correction is *Tringen*. If this be the truth, as I presume it is, it affords a pregnant instance of the usefulness of attending to the effects of the *Crasis*: but, indeed, of this, in point of etymology, we have seen many examples above.

SMERWICK.---There is something particular in this, as the first letter, instead of the last, in *Saint*, coalesces; for it means *St. Marywick*, in the county of *Kerry*, in *Ireland*. *Campbell, Lives of Adm. ii. p. 49.*

Mr. URBAN,

A FEW *traits* in the life, character, and writings, of Dr. Delany, omitted by your correspondent, p. 315, you will give me leave to supply, in great measure from some MSS. of Lord Corke in my hands, who knew him well, and was ever ready to do him full justice, though his zeal for his friend Swift made him too severe on his Lordship in the anonymous observations signed P.R. It is well known, but not noticed by your correspondent, that, about the year 1755 or 6, a most important cause, on which great part of the Doctor's personal property depended, was decided against him in the Court of Chancery (I think) in Ireland. It turned, it seems, on a deed, which with other papers he had inadvertently destroyed, and of which great advantage was made by his adversaries. On this occasion Lord Corke said, "The particulars against Dr. Delany I have often heard, but have really

forgotten. I thought then, and still think, that he is incapable of any thing like knavery or fraud. His passions are violent. The heat of his head runs away with the goodness of his heart: but he is an honest man by nature; and, when convinced of his errors, is ready and even eager to acknowledge them. Unless he is much altered, (and, indeed, I have some reason to think he is altered,) this is some part of his character. Mrs. Delany is a most accomplished, agreeable woman."

Of the Doctor's Letter to Mr. Deane Swift, 1757, his Lordship expressed himself as follows: "The answer to D. S. is satirical, but seems the work of an old man. I have never read the performance of either of my adversaries. The truth is, I know one to be a stark staring madman, and I suspect the other of a very heated brain: but he has great and good qualities, and of those I will bear testimony to my grave. The *Pen-knife* * is curious on all accounts."

In the same year, a periodical paper, called *The Humanist*, of which there were but a few numbers, was, undoubtedly, the production of the Dean of Down. Of this the following were Lord Corke's sentiments: "I think I could have guessed at the author of *The Humanist*, even without any information, by '*the chariots of Israel*.'" The first number shews us what we may expect; a good style, much learning, great virtue, and (unless when in a passion, which too often happens to the author) much humanity in every sense of that expression. The paper will be admired by men of sense and literature, but will never please the crowd. In our former days of intimacy, the author mentioned to me such a design, near twenty years ago. He was then of a properer age for such an undertaking. I wish him success. With all his faults, he is a good man, and incapable of acting those basenesses of which his numerous enemies accuse him. His highest rage may make him act a foolish part, but it will never make him act a knavish one." Again, his Lordship says, after reading more of that work, "The *Humanist* is so called, I presume, because *humanum est errare*. Every line I have read of it puts me in mind of the apoplectic

* An anecdote (related by Dr. Delany) of the penknife with which Guiscard stabbed Mr. Harley.

archbishop in Gil Blas. I have lately had a letter from the author, as if nothing had ever happened to make me think strangely of him. It is in its usual style, only more complimentary. Good God! what is this world! I am a real Christian, and therefore most heartily forgive. I believe the man incapable of designed villainy. I pity him, and I lament his infirmities, which indeed are great."

In 1758, the English House of Lords, fully confident of Dr. Delany's integrity, reversed the decree of the Irish Chancery above mentioned. This drew from Lord Corke (then in the country) the following expressions: "The House of Lords have done themselves great honour, and they have done Dr. Delany great justice. He is certainly an honest man. He means well: he acts ill. His heart is not under his head, but his head is under his heart. When the head is kindled into an extraordinary heat, the heart boils over, and froths forth gall, stuff, and all the compositions of Hecate's cauldron. I am glad he will be easy in his fortune the remaining part of his life. It will be his own fault if he is not as easy in his writings; for who would disturb a paralytic wrong-headed old man, especially when his own good qualities more than compensate his bad ones? All at Marston sincerely rejoice at his success."

To the above let me add the following anecdote, which strongly marks his characteristical absence of mind.—In the late King's reign, being desirous of preaching at St. James's, his friend the Lord Chamberlain, or Dean of the Chapel, (no matter which,) had an opportunity of appointing him to that office on the fifth Sunday in some month, an extra-day, not supplied *ex officio* by the Chaplains. Uninformed of the *etiquette*, he entered after the prayers were begun, and, not knowing whither to go, crowded into the desk by the reader. The vesturer soon after was at a loss for the preacher, till seeing a clergyman kneeling by the reader, he concluded that he was the man. He went to him and pulled him by the sleeve—The Doctor, chagrined at being interrupted in his devotions, resisted and kicked the intruder, who in vain begged him to come out, and said "there was no text." The Doctor replied "he had a text;" nor could he comprehend the meaning, till the reader told him he

must go into the vestry, and write down his text (as usual) for the closets. When there, he could not write, his hand shaking. Mrs. Delany was sent for—No paper was at hand—And at last on a cover of a letter the text was transcribed by Mrs. D. and so handed up to the King and Royal Family.

Equally absent was the author of *Night-Thoughts*, of which I could add several instances. One shall suffice. In his journeys, as ideas arose, he would frequently stop at public-houses and commit his thoughts to paper. So abundant were they one evening, that he came to London too late to go to his usual lodgings: he, therefore, took up his quarters at an inn. Having occasion to go down stairs in the morning before it was light, on his return he mistook his chamber, and groping about that which he had entered, at length found the bed, and (to his great astonishment) a corpse in it. He hurried back to the door, and got to his own apartment. When he rose again in the morning, seeing the ostler rubbing down his horses, the Doctor hailed him with "Friend, are you all alive and well in this house?" "Yes, Sir," replied the man, "all but my mistress, and she died of the small-pox last night." Dr. Young had happily had that distemper.

Yours, &c.

CRITO.

Mr. URBAN,
SHAW, in his *Travels through Holland and France*, printed in 1709, addressed to Lord Shaftesbury, says, in his fifth letter from Amsterdam, "Here have I seen an Italian youth, that had a live child growing out of his side." And as Shaw was a man of fashion and veracity, and wrote this account to the great Ld. Shaftesbury, the truth of his assertion cannot be doubted. I wish, among your numerous readers, one may be found who will explain this extraordinary production. Shaw says no more of it than I have quoted, and passes it over as if men were produced out of each other's side, like the polypus. Monsters seldom live; but how an Italian youth could have a living child growing out of his side, renders the monster and the wonder incomprehensible; and, if it be true, there certainly is, somewhere unknown to me, a better account of this singular phenomenon.

Yours, &c.

CURIOUS.

ANEC.

ANECDOTES.

DR. Blackburn (afterwards archbishop of York) in the early part of his life was an active buccaneer in the West Indies. In one of their cruizes, the first Lieutenant, having a dispute with him; told him; that, if it was not for his gown, he should treat him in a different manner. “Oh! says Blackburn, that need be no hindrance, as it is easily thrown off,—and now I am your man.” Upon this it was agreed that they should fight on a small island where the ship lay, and that he who fell should be rolled into the sea, as if walking on the cliff his foot had slipped, and he had tumbled in. The Lieutenant fell;—Blackburn began rolling him down one or two declivities, but just as they came to the last, the Lieutenant came to himself, and cried out “For God’s sake hold your hand!” Ah! says his antagonist, you spoke just in time, for you had but one more leap to the bottom.”

When Sir Charles Wager heard of his promotion to the see of York, “What!” said he, “my friend Dr. Blackburn made archbishop of York! I ought to have been preferred to it before him, as I was the elder buccaneer of the two.”

Residing when archbishop entirely in London, an article once appeared in the papers, mentioning that the palace at Bishopthorp had been accidentally burnt down, by the kitchen chimney taking fire. This was contradicted the next day, with this addition, “that there had been no fire in the kitchen for many years.”

The palace, however, at his death in 1743, was in thorough repair, by the care and attention of his archdeacon, Dr. (afterwards Bishop) Hayter, to whom he gave an unlimited commission, and told him, that, if there were any dilapidations, he should pay them.

ANECDOTES *relative to Mr. Edward Wortley Montague, translated from Memorial d’un Mondain par Count Maximilian de Lamberg.*

MR. Edward Wortley Montague, one of the most singular characters that hath appeared in our planet, is the subject of a passage in this work, in which Count Lambert relates some particulars, little known, of the adventures and character of that odd man. The first thing we meet with in this passage is a part of a letter which Mr. Montague wrote to Mr. Lami, (we

believe it was the learned father Lami,) of Florence, and which is as follows: “I have been making some trials that have not a little contributed to the improvement of my organic system.—I have conversed with the nobles in Germany, and served my apprenticeship in the science of horsemanship at their country-seats.—I have been a labourer in the fields of Switzerland and Holland, and have not disdained the humble professions of postilion and ploughman—I assumed, at Paris, the ridiculous character of a *petit-maitre*—I was an abbé at Rome—I put on, at Hamburgh, the Lutheran ruff, and, with a triple chin and a formal countenance, I dealt about me the word of God, so as to excite the envy of the clergy—I acted successively all the parts that Fielding has described in his Julian—My fate was similar to that of a guinea, which at one time is in the hands of a Queen, and at another is in the fob of a greasy Israelite.”

From the Protestant religion Mr. Montague (says Count Lamberg) went over to the faith of Rome, and from thence deserted to the most rigorous observation and profession of Mahometanism. He used always to seal his letters with three Arabian signets, which had sentences of the Koran engraven on them. Count Lamberg, who saw Mr. Montague at Venice, described his manner of living there in the following terms (which were written before the death of that singular man was known in other countries):---“He rises before the sun, says his prayers, and performs his ablutions and lazzis according to the Mahometan ritual. An hour after, he awakes his pupil, a filthy emigrant of the parched Abyssinia, whom he brought with him from Rosetta (in Egypt)---He instructs this dirty Negroe with all the care and precision of a philosopher, both by precept and example: he lays before him the strongest proofs (as they appear to him) of the religion he teaches him, and he catechizes him in the Arabian language. The Moor listens to him with the most striking marks of a profound and respectful attention all the time that is employed in these lessons.---That he may not omit any particular, in the most rigorous observance of the Mahometan rites, Mr. Montague dines at a low table, sitting cross-legged on a sofa, while the Moor, on a cushion still lower, sits gaping

aping with avidity for his master's savings. It is this Negro who supports the white mantle that makes a part of the Turkish garb of his master, who is always preceded, even at noon-day, by two gondoliers with lighted torches in their hands.—The ordinary place of his residence is at Rosetta, where his wife lives, who is the daughter of an inn-keeper at Leghorn, and whom he has forced to embrace the Mahometan religion. His income amounts to about 6000 piastres, which are remitted to him from London, by his sister, Lady Bute, and 4000 from the Sublime Porte. During the most intense cold, he performs his religious ablutions in cold water, rubbing, at the same time, his body with sand from the thighs to the feet: his Negro also pours fresh water on his head, and combs his beard, and he also pours cold water on the head of his Negro. To finish this religious ceremony, he resumes his pipe, turns towards the east, mutters some prayers, walks afterwards for half an hour, and drinks his coffee.”—*O miseræ hominum mentes?*

MR. URBAN,
SOME material facts leading to a discovery of the first invention of reflecting quadrants, having escaped the researches of the very ingenious and able editor of the Observations made in the late Southern Voyage, I here send them, with some remarks upon the account there given.

That Dr. Hooke was the first inventor of reflecting quadrants is very true, but it was long before 1681*. In Hooke's Animadversions on Hevelius, printed in 1674, page 55, we have a particular account of a quadrant in which both objects were seen at one view, each by a single reflection. This is, undoubtedly, the instrument alluded to by Dr. Sprat, in these words:—“Of the instruments they (*the members of the Royal Society*) have invented—A new instrument for taking angles by reflection, by which means the eye at the same time sees the two objects as touching in the same point, though distant almost to a semicircle”†. An instrument, plainly made by the direc-

tions given in Hooke's Animadversions; was found in the observatory at Berlin, in the year 1749, of which a particular account is given in the Berlin Acts, Vol. V. page 371‡. Hooke also invented another quadrant for taking angles “by one prospect,” as he calls it, in which one object was seen by a single reflection, and the other directly§. An instrument, in all essentials the same, is attributed to M. Grandjean, and described in M. Gallon's account of the machines approved by the Academy of Paris for 1732. Vol. VI. p. 79. Hooke also invented a third reflecting quadrant to be used at sea§. All these differ essentially from the sea-quadrant now in use, commonly called Hadley's: yet the author of the account in the Berlin Acts took the instrument found in the observatory there for the same with Hadley's; and Father Pezenas represents that of M. Grandjean as the same with the common sea-quadrant, and gives to France the honour of this useful invention||.

That Sir Isaac Newton was the first inventor of that sort of instrument in which the object is seen by a double reflection, and which alone is of any use at sea, is manifest from the following extract from the Minutes of the Royal Society:—“August 16, 1699; Mr. Newton shewed a new instrument, contrived by him, for observing the moon, (*the*) stars, (*and observing*) the longitude at sea; being the old instrument mended of some faults, with which, notwithstanding (*those faults*), Mr. Halley had found the longitude better than the seamen by other methods*.” It appears plainly from hence, that Newton both invented and made this instrument some time before August, 1699; that the instrument then produced was the original one, but with some new improvements; that Halley before that time had used the original instrument at sea; had taken distances of the moon, either

† This instrument is said to have come from England, and to have been in the observatory above 30 years. On the limb is engraved, *Whitehead fecit*.

§ Hooke's Posthumous Works, 1705, pages 503 and 553.

|| Memoirs de Mathematique du Pere Pezenas, 1755.

* The words in Italic are not in the original, but are plainly necessary to complete the sense.

from

* Astronomical Observations made in the late Voyage towards the South Pole: Introduction, p. xxx.

† Sprat's History of the Royal Society, 1667, page 246.

from the sun or stars, and had thence found the longitude nearer than by the common methods, notwithstanding the instrument then wanted the later improvements. At what time Halley thus took the instrument to sea is uncertain; but Mr. Wales's conjecture is very probable, that it was in the year 1698, when Halley went to observe the variation of the compass.

That this instrument is essentially the same with that re-invented by Hadley, in 1731, and now in common use, appears from a drawing and description of it in Newton's own hand-writing, found among Halley's papers, and published in the Philosophical Transactions, No. 465. Hooke did, indeed, take the instrument shewn by Newton to be the same with that he himself had invented, and claimed it accordingly at their next meeting, as appears by another extract from the Minutes of the Royal Society: "October 25, 1699, Dr. Hooke said the instrument mentioned last meeting was of his invention, before the year 1665; and the use and fabric of it was declared in the History of the Royal Society" †. But though made upon one common principle, that of reflection, yet they differ greatly from each other, both in their construction and use. In Hooke's both objects are seen by a single reflection; in Newton's one object is seen by a double reflection, the other by direct vision. By means of the double reflection the image continues at rest, notwithstanding any motion of the instrument in its own plane. As one object is seen by plain vision, it is easy to direct the plain sights to that object, and then it will not be difficult to find the other; but when both objects must be viewed by reflection, it is very difficult to guide the instrument so as to see them both at one time. As the construction, so the intended uses of these two instruments were very different. Hooke's design was to enable one observer only to take distances of the stars; the instruments of Tycho and Hevelius requiring two. Newton's design was to obviate the difficulties from the motion of the ship, in taking distances between the moon and stars at sea, in order to find the longitude. It may be observed, that not only this, but

also the other two instruments of Hooke's, (and, indeed, all those where the object is seen by a single reflection,) want that most valuable property of Newton's, viz. the observation cannot be disturbed, and rendered uncertain by the motion of the ship.

The known abilities of Hadley, Harris, and Holroyd, and the several instruments they actually made and produced publicly, are incontestable proofs that they were, indeed, original inventors, though posterior to Newton. Mr. Wales also reckons Thomas Godfrey, of Philadelphia, among the re-inventors of this quadrant. The American Philosophical Society at Philadelphia, in an account of a *pretended* improvement upon it, in 1771, are pleased to term it "*Godfrey's, commonly called Hadley's, quadrant* ‡." The Transactions of the Royal Society, Numbers 425 and 465, which had then been published 30 years, prove incontestably that Newton was the first, and with the highest probability that Hadley was the second inventor. On the part of Godfrey, nothing is pretended but a *fatherless tradition*. All upon record is, that one Mr. Logan, of Philadelphia, in a paper sent to the Royal Society in 1734, says, that a reflecting instrument (*of some sort*), invented by Godfrey, was taken to sea in the winter of 1730, and there used to find the latitude; with what success we are not told. That it did not answer is highly probable: for Mr. Logan says no more of this quadrant, though he gives a very particular account, and a long encomium on another instrument of Godfrey's (made for the very same purpose), called *the mariners bow*,—long since forgotten §. This claim of Godfrey's was refuted in your Magazine for August, 1771, a copy of which was sent (by the author) to the American Society, through Dr. Franklin. The Society returned answer by the Doctor, that they would direct one of their members there to reply; but no reply ever came: nor did Dr. Franklin, though a strenuous stickler in behalf of every arrogant claim of the Americans, produce any other proof than his own positive assertions.

Yours, &c. W. L.

† Namely, Sprat's History, the only one then extant. See the passage before quoted.

‡ Transactions of the American Society, 1771, page xxiv. and the Appendix, page 24.

§ Philos. Transactions, No. 435.

Mr. URBAN,

PERMIT me to make a few remarks on the reply of your correspondent S. (See p. 267.)

Verbosity, and "certain attempts at criticism," are charges which come with a bad grace from a writer who has multiplied words without necessity, and attempted criticism without success. Were I to admit, therefore, the truth of his charges, I might fairly apply to him the old adage, *Clodius accusat mæchos*.

The only argument, of any weight, which he now urges against the *Dispensary for General Inoculation*, is, that the "morbid materials," i. e. the variolous effluvia, "are as indispensably requisite for spreading the infection, as the predisposing cause in the air;" and, "that the predisposing cause remaining the same, the extension of the disease will be in some proportion to the quantity of poisonous effluvia dispersed by the diseased."

The answer to this argument is easy:—the records of physic evince, that in places very remote from any infection, and to which it was scarcely possible that any could have been conveyed, a number of persons have been seized, and nearly at the same time, with the small-pox; which affords a proof, that the "morbid materials," in their *simple state*, are not necessary to the production of the disease; and, if they are not necessary to the production of the disease, there is certainly no reason for concluding, that the *epidemic* extension of it is in any proportion to their dispersion.

Simple contagion, however, as has been already acknowledged, possesses the power of extending itself *sporadically*, and, as is very probable, in the manner described by Dr. Watkinson*; but as it extends itself according to the same laws, whether an epidemic rages or not, I think I am warranted in repeating the assertion, that inoculation may at all times be practised with equal safety to the community; to which I will now add, and with peculiar propriety during an epidemic constitution, as the most rational way of diminishing its mortality. That the small-pox depends "solely on a malignant constitution of the atmosphere," is an opinion, which, though

it does not want the sanction of authority, I have no where adopted; nor do the facts I have mentioned, nor the reasoning I have used, lead to such a conclusion. "How came it to pass that the small-pox should have been unknown to the inhabitants of America, before their commerce with Europeans?" is a question, therefore, which is foreign to the present dispute.

The attempt of your correspondent to invalidate the testimonies of Medicus, Sulzer, Miede, Schwencke, &c. serves, in my opinion, to establish their authority.

His proposition, "that the positive evidence of one credible witness to a matter of fact, weighs more than a cloud of negative evidence," will not apply to the present case. The fact is admitted, that the contagion has sometimes been communicated by the inoculated small-pox, but it is contended that it has not been *frequently* so communicated; and in the determination of a question respecting the infrequency of an event, the competency of negative evidence has never been doubted.

The admiration he expresses, "that the whole stress of the evidence should be laid upon foreign auxiliaries," is, surely, without reason: for the objection to inoculation, which is the subject of this controversy, has been more frequently urged, and with greater force, in foreign countries, than in our own; a greater attention has, therefore, been paid to, and a more satisfactory refutation has been given of, it by foreign, than by British inoculators.

As for the "English witness," on the other side of the question, "who *voluntarily* offered his information," I consider him but as little obliged to your correspondent for the mention he has made of him.

Mr. S. in the zeal of his friendship, may be dissatisfied because the merits of inoculation have not been determined by the opinion of that witness; but as I am convinced that the witness himself has no wish to become a dictator, I will not distress his modesty by examining the claim he may have to such an honour.

The mistake in one of the tables of Dr. James Sims, hinted at by your correspondent, is very trifling.—In the year 1757, the deaths were 21,313, instead of 21,213; but as the result, with respect

* See "An Examination of a Charge brought against Inoculation," &c. pages 8 and 9.

respect to the numbers in a thousand is perfectly just, it is evidently an error of the press.

The great design of the above-mentioned tables is to shew, that the mortality of the small-pox has been gradually increasing since the year 1629 (near a century before the introduction of inoculation into this country) till within these few years; since which it has been decreasing again. Whether it has been decreasing for twelve years, or a shorter period of time, is, I think, scarcely worth a dispute; but if your correspondent will turn to tab. 3, page 40, of the "Examination," &c. he will find that, according to the mode of calculation there adopted, the assertion of its having been decreasing for twelve years is well founded.

As I do not deal, like your correspondent, in professions of disinterestedness, permit me, Mr. Urban, to close my remarks with this declaration, that I am more than ever convinced of the utility of inoculation, and am firmly persuaded that the mode which has been lately adopted of extending its benefits to the poor of this metropolis, may, by proper encouragement, be rendered a national benefit; and in that persuasion I shall embrace every opportunity of proving myself

*A Friend to the Dispensary
for General Inoculation.*

MR. URBAN,

NOTwithstanding what your correspondent has advanced in your last Magazine, in favour of puncturing the bladder per anum in suppressions of urine, I cannot help agreeing with *Chirurgus* in giving the preference to the methods before made use of.—The recital of unsuccessful cases has its utility, and, I think, he merits the approbation of the faculty, for recording one that might otherwise, perhaps, have been buried in oblivion, as most unsuccessful experiments in medicine and surgery are but too apt to be concealed from the world. Such cases, at least, serve to furnish matter of instruction, and to put other surgeons on their guard before they proceed to the like attempts.

I do not object to the mode of operating per anum, merely because the *vesicula seminalis* was wounded in that one instance, or because the patient died, which I apprehend was not in consequence of the operation, but of the disease for which the puncture of

the bladder was judged necessary; tho' had he survived, he would most likely have laboured under a very disagreeable inconvenience from the accident, during the remainder of his life: and who can tell how far such may not be the lot of those on whom this method of operating has been *several times since practised*? In my opinion, regard should always be had to the future welfare of the patient, and that we ought not to risque his future safety and peace of mind, merely for the sake of a little more ease in the operation, either to the surgeon or the patient, when by other means the unpleasant circumstance alluded to may be avoided. Besides, when the disease subsists any length of time after the operation, which not uncommonly happens, if it should be necessary to introduce a flexible or other canula thro' the wound into the bladder, it might be done in the puncture of the perinæum with the greatest ease and safety; whereas it would be attended with the utmost inconvenience in the operation per anum, if it could be introduced and retained at all.

I well remember in what pointed terms a celebrated lecturer on anatomy dissuades against cutting through the vagina into the bladder, for the extraction of the stone in women, (which has been recommended,) on account of the danger of the communication afterwards remaining fistulous; a circumstance much more liable to take place in these parts, from their membranous structure, than in the more muscular. And practitioners of midwifery well know, and too frequently have to lament, the ill consequences of the loss of substance in the bladder and vagina, in difficult labours.—If, then, such terrible effects are to be dreaded in these cases, may we not reasonably conclude that there is the greatest danger of the like happening in puncturing the bladder per anum, where there is such a similarity of structure? Add to this the frequent motion and unequal distension of the rectum in receiving and expelling the fæces, which must necessarily retard, if not prevent, the healing of the wound; whereas, in the other, the parts may be kept more at rest, and an opportunity thereby given for them to unite.

I do not see that the other methods of operating, if they are a little more difficult, are at all more dangerous.

When

When a patient dies after the lateral operation for the stone, it is seldom, or never, in consequence, simply, of the division of the parts by the instruments, but from the injury they sustain in extracting the stone; and he would, in my opinion, be justly deemed an indifferent operator, who could not avoid wounding the vesiculæ seminales in conducting a gorget into the bladder.

CHIRURGOPHILUS.

Mr. URBAN,

IN reply to the indefatigable Editor of the *Supplement to Swift* in your June Magazine I can only say, that I wish I could satisfactorily answer all his queries. With regard to *Faulkner* and *Fairbrother* it may be worth his while to make further inquiries. The name of the latter occurs in Dr. Sheridan's Letters of April 3 and May 12, 1736; and in Dr. Swift's Letters of April 24 and May 15 in the same year.

Had Dr. Hawkesworth recollected the date of the death of Mrs. Johnson, he most assuredly would not have written the note on Lord Bolingbroke's Letter to Dr. Swift of Feb. 17, 1726-7.

As the Bishops of *Killala* and *Killaloe* were totally different persons, the Letters to either have no reference to or connection with one another. In the "Journal to Stella" of Sept. 23, 1710, are these words concerning the former: "Well, I'll write to the bishop of *Killala*; but you might have told him how sudden and unexpected my journey was though." In that of Oct. 26, 1710, are these words: "I never writ to the bishop of *Killala*; which, I suppose, was the reason he had not my letter. I have not time, there's the short of it." So much for the bishop of *Killala*. In the "Journal" of Oct. 17, 1710, mention is made of the Letter to the bishop of *Killaloe* in these words: "*Tooke* is going on with my *Miscellany*. I'd give a penny the letter to the bishop of *Killaloe* was in it: 'twould do him honour. Could not you contrive to say you hear they are printing my *Things* together; and that you wish the bookseller had that letter among the rest: but don't say any thing of it as from me. I forgot whether it was good or no; but only having heard it much commended, perhaps it may deserve it." Can any words more strong-

ly intimate the existence of this Letter? J. N. will, I hope; make a diligent search after it, as well as after "goodman Peasly and Isaac."

There are surely many more alterations in the fourth edition of the "Conduct of the Allies," than are noticed in p. 610 of this *Supplement*. There is some mistake in p. 261, col. 2, l. 31, of your Magazine, as no Letter of Nov. 7, 1710, occurs in Swift. In col. 1, l. 15, for "19" read "17", and in col. 2, l. 22, read "1712."

Give me leave to add a word or two resulting from some other subjects occasionally mentioned in your present volume. Sir John Hawkins is represented in p. 126 as concluding the 3d. volume of his valuable Work with an inquiry into the nature of the office of parish clerk. He is most probably acquainted with an elaborate "Essay concerning the Office and Duties of Parish Clerks," published by Samuel Brewster, Esq; in his "Collectanea Ecclesiastica," Lond. 1752, quarto. Not having Sir John's books by me, I know not also, whether he refers to the Life of A. Wood, in which are enumerated several musicians, who had weekly meetings at Oxford; one of whom you have noticed in p. 228, note. In the second column of the same page, l. 12, we should read "Musurgia;" and in l. 56, "coranto;" and in p. 274, col. 2, l. 37, "Vol. v."

In p. 183, l. 30, Bishop Pearce is described as having written *four Letters* against Middleton; whereas he only wrote *two*.

In confirmation of what your correspondent P. T., in p. 266, says of Richard Cromwell's appearance in the Court of *Chancery*, it is observable that Mr. Granger, in p. 368 of vol. 4. of his "Biographical History," *octavo*, directs us to read "lord chancellor Cowper" instead of "lord chief justice Holt," as printed in vol. 3, p. 14.

With many thanks to your accurate correspondent *Philalethes*, in your June Magazine, for his information and corrections, I remain,

Your occasional correspondent,
SCRUTATOR.

P. S. In p. 266, col. 2, l. 18, read "Hewling." I had almost forgotten to hint to the Editor of the *Supplement to Swift*, that the purchasers of the quarto Edition of the Dean's Works would be glad to complete their sets by having this *Supplement* printed also in the same size.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN,

THE coin rather inaccurately represented in your last month's Magazine, p. 313, belongs to the Emperor *Maximinus*, surnamed *Daza*, who took up arms against the Emperor *Licinius*, A. D. 305; and after a reign of about five years, being defeated in battle, put an end to his life by poison. *Occo* gives such a coin, p. 447, referring it to the year 307, wherein he first assumed the title of *Emperor*, and declared himself a competitor with *Licinius*. They soon came to an agreement, which *Maximinus* violated six years after, and this violation cost him his life*. The true reading of the reverse is, GENIO POP. ROM.

The letters in the exergue are P TR; i. e. *percuſſa Treſviris*, referring to the mint at *Triers*, and common on the Roman coins of this period. The letters on each ſide the *Genius*, T. F. or, as *Jonbert* gives them, T. T. refer to the ſame city. The figure represents the *Genius of Rome*, holding in his right hand a patera, in his left a cornucopia, and having on his head a tower.

Your correspondent will oblige the public by ſending the legends and types of the other coins dug up in company with this at *Portcheſter*, where *Camden* places the *Portus Magnus* of *Ptolemy*, and where Roman coins, if I miſtake not, have been ſeveral times found.

Yours, &c. D. H.

A particular Account of the unfortunate People who were lately brought off from Sable Island by the Dauphine, a French Ship ſent on Purpoſe from Port Louis, on the Iſle of France, for their Deliverance.—
(See p. 328.)

ON the 15th of November, 1776, the above ſhip left port Louis, and on the 28th they came in ſight of the iſland. On the 29th, the weather being fine, and almoſt a calm, Mr. Le Sage, an officer on board, was diſpatched, with a boat and a canoe, to the Weſt of the iſland, from whence he brought back ſeven Black women and a Negro child eight months old. They were the only people exiſting on the iſland. Thoſe wretched creatures, being interrogated as to their unhappy ſituation, ſaid, that they had been on that iſland ever ſince the loſs of the indiaman

called *L'Utile*, wrecked there the 31ſt of July, 1761; that the chief part of the crew left them, taking to their boat, and leaving about eighty Black men and women, eighteen of whom, ſome time after, embarked in a veſſel which they made with planks fiſhed from the wreck; that, within theſe twelve years, their number had been reduced through fatigue and want. They moreover ſay, that, during the ſpace of fifteen years which they have been there, they had only ſeen five ſhips, who, upon ſignals made to them, all attempted to land, but, from the great danger attending ſuch attempts, were obliged to deſiſt; that, ſome time ago, a ſhip, called *La Sauterelle* (The Graſs-hopper), ſent a boat on ſhore, and gave them ſome relief, but the weather being boiſterous next day prevented the boat coming again to take them off; that one of the ſailors belonging to the boat, taking a fancy to one of the women, ſtaid on the iſland, intending to go on board his ſhip when the boat came back, but being, as well as the reſt, diſappointed, was obliged to take up his reſidence among them; that, about three months ago, he embarked in another boat built from the wreck, with three Black men and three women, in hopes of reaching the iſland of *Madagaſcar*.

The manner in which theſe unfortunate people lived was as follows: They built a ſort of cabin, on the moſt elevated part of the iſland, and covered it with the ſhells of turtle, which they caught in great abundance, and on which they chiefly ſubſiſted: they likewiſe, by way of change of diet, caught ſome fiſh, and a few birds, with their eggs. They dug a hole in the ſand, which ſupplied them with a brackiſh kind of water, being their only drink. The feathers of the birds which they caught, curiouſly worked together, was their covering.

The iſland is nothing but a bank of coral, a quarter of a league in length, and three hundred perches in breadth; its higheſt part about 15 feet. The violence of the ſea has thrown up, on its ſides, a quantity of broken coral and ſand, by which means the centre of the iſland is much lower than the ſides. The whole iſland is ſurrounded with breakers, which extend upwards of 150 fathoms to the South, and are very near the ſhore on the North ſide.

The Superintendent of Port Louis has provided for theſe diſtreſſed people.

61. Objer-

* See Univ. Hiſt. XV. 544—573.

61. *Observations on Popular Antiquities: including the Whole of Mr. Bourne's Antiquitates Vulgares. With Addenda to every Chapter of that Work; as also an Appendix containing such Articles on the Subject as have been omitted by that Author.* By John Brand, B. A. of Lincoln College, Oxford. 8vo. pp. 430. 5s. Johnson.

THE work here reprinted was published by Henry Bourne, M. A. curate of the parochial chapel of All Saints, in Newcastle-upon-Tyne, in 1725. It contains several of the ceremonies, customs, and opinions, observed by the common-people in the North of England, with their origin as far as they can be traced, and proposals for the regulation of them, some of them, though apparently harmless, being really sinful, and most of them superstitious, as ancient heathenism or modern monkery is generally their source.

On each chapter observations of the same tendency are added by the present Editor, Mr. Brand, who, it must be owned, has illustrated the subject with many new lights, collected from various authors; though we cannot help thinking that he now and then is rather too severe upon his honest predecessor, especially considering that he himself is not exempt from that quaintness of style, in particular, and far-fetched allusions, which he is too ready to criticise and condemn in Mr. Bourne. For instance, speaking of *Party*, which he styles "an epidemic fever," p. 354, "With tears of philanthropy (says he) we have viewed the rapidity of its late devastations, and lamented the progress of a contagion fatal, it should seem, beyond the example of any in former times! May it subside at the present crisis, which is truly alarming, and that too (if it be possible by any other means to recover a body politic, in which health, for want of change, seems to have produced disease) not by loss of blood, but by insensible perspiration." His author, it must be allowed, cannot be acquitted of superstition; as, for example, when, in treating on *the passing bell*, a relic of Popery, he styles it "a decent and profitable custom, if practised before the death of a friend," as "the prayers of good men may then assist him, and facilitate his journey into the other life." Granting that in many cases *the prayer of the righteous availeth much*, yet every one's future doom must be deter-

mined by their own faith and works before the hour of death: and painful as the tolling bell is even now after the decease to every friend and neighbour, much more so would it be, for obvious reasons, were it known always to precede it; and if the dying themselves should be sensible of it, as they often must, how would it also increase their sufferings! Again, in justly exploding as superstitious the custom in many churches of bowing or turning to the East, we wonder that both these Protestant divines should adopt the word *altar*, instead of communion-table; *an altar* certainly implying a *sacrifice*, which none but the Romanists will pretend is offered by the priest, their bowings being an adoration of the corporal presence, their imaginary wafer-god there enshrined. Besides the "college chapels at Oxford" (mentioned by the Editor), we are sorry to observe, that this irrational, not to say idolatrous custom, still prevails in many other places distinguished for learning and science, particularly our cathedrals; and cannot omit this occasion of referring those Protestants who ignorantly though piously practise it, to a work (which we wonder has escaped Mr. Brand) called *Alkibla*, by Mr. Aslin, as containing a full discussion of this subject, with an uncommon display of genius and erudition.

Of Gay's "beautiful didactic poem *Trivia*," as it is here styled, we differ in opinion from this Editor, and rather agree with Mr. Hughes, who, on its first publication, being asked what he thought of it, said, that "Gay should have added an *l* to it."

A description quoted p. 253 from the *Mons Catherine* (written, we think, by Bishop Lowth when a Wintonian) refers surely to the game of *foot-ball*, rather than that of *hand-ball*, unless the terms are convertible. And, in truth, how the *hand-ball* of the North differs from the *foot-ball* of the South, we are not told, nor can easily conjecture, as at *foot-ball*, we know, the ball is often caught, and the "winning a tansey cake at the game of *hand-ball*," it is here said, "depends chiefly upon swiftness of *foot*."

In his Appendix Mr. Brand treats of "paste-eggs, tobacco, witches, corlings [grey peas fried], pancake-Tuesday, the ring-finger," &c. The Parody on Ambrose Philips, which he has quoted, was *not* (as he supposes)

by

by Mr. Hawkins Browne, but by the late Mr. Chancellor Hoadly, who supplied him with that, and suggested the idea of the other imitations. (See Archbishop Herring's Letters, p. 33.) That Hertfordshire (no less than Lancashire) is famous for witches, might have been exemplified, not only from "the tragical end of the poor people at Tring," but from the trial of Jane Wenman, a harmless old woman of Walkern, the last who was tried on the witch act, and whom, in spite of the Judge, the Jury (being no conjurers) would convict. She was indeed pardoned, and the prosecution was afterwards found to be malicious. And this, we think, occasioned not only the repeal of that disgraceful act, but that witticism of Judge Page, when, leering round the court, he advised them to "look out for witches, not among the old women, but among the young;" the reason, it is supposed, of Lancashire being thus distinguished, as abounding with beauties.

In treating of the custom in schools of "electing a boy-bishop, &c. on St. Nicholas-day," this writer might have referred to the monumental figure of such a one still extant in Salisbury cathedral, and mentioned, with much more on the subject, by Sir John Hawkins* and others. By the way, in the chapter of "*All-Fools-day*," "the obsolete sports of the ancient *Hoc-tide*," we are told that this "old Saxon word," frequently mentioned by Rowley, "imported the time of *scorning* or triumphing;" and that "*Hoke-day* was an annual festival, said to have been instituted in memory of the almost total destruction of the Danes in England by Ethelred, anno 1002."

From this very miscellaneous work we can only select a few detached observations, and among these the birth and false shame of the late Dr. Aken-side, our Editor's townsman, are equally new and curious. "Dr. Aken-side (says Mr. Brand, in a note) was born at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and received the first principles of his education at the very respectable grammar-school there; his father a reputable butcher of the town. A halt in his gait, occasioned when a boy by the falling of a cleaver from his father's stall, must have been a perpetual re-

membrancer of his humble origin. I mention this, because, from the biographical account prefixed to the posthumous edition of his works, (an outline with which he himself must have furnished his friends,) one is inclined to believe he was ashamed of his birth. We regret, on perusing it, the omission of those pleasing and interesting little anecdotes usually given of the first indications of genius. His townsmen have many other reasons that lead to the confirmation of this suspicion. Taking this for granted, it was a great and unpardonable foible in one of so exalted an understanding. False shame was, perhaps, never so strongly exemplified. The learned world will forgive me for attempting, in this note, to defeat his very narrow purpose; for I can call by no softer name the wishing to conceal from posterity a circumstance that would by no means have lessened his fame with them. I flatter myself it is compatible with the respect we owe to the dead, and even to the memory of him, who on other accounts deserved so highly of his country."

That cock-fighting is still a favourite sport of the colliers in the North, appears from the following incident: "In performing not long since (says Mr. Brand) the service appropriated to the visitation of the sick with one of these men (who died a few days after), to my great astonishment I was interrupted by the crowing of a game-cock, hung in a bag over his head: to this exultation an immediate answer was given by another cock, concealed in a closet, to whom the first replied, and instantly the last rejoined. I never met with an incident so truly of the tragi-comical cast as this, and could not proceed in the execution of that very solemn office till one of the disputants was removed. It had been, it seems, industriously hung there for the sake of company. He had thus an opportunity of casting at an object he had dearly loved in the days of his health and strength, what Mr. Gray calls "a longing ling'ring look behind."

By his own observation, and from enquiries among his friends and correspondents, Mr. Brand might easily have made this work, amusing as it is, much more compleat, by interweaving the popular customs of the whole island, of the South and the West, as well as of the North. He would then have found that "wearing oak-

* See our Mag. for Feb. p. 78. This ceremony is there said to be "on the eve of Innocents-day," Dec. 27, not the 6th.

oak-leaves in the hat on the 29th of May" "drawing slices of bride-cake through the wedding-ring," &c. &c. are customs by no means peculiar to the North; and might have added many other popular antiquities equally curious and entertaining.

62. *The Case of Easter Offerings stated and considered. Proving the enforcing the Payment of them to be illegal and contrary to the Statute of William III. from whence the Claim is pretended to be derived. By T. B. an Inhabitant of Westminster. Noble. 6d.*

MANY of the inhabitants of the parish of St. Martin's in the Fields, having been lately summoned before the bench in Bow-street, on a complaint of the vicar, for refusing to pay their Easter Offerings, or rather dues, were required to pay them at the rate of 4d. per head for every one in their family above the age of 14, by virtue of a clause in an act 7 and 8 William III. which directs this summary mode of recovering "oblations, offerings, and obventions," as well as "small tythes." From this judicial decision, though the words of the act allow no appeal "but to the quarter sessions," T. B. a party interested, has thought proper to appeal to the public: but, not to insist on the case being here *coram non judice*, he seems to have failed materially in his argument, by maintaining, and his antagonist no less by allowing, that "Easter Offerings cannot be exacted in the city of Westminster, or any other corporation." The words of the statute are these: "This act, or any thing herein contained, shall not extend to any tythes, offerings, payments, or oblations, within the city of London, or liberties thereof, nor to any other city or town corporate where the same are settled by act of parliament." By these last material words, which both these gentlemen have totally overlooked, it is evident, beyond a doubt, that London is excepted, not because it is a corporation, as insinuated above, but because the tythes there "are settled by act of parliament." And accordingly, we have been told, no such offerings are paid or demanded in that city. But what has this to do with Westminster, or any other corporation, where the tythes are not so settled?

If T. B. is still dissatisfied with the sages of Bow-street, all the law-books and the records of the Court of Exche-

quer will inform him that offerings are recoverable also, and have frequently been recovered, in that court: and, in particular, to quiet his scruples, we would refer him to the case of *Bate, vicar of Chilham*, about the beginning of this century, where the offerings, we think, were settled at 2d. a head, not at Easter only, but at each festival, 6d. in the whole, as due of right for every adult person or communicant. The supposition that the "offerings" intended by the act 7 and 8 William were what is called "surplice-fees" is too absurd to need a confutation.

63. *Four Discourses, translated from the Spanish of Feijoo. 8vo. 3s. Becket.*

THESE discourses are intended to refute several vulgar errors; viz. 1. the common maxim, *vox populi vox Dei*, or the voice of the people is the voice of God. The subject of the second is virtue and vice. The third is employed in correcting the mistaken notions of mankind concerning exalted and humble fortune. And the last treats of the most refined policy, reprobating the pernicious doctrine of Machiavel, that, in the application of temporal means, the appearance or semblance of virtue is useful, while virtue itself is always an obstacle to success. What he says on this subject is equally applicable to our English Machiavel, the hypocritical and specious Chesterfield.

Of F. Feijoo, abbot of St. Vincent in Oviedo, we must add the following account by Mr. Baretti: "Amongst the modern writers of Spain, the most renowned is a Benedictine monk, called F. Feijoo. I have seen an edition of his works in 8 vols. 4to. He is still living, (1760,) but I have not read enough of those volumes to venture upon his character as an author. By what I have cursorily seen, I cannot say he would be looked upon on the other side of the Pyreneans with the great veneration that is paid him in Spain." Journey from London to Genoa, &c. III. 47. A much higher character is given him by the late Henry Johnson, Esq; who translated into English the three first vols. complete, and says "his discourses abound with a great deal of good sense, true learning, and sound morality." See Hughes's Letters, Volume III. p. 40.

The four here translated are the four first in the 1st vol. and perhaps may be Mr. Johnson's.

64. *Twelve Sermons on the Prophecies concerning the Christian Church: and in particular concerning the Church of Papal Rome. Preached in Lincoln's-inn Chapel, at the Lecture of the Right Rev. William Warburton, Lord Bishop of Gloucester. By Samuel Hallifax, D.D. Chaplain in Ordinary to his Majesty.* 8vo. 5s. sewed. Cadell.

OF the very laudable lecture founded by the Bishop of Gloucester, to which he has appropriated the interest of 500l. in 4 per cent. consol. Bank annuities, Dr. (now Bishop) Hurd was the first preacher, and Dr. Hallifax is the second. The intent of it is to prove the truth of revealed religion in general, and of the Christian in particular, from the completion of the prophecies in the Old Testament which relate to the Christian church, and especially to the apostacy of Papal Rome. The present Lecturer, in his first discourse, treats of the truth of revealed religion as proved by prophecy. The second, third, and fourth, respect the prophecies of Daniel. The fifth, St. Paul's prophecy concerning *the man of sin*, whom the preacher considers as the Pope of Rome. In the 6th sermon he considers the apostacy of the latter times. The seventh, eighth, ninth, and tenth, treat of the Apocalypse, in the explication of which he follows the learned Mr. Mead. The eleventh sermon contains an historical view of the corruptions of Popery; and the twelfth, a vindication of the Protestant reformation.

Dr. Hallifax has wielded his polemical weapons with great skill and spirit; and, we doubt not, has given satisfaction to his episcopal general as well as to the Public.

65. *Concordia, seu Sacra Cane Theoria Sacra. Auctore P.D. K. S.T. P.* 8vo. 2s. 6d. Dilly.

OF the hypothesis contained in this tract we cannot give a better account than in the author's own words: "The design of the *Concordia* is, if possible, to terminate the unhappy disputes about *the doctrine of the Sacrament*, which have so long divided the Protestants, by shewing where the fault on both sides seems to lie, viz. in not distinguishing between the *last individual supper* given by our Saviour himself to his apostles alone, and that ordinance established afterwards in the Christian church, called *the Sacrament*, between which two there seems to be a great difference. For Christ's design

in the former appears to have been actually to effect and to enter here on earth, with the eleven faithful apostles, as *his own church* then, and in them with the church universal, into that substantial, intimate, and eternal union, which is implied by the *new covenant*, for imparting eternal life to them, by means of his body and blood, or human nature, as the only fit one for this purpose, eternal life being inherent thereunto by virtue of its personal union with the divine nature. Of this his body and blood he accordingly then made the apostles really participate in an invisible and incomprehensible manner, as far as was consistent with this present life: which is made evident from the words of our Saviour himself, spoken to the apostles at this last supper, rightly explained and compared with his speeches after it, as related in the Gospel of John, chap. xiv. to xviii. as also in chap. vi. and from the use of the symbols of bread and wine, adopted by Christ at the same time.

"But *the sacrament* seems to be designed as a memorial of that union effected by Christ at the forementioned last supper, whereby all true believers may be assured of its perpetuity, as well as their share in it, under the influence of the holy spirit, until its consummation at Christ's second coming, and whereby the union of the members of Christ's church here on earth, *amongst themselves*, might be for ever cemented, as we learn from ch. x. xi. of St. Paul's first epistle to the Corinthians, who was expressly commanded by Christ himself to introduce this ordinance in the Christian church.

"This distinction being admitted, it is plain that, though the *Lutherans* not unjustly insist upon the *proper* or *literal* sense of these words of Christ, *This is my body! This is my blood!* yet they have no right to argue from thence the nature of *the Sacrament*, these words not respecting it, but only the individual action then performed by Christ, when he gave this last supper. And as they protest, that they contend only for the truth of these words of Christ in their literal sense; this being admitted in regard to that individual action, their end is answered, and certainly there is no reason on their side for continuing the separation on this account.

"Again, it is equally plain, that the *Calvinists* cannot with reason dispute

pute the proper or literal sense of the forementioned words any longer, if asserted only in regard to the last supper given by Christ himself to his apostles. If, therefore, the *Lutherans* admit the present ordinance of the *Sacrament* to be a *memorial* only of the said last supper, and the union effected therein, tho' not quite an ineffeſual one, the *Calvinists* have what they can poſſibly deſire in regard to this point, and certainly there is no reaſon on their ſide for continuing the ſeparation on that account. On the whole, this tremendous controversy appears to be merely an *exergetical* queſtion."

Dr. K. adds, that "he ſhould not be againſt treating the ſubject in a more ample manner, and a more familiar method, if thought uſeful in Engliſh; knowing how little attention is now paid to Latin books, eſpecially books of divinity, and having choſen the Latin language and mathematical method only firſt to explore more eaſily the ſentiments of the learned, both here and abroad, of his hypotheſis."

Our author's argument, which he treats with great precision, (though the ſubject, in itſelf abſtruſe, is rendered more ſo by a dead language,) deſerves the ſerious attention of both *Lutherans* and *Calvinists*; and if it be in any degree inſtrumental in removing the pale which at preſent ſeparates them, his truly chriſtian purpoſe will be fully answered.

66. *The Excursion.* By Mrs. Brooke, Author of the *History of Lady Julia Man-deville*, and of *Emily Montague*. 2 Vols. 12mo. 5s. ſewed. Cadell.

MRS. Brooke is ſo diſtinguiſhed as a novelliſt, that whatever ſhe writes will be read with avidity, as tending not only to amuſe but to inſtruct. In this work ſhe has introduced a young lady of family, but ſmall fortune, with a mind ſenſible and improved, but totally ignorant of the world, launching out from the country, ſteering, without a pilot or a compaſs, through the rocks and ſhelves of a London life, and in imminent danger of being wrecked, by liſtning to the ſiren voice of a young nobleman of the *bon ton*; one who had been taught by his father "to ſmile without being pleaſed; to careſs without affection; to profeſs friendship for the man he regarded with averſion, and reſpect and eſteem for the woman he beheld with contempt; to dreſs vice in the graceful garb of virtue, and con-

ceal a heart filled with the deepeſt deſign under the beauteous veil of honeſt unſuſpecting integrity." A character this, which the reader will eaſily ſee is formed on the deteſtable plan of Lord Cheſterfield, and very happily exemplifies the hateful conſequences of counteracting nature and reaſon, as well as virtue and religion, of eradicating the ſocial affections, and doing outrage to all the genuine feelings of the heart. Vanity, not paſſion, prompts this noble deceiver to addreſs, with diſhonourable views, an innocent unexperienced damſel, though he had a "favourite ſultana," whoſe wit and vivacity pleaſed him better, and even when he was on the eve of marrying a great fortune, whom he had not ſeen, and therefore poſſibly might have liked as well. For the honour of our country, and of human nature, we hope and believe that theſe characters are not ſo common among the great as they are here repreſented; that this picture of high life is much exaggerated; at leaſt that there are but few young men of faſhion, "naturally humane, tender, compaſſionate," who are thus philoſophically profligate and abandoned; and that there are few fathers, (now Lord Cheſterfield is no more,) ſenſible and accompliſhed as Lord Claremont, who can inculcate and encourage ſuch ſelfiſhneſs and depravity, abetting their ſons intrigues, and ſitting down at table with their miſtreſſes. As a leſſon that may be generally uſeful, without detailing the ſtory, or anticipating the pleaſure of ſurpriſe, we ſhall quote one of the introductory chapters.

"I know not which, of two very common errors, moſt merits reprehention, the thoughtleſs paſſion of young ladies in the country to ſee London, or the ſhort-ſighted wiſdom of their papas and mamas, ſuch I mean whoſe ſituations give them the power to comply, in neglecting to indulge this very pardonable inclination; an inclination founded on the reſleſs curioſity of the human mind, and never dangerous but when controuled.

"Let your children, ye careful parents, ſee this world, of which they entertain ſuch fallacious ideas. Let their own experience, for they will never grow wiſe from yours, break the gay bubble which fond imagination had formed; let them run the giddy round of faſhionable amuſement unreſtrained, and ſatiety will ſoon be the certain effect of your complaiſance.

Let

“Let them see this boasted world, but be yourselves their guides through the whirling maze; be constant sharers in all their pleasurable pursuits; and, whilst you lead them through the flowery road of dissipation, shew them the rocks and precipices by which it is surrounded.

“Inspire them with a disgust of bad company, by introducing them into good; and prevent their mixing in pleasures dangerous to morals, by suffering them to enjoy freely such as have a contrary tendency; such as, whilst they improve and inform the mind, contribute to elevate, to enlarge, to refine the heart.

“In order to secure this important point, you need, in general, only leave them to themselves; they will almost always chuse better than you; their taste is natural, yours too often acquired.

“They will never voluntarily offer incense at the shrine of *Pam*; they will be cold to that destructive passion, play; that passion which levels youth and age, wisdom and folly, dignity and meanness, vice and virtue; which quenches every spark of the divine fire within us; blunts the edge of wit, renders knowledge useless, undermines the empire of beauty, and tears the palm from the brow of honour; that passion which contracts the understanding, hardens the heart, annihilates all the finer feelings of the soul, and renders human society a state of selfish uncomfortable warfare.

“But they will run with avidity to the theatres of every kind; with the noble enthusiasm of uncorrupted taste, they will worship the sister muses, the lovely powers of poesy and song.

“Hurried away by the charms of declamation, and of harmony, their bosoms will beat responsive to the magic sounds; sounds rendered more interesting by all the graces of action.

“Their souls will be harrowed up by Lear and by Medea, nor will they refuse a tear to the expiring Montezuma.

“They will weep with Romeo; and, from your relation of the past, regret that Julia's grave is not ideal.

“They will not be equally delighted with the comic muse. Youth are better judges of the passions than the manners. But a truce with reflections.”

On a reperusal of her work, the ingenious writer, we doubt not, will join with us in thinking that Shakespeare's phrase, “God of her idolatry,” and

the term “infinitely,” occur (we will not say *infinitely*) too often; for the latter, once is in general too often. And, we must add, we admire, though we cannot applaud, the art of the bookseller in spinning out this small work into 492 pages, by means of the divisions and subdivisions of VIII books, 102 chapters, and paragraphs frequently of one or two lines only.

67. *An Elegy on the Death of Sir Charles Saunders, K. B. Admiral of the White Squadron of his Majesty's Fleet. By the Rev. Robert English, M. A. Chaplain to the Twelfth Regiment of Foot, and to the Right Hon. Edward Lord Hawke.* 4to. Becket.

THIS naval muse, already distinguished by several other naval productions †, has here paid a just and elegant tribute to the memory of one of those heroes, trained by Anson, the British Jason, who in the two last wars carried the glory of the British flag to the highest pitch. This Elegy thus concludes:

“Go, happy shade, where pure enjoyments flow!

Be blest above for gen'rous acts below!
Through seas etherial, life's rude voyage o'er,

Thou gain'st at length an hospitable shore:
Conflicting passions shall no more controul;
Sooth'd every care, and harmoniz'd the soul.

“Brunswick he lov'd, and his auspicious line; [shrine:

Yet sacred Freedom mark'd him at her
His star, an emblem of sublime desert,
Shone with reflected lustre from his heart;
Truth, honour, valour, with united rays,
Inflam'd each honest breast with ardent praise,

Blaz'd his renown to earth's extreme domains, [reigns,

Where smiles Aurora and where Hesper
Where glows the brilliant Zone, where
freeze the Poles,

Far as the winds can range, or British
thunder rolls.”

Two verses, and two only, offend the ear, by the accent falling on the wrong syllable: e. g.

“In life's gay dawn Saunders exalted shone——

When renown'd Anson led his conqu'ring train”——

which might easily have been avoided. And we a little wonder, that, among the instances of his hero's naval pro-

† Particularly “The Naval Review,” and a ballad on Sir Edward Hawke's victory Nov. 20, 1759, at which the author was present as Chaplain of the Royal George. See Vol. XXIX, pp. 557, 576.

wess here recorded, Mr. English should omit his going (with Gen. Townshend), in his return from Quebec, without orders, to join Sir Edward Hawke, on hearing that the French fleet was sailed. See Vol. XXIX. p. 549.

68. *Essay on the Contrarieties of Public Virtue.* 4to. pp. 20. 1s. Davies.

THE author, in a vein of satirical humour, endeavours to shew, *that the vicious and virtuous contribute alike to promote the interests of society.*

“Society, like thong of leather,
Fast binds in clusters men together;
And tho’ it cannot be forgotten,
That some are ripe, and some are rotten,
Yet,—let it still be understood,
They all promote the general good.”

This he endeavours to support by examples; of which the following will serve as a specimen:

“Connubial faith,—th’unbroken vow,
How blest! who dares to disallow?
Lothario strong in this agrees,
And—urges every wife he sees;
Sure,—if the attack should fail upon her,
The sex is happy in her honour,—
And,—if his stratagems surprize her,
Her fall may make th’unsteady wiser.
The husband from his doze may start,
And, tho’ he long disdain’d her heart,
May look the thief with visage fierce on,
Who dar’d defile the slighted person.
“Draw—draw, to set the matter right,”—
But is Lothario wrong to fight?
No,—public virtue swells his veins,
Whoever falls,—his country gains:
This none can doubt, your feelings ask, all;
For ’tis a gain to lose a rascal.”

69. *The Electrical Eel, or Gymnotus Electricus.* 4to. 1s. 6d. Bew.

70. *The Old Serpent’s Reply to the Electrical Eel.* 4to. 2s. Smith.

WE mention these vermin merely to caution our readers against them—*lalet anguis in herba*—and if they should inadvertently touch either of them, they will most certainly receive a shock which their modesty will not easily recover.

71. *The Dutcheß of Devonshire’s Cow; a Poem.* 4to. 6d. Bew.

72. *The Duke of Devonshire’s Bull to the Dutcheß of Devonshire’s Cow; a poetical Epistle.* 4to. 1s. Fielding and Walker.

73. *An Heroic Epistle to the noble Author of The Dutcheß of Devonshire’s Cow.* 4to. 1s. Bew.

THOUGH of a very different strain, being strictly decent, we have not much to say in favour of this *story of a Cow and a Bull.* Yet the first of these, it

seems, is by a noble Earl†, and originates from the laudable motive of celebrating her Grace’s generosity to the owner of a half-starved cow. The other two were calved in Grub-street, and will soon be slaughtered at the corner of St. Paul’s churchyard.

74. *An Appendix to the Impartial Account of the Life and Writings of the late Dr. Dodd.* 6d. pp. 31. Hingeston.

IN addition to one of the Accounts mentioned p. 341, we have here a detail of the several events which happened from the time of Dr. Dodd’s receiving sentence to the day of his execution. There are also 25 large additional notes, of which all but five are copied from the “Historical Memoirs,*:” yet, in one of them, this writer not only contradicts the assertion in those “Memoirs” of Mr. Kelly’s being concerned jointly with Dr. Dodd in a newspaper, and of that paper’s sinking with Kelly, but talks of “other gross mistakes.” This is more easily said than proved, as of the many facts quoted not one relating to Dr. D. is refuted. The “New Book of the Dunciad,” whatever might be “universally thought,” was certainly his. Some of his friends, who might be named, remember it in MS. As certainly, whatever is “generally believed,” he wrote “The Sisters.” The novel written by Mr. Guthrie was styled “The Friends.” The only Dunciad we remember by Smart was called “The Hilliad.”

† The Earl of C——e.

* Among these are two mis-quotations: Dr. D. was ordained a deacon in 1751, not 1753; and took the degree of M. A. in 1758, not 1757.

✍ We are desired by the Author of Historical Memoirs of Dr. Dodd (reviewed in our last, p. 339) to make his acknowledgments to some of the Magazines, particularly the English and Town-and-Country, for the liberal use they have made of his anecdotes, tho’ they have not had the justice to say from whence they took them;—tho’, in the latter, the incident at the Robin Hood, strictly true as he told it, is far from being improved by the addition, equally false and foolish, of a Welch joke;—and tho’ the story also of Dr. Dodd’s “advertising for female boarders” is absolutely void of truth, the Doctor never having “a house near Bromley, in Kent,” and scarce ever being without some young gentlemen pupils, which alone would have rendered his taking young ladies an absolute solecism.

On the late Bishop of London's PASTORAL LETTER, recommending the religious Observation of Good-Friday.*

URG'D by the Power that rules the skies,
And ev'ry action views,
My Muse her trembling pinions tries,
Her pleasing task renews.

With conscious fear she means to tread
The sacred flowery way;
Yet humbly tries to raise her head,
And tune to God the lay.

To laud the works of Heav'n's high King
Shall be my happy choice;
'Twas he who gave me pow'r to sing,
And claims my grateful voice.

When Virtue beams with heav'nly rays,
In radiance all confest,
I'll own the joys in grateful lays,
That warm my glowing breast.

O TERRICK! could my feeble pen
But truly paint thy worth,
I'd style thee, noblest, best of men,
That ever blest the earth!

Place thee amongst those faints that shine
And grace the earliest page,
When, fill'd with mighty pow'r divine,
They curb'd an impious age.

When in a dark and gloomy night
The sinful nations lay,
The Day-star rose with chearful light,
And spread a glorious day.

Blush, blush, **BRITANNIA!** own that Pow'r
Whose blessings never fail;
Improve the present awful hour,
Let gratitude prevail.

Think for thy sake a **SAVIOUR** hangs
With torture on the tree;
In silence bears those bitter pangs
Too justly due to thee.

Heav'n doom'd each sinful soul to woe;
(Soft tears of sorrow shed,)
JESUS sustain'd the dreadful blow
On his devoted head.

Behold the guiltless **LAMB OF GOD!**
See where he bleeding lies!
For thee he bore the chast'ning rod,
For thee he left the skies.

For thee he felt those painful ills
That human life sustains;
For thee his precious blood distills,
And empties all his veins.

Say, if a friend our heart reveres
Should for our safety bleed;
All eyes would flow with wond'ring tears
At such a godlike deed.

But **JESUS** bore his weighty woes,
Amazing tale to tell!
And died to save his cruel foes
From sin, from death, and hell.

What blessings wait the godlike man
That boldly ventures still
To vindicate the heav'nly plan,
And stop the growth of ill!

Who draws the penitential tear,
Reforms the erring mind,
Plants in the heart a godly fear,
That once to **VICE** inclin'd.

Bright as the stars that man shall shine,
And radiant as the sun,
When, soaring to the courts divine,
His earthly race is run.

Ingenuous minds, by vice misled,
Will quickly feel alarms;
And gen'rous own (impress'd with dread)
Religion has her charms.

Ye shepherds of the flock, ah! deign
To hear my humble voice;
Vice still in ev'ry form restrain,
And Virtue will rejoice.

For you the just will breathe those pray'rs
That ever reach the skies,
While Heav'n for you a crown prepares,
A fame that never dies.

Dear native land, where first I drew
My harmless infant breath,
I bear thee still affection true,
I'll love thee ev'n in death!

Then calmly bend a list'ning ear
Your kind attention lend;
My steady soul scorns servile fear,
And dares to be a friend.

No **TYRANT's** base rapacious hands
Distress thy lab'ring swains;
But they enjoy from fertile lands
The fruits of all their pains.

Your minds as free—no fiery wrath
With savage zeal prevails
To change the Gospel's simple path
For legendary tales.

Then let us pay a tribute due,
And bear a transient pain;
A **CHARLES's** vicious annals view†,
A base Satanic reign!

Their brazen fronts the vicious rear'd,
Their baneful poison spread,
And **INFIDELS**, with cruel sneer,
Made Virtue hide her head.

But what a contrast now we see!
Confess the truth, and own,
Virtue, sincerest piety,
Adorns the British throne.

How seldom Kings such offerings pay,
So dutious to the skies!
From such a bright example, say,
What blessings may arise?

† In the reign of Charles II. more immoral books were published, and men dissolute principles encouraged, than in a reign since the Conquest.

* See p. 104.

Pray'rs, humble pray'rs*, were deem'd the
cause,
That brought his race to reign,
And, while they rev'rence God's high laws,
Will still their crown maintain.

Come then, ye pious, brave, and wise,
Your gen'rous pow'rs engage;
In Virtue's sacred cause arise,
And mend a thoughtless age.

VICE, by your pious aid, controul,
Put FOLLY to a stand,
Which, like a wasting deluge, roll
And overflow the land.

From outward pomp and barren show
Avert the noble eye;
For suff'ring virtue bid it flow,
And melt with sympathy.

Bid British HOSPITALITY
Exalt her drooping head:
Alas! our ancient virtues lie
Still buried with the dead.

Our ANCESTORS, with half our store,
Like PRINCES liv'd and died;
Dejected MERIT sought their door,
And never was denied.

With open gate their plenteous board
They freely did impart,
With healthful juice and viands stor'd,
They cheer'd the honest heart.

But now their sons, much wiser grown,
In empty pageant state,
Inmov'd can hear the suff'rer moan,
And perish at their gate.

And yet they boast superior taste,
An elegance refin'd;
On idle schemes vast fortunes waste,
And leave no fame behind.

What is our faith?—Ah! feeble claim
To taste the joys of Heav'n!
For cruel hearts will burst with shame,
Nor hope to be forgiv'n,

When they shall see, at God's right hand,
Triumphant o'er the grave,
The suff'ring, bright, selected band
Their pride disdain'd to save.

The gen'rous FEW, who nobly dare
Another path to tread;
Ordain'd exalted bliss to share,
When mingled with the dead;

Say; would you quit, while here on earth,
The melting joys you feel,
Whene'er you raise dejected worth,
Or lib'ral bounty deal?

For you the MUSE shall string the lyre,
Your awful virtues sing;
And MERIT, warm'd with grateful fire,
Attune the warbling string.

When Death shall close those eyes in peace,
Who peace to others gave,
Your joys unbounded will encrease
Beyond the gloomy grave.

A dawning hope, methinks, I feel
Rise in my glowing breast,
Heav'n will some glorious means reveal
To make BRITANNIA blest.

Her ancient glory will return,
Her genuine spirit flame!
Her sons with all that ardour burn†,
Which made them dear to fame.

Hail, mighty Pow'r that rul'st the skies!
Protect this favor'd land!
Let BRITAIN still triumphant rise,
And all her foes withstand!

Let mild RELIGIOUS LIBERTY
Support her smiling head,
With lamblike peace and charity
Through all her borders spread.

So shall these REALMS illustrious shine
Amongst the nations round,
And, favor'd by the Pow'r Divine,
With GRACE and TRUTH abound.

WM. AUG. WILLIS, M. D.
Good-Friday, 1777.

The JOYS of SOCIETY.

A WAY, ye frigid, ye unfeeling few,
Who wield the sombre pencil of despair,
Who, painting Nature in a sable hue,
Discard the frolick, and detest the fair.

Your mind discolour'd, and your jaundic'd eye,
Thro' mediums false behold each pleasing
scene;

In beauty's fairest form a spot descry,
And tinge each object with a sickly green.

Far from the joys which courts and cities give,
To caverns dark and sad retreats ye fly;
There pass your lives, unknowing how to live,
Far from the joys of sweet Society.

Be't mine, while honest truth informs my soul,
Each hour in real pleasures to employ;
To catch the passing moments as they roll,
And stamp them with the seal of social joy.

What pleasures can the solitary know,
Which Nature or which Innocence approve?
Within his breast no virtuous feelings glow,
The flow of friendship, or the flame of love.

The social sweets of friendship's gentle train,
The joys domestic happiness may give,
The warmth affection pours thro' ev'ry vein,
Inform the happy mortal how to live.

† The Life of Edward Prince of Wales, commonly called the Black Prince, lately published by an unknown author, will greatly entertain every generous reader who burns with a love for his country: he will there see the heroic actions of that illustrious Prince shine with that splendor which made the most distant nations revere and dread the British arms.

* A worthy and pious author said, "that the prayers of the Protestant Churches settled on the Hanoverian Family on the throne of these Realms, and the same prayers would establish them to the latest generations."

Philander long thro' distant lands had stray'd,
To view where Nature rough, unpolish'd
reigns,
Admir'd each hill, each valley, and each glade,
And own'd the charm of these sequester'd
scenes:

But still within his breast a void he found,
Unfated by the beauties which he view'd;
Alone he pass'd, alone he gaz'd around,
And trod the cheerless path of solitude.

Back to the busy haunts of men he turns,
From fancied joys and pleasures idly vain;
For fair Maria soon his bosom burns,
And marriage bound them in its social
chain.

And see'st thou yonder hospitable dome,
The path by many a weary pilgrim trod,
'Tis young Philander's social smiling home,
Where love and friendship fix their blest'd
abode.

On them the heav'n's their choicest blessings
pour,
And crown their wishes with a num'rous
race,

Whose rising hopes reflect each fleeting hour,
The father's virtues or the mother's grace:

When summer gayly paints the smiling earth,
To some embow'ring shade their steps re-
tire;

Returning winter views the cheerful mirth,
Which draws their social circle round the
fire.

Joys such as these thou canst alone bestow,
SOCIETY! our being's end and aim;
Joys such as these from thee alone can flow,
Which mock at grandeur, and which laugh
at fame.

ODE to FANCY.

DAUGHTER of the tranquil hour,
From thy radiant seat on high,
Soft descend, indulgent pow'r,
Leave thy many-colour'd sky.

Come, and with thee, goddess, bring
Nameless sweets, ideal charms;
Joys from magic force that spring,
Bliss that ev'ry bosom warms.

Far away be groundless fears;
Dreadful phantoms, dreams of woe,
(Woe in darkness' gloom,) and cares
Which from sad reflection flow.

While the landscape gloomy grows,
Tempests howl, and thunders roar,
Lull my mind to calm repose,
Bear me to some happy shore;

Or where orient Ind' extends
To the genial sun her soil,
Or his parting beam descends
On some blest Hesperian isle;

Where yet War has never rear'd
Hostile standards on the plain,
Discord never yet appear'd
To assert her baleful reign.

There, by grot or purling stream,
Ere the short-liv'd pleasure cease,
Gentle goddess, let me dream
Of the sweets of lasting peace.

Bursting on my raptur'd soul,
Fancy! pour th'illusion bright;
Let the unborn ages roll,
Glorious on the mental fight.

Let me there again behold
Britain's strength and matchless pow'r;
There revive the age of gold,
Vanish'd in a hapless hour.

Whilst such scenes my thoughts employ,
Goddess, I thy pow'r shall own;
And, for dreams of fancied joy,
Waking, bow before thy throne.

ENDYMION.

AN EVENING EJACULATION.

By THOMAS GIBBONS, D.D.

*The model, and several thoughts, taken from
some verses in Sir Tho. Browne's Religio
Medici.*

LORD! while the darkness reigns abroad,
Shine thou on me a present God:
Nor let my sins, though black as night,
Eclipse the lustre of thy light:
Still, still be with me; for thy ray,
And not the sun's, creates my day.
O Thou! whose nature cannot sleep,
Thy centry at my pillow keep;
And guard me from the num'rous foes
That wait to trouble my repose.
If dreams should mingle with my rest,
Let them be such as Jacob blest,
Such as my best good advance,
And make my sleep an heav'nly trance;
That, when its silken bands I break,
In holy transports I may wake,
And with as chearful vigour run
My course of duty as the sun.
Sleep is a death; then let me try
By sleeping what it is to die,
That I as pleas'd may lay my head
On the grave's couch as on my bed.
Howe'er I rest, great God! let me
Awake, and find myself with thee:
Cheer'd with this hope, serene I lie,
Prepar'd alike to live or die.
This is a drowsy state, where night
Holds a divided reign with light:
I sleep, I rise, and sleep again,
Amus'd, beguill'd with visions vain.
O come that hour, that morning-break,
When I from death to life shall wake,
When, forc'd from this immuring cell,
And bidding this dark world farewell,
I to the heav'n's shall wing my way,
And, from the height of endless day,
View this opaque, tumultuous ball,
At home with God, my life, my all!

ERRATUM. — In Vol. xlvii. p. 235, col. 1,
line 10 from the bottom, for "Dr. Carne"
read "Joseph Chapman, M.A."

The Trial of Mr. Horne, continued.

(See p. 307—312.)

AFTER the evidence of Mr. Henry Sampson Woodfall, that of William Woodfall was produced by the Counsel for the Crown, to prove Mr. Horne the author and publisher of the advertisements in question. This witness declared, that he received the copies of both advertisements from Mr. Horne, and that he inserted them by his order in the London Packet and Morning Chronicle.

Mr. Horne, in cross-examining Mr. William Woodfall, asked, if he had ever received any message, desire, or request, from Sir William Mills, not to insert any-thing in his papers relative to Lord Mansfield's earldom? Whatever might be the motive for this question, both Mr. Henry Woodfall and Mr. William Woodfall were very unwilling to answer it. The latter, after several evasive answers, owned that some person or other had mentioned the thing to him—by the way of conversation, not of the nature of business, nor any express desire, but some conversation, he said, as it might be, between two friends.

The examination of these two witnesses being closed, Mr. Horne had notice that he might proceed in his defence.

He then addressed himself to the Jury with "I hope and believe I shall be much more fortunate, as well as happy, than in addressing myself to the Judge." He expressed his pleasure at the futility with which the Attorney-general had endeavoured to support a serious charge against him; and hoped the people of this country were not yet arrived at that wretched period when it was possible for an officer of the Crown to obtain a verdict from a London Jury upon a mere commonplace declamation against scandal and indecency, without one syllable of reason, law, or argument, applicable to the charge which they were now upon their oaths to decide.

He requested their attention to the charge, as it was the only unpardonable crime which in these times can be committed. Murder, sodomy, and treason against the family on the throne, and, what is more, traitors against the constitution, have found successful solicitors; and the laws against Papists, though in full force, have been judged too rigorous, by the Magistrate who presides on the Bench,

to be carried into execution; but who has ever known mercy shewn to a man charged with a *libel*, or even what was *not* a libel? If, therefore, the crime, and the rancour with which it is pursued, afford a strong reason for particular caution, the nature of the prosecution by *ex officio* information is still a more powerful incentive to excite the attention of an honest Jury.

Ex officio, he said, is a very genteel term for a very harsh thing, in which is comprehended whatever can be imagined illegal, unjust, wicked, and oppressive; and for a man exercising such powers to talk of honour, integrity, conscience, and duty, and to declare in open court that he would not charge a man whom he did not think guilty, is very modestly to require a Jury to find a verdict against every man whom he in his immaculate conscience shall think fit to accuse: and he may, *contrary to the laws of the land*, accuse whom he pleases, for what he pleases, and when he pleases; and, if he pleases, he may only accuse, and never bring to trial; he may do more, he may try any innocent person almost by whom he pleases. With any of these oppressions he did not directly charge the present Attorn.-gent. but he proved, or seemed to prove, that by virtue of his office he might do it. The law has ordered, *that, at the K.'s prosecution, no man should be criminally questioned, unless by presentment of a Grand Jury upon their own knowledge, or, upon the evidence given them, shall give a verdict that they really believed the accusation to be true.* This he said upon the authority of Lord Chief Justice Hale, who gives the true reason of a Grand Jury, namely, to balance, in some measure, the vast inequality between the plaintiff and defendant, which is always between the King and his subject. The law considers that the Judges, the witnesses, and the Jury, are more likely to be influenced by the King than by the defendant, and therefore a Grand Jury is instituted as a counterbalance against that influence. The Court of King's Bench cannot grant an information without an accusation upon oath; no one of the Judges can; yet the Attorney-general accuses men, neither upon the oath of others, nor upon his own oath, and he is always sure to have a Special Jury, who are paid by the Crown. "Now, said he, if this of mine is of all matters that ever came

came before the Court the most plain and simple, why a Special Jury to try it? Special Juries were instituted to try special matters that involved intricacy; such as the examination of accounts, &c. Gentlemen in office would not be thought lightly to throw away the money of the Crown, yet the gentlemen who are to try this most simple of all simple causes, are to have, some of them at least, two guineas a man: but that's nothing to the Attorney-general; the nation pays it. According to an estimate delivered to Parliament, the law-expences from the civil list for the year 1776 amounted only to the trifling sum of 60,000*l.* which the people pay in prosecutions against themselves." The defendant against the Crown, he said, is in a blessed situation: for the Crown pays none of his expences, though ever so wrongfully accused; and the Attorney-general always chuses a Special Jury, because he tries the cause by whom he pleases. In Middlesex are a great number of Justices who have the title of Esquires given them; these are constant attendants on Special Juries. In London the numerous contracts that are now going forwards bring swarms of contractors into the City, who, under the denomination of merchants, are all liable to be struck on a Special Jury; these, if summoned, are sure to attend. Add to this, that the Solicitor of the Treasury is in the constant employment of striking Special Juries, and knows all the men of different distinctions. What follows? The Sheriff's officer stands by the Solicitor, his clerk, and so forth; so stands the defendant, and one solicitor, while the names are taking: they know the description, and if a name the Solicitor of the Treasury don't like turns up, "Oh," says the Sheriff's officer, "that man's dead;" while the defendant, who don't know all the names in the world, or in the book, don't chuse a dead man. With respect to others, the officer says, "That man's abroad; that man's too old; that man wont attend;" and so on. It happened, he said, as he took down the names of the persons objected to, that among the dead men the name of Sainsby occurred. He said, "Pray don't undertake to kill men here, as they do in America, because they are friends to liberty. The man's alive and well." The officer insisted he had been dead these six months; but, unluckily for him, the man was that very

day appointed by the City of London one of their Committee. Other instances of the like kind he adduced, which, being delivered with some humour, occasioned a general laugh. It was, however, he said, no matter for mirth. He observed, that in Special Juries for the Crown, few men of principle cared to attend; they did not chuse to be marked; good men decline the office from prudence, bad men attend for interest. He did not say it was the case with the present Jury, though he did not mean to coax them. He drew a very gloomy portrait of those under prosecution of the Attorney-general. If the defendant obtains a verdict, which seldom happens under such complicated disadvantages, he is generally ruined by the expences! If he fails, the Attorney-general may aggravate his punishment, may imprison him when and where he pleases—in Newgate, if he pleases. He said, he did not know *that*, till, in the case of W—s, he heard the Judge now upon the bench assert, when Mr. De Grey, the then Attorney-general, moved to have him committed to the King's Bench prison, that the King's Attorney-general might chuse his prison; all the prisons were the King's. His Lordship mentioned Newgate. He heard it. "And whom," says Mr. Horne, "are all these extraordinary powers entrusted with? Not with the King's, but the Minister's officer. If the Minister goes out to-morrow, out goes the Attorney-general. Put in one Minister, and his Attorney-general shall think me a very honest man. In comes another Minister, with his Attorney-general, and "Oh! shut him up, he's unfit for society." Yet these two, with the Solicitor-general, make a considerable part of Administration. The Attorney and Solicitor General now sit in Parliament, the two brazen pillars, the Jachin and Boaz of the Minister, though till the time of Sir Francis Bacon the Attorney-general was never allowed a seat in the House; and never till this time did the H. of C. think of directing the King's officer to file an information *ex officio*. By the direction of the most corrupt set of men that ever was upon the face of the earth, the Attorney-general may be directed; and yet the Attorney-general may be an honest man, because he acts from duty! But it is not the Attorney-general only, but the crime that depends upon the Minister:—hence

hence it is, that under good Ministers there are few prosecutions for libels; under bad Administrations prosecutions are frequent. The man who is punished to-day, may be pensioned to-morrow, for the self-same *libel*. Libellers in the last reign are pensioners in this. And even now, had the Attorney-general's friend, Mr. R—by, been Attorney-general, or allowed to direct the Attorney-general, the present Speaker of the H. of C. would have been accused of a libel for recommending œconomy to the Crown."

But it is not the general nature of prosecutions of this kind alone that demands attention; but the unfairness with which they are brought on. It is now two years and more since the advertisement now before the Court was published, and the charge of the libel is a *tendency* to excite sedition; not for doing mischief, but for a tendency to promote mischief: so *tendency* must have its full range, its full scope to do its worst; and after two years, when no mischief has ensued, *tendency* must be punished for not being able to make good its intentions. He insisted that no grand jury would have filed a bill for such a libel at this time; and he believed *all* the judges of the King's-Bench would not. Why not? says the Attorney-General. Will folly say, that what was a crime in 1775, is not a crime in 1777? But that, Mr. Horne says, is not the question: the question is, whether it should be presented now, after two years delay. Suppose a debt is suffered for six years to elapse, will folly say that that money, the benefit of which the man enjoyed for six years, tho' it was a debt six years ago, is not so now? No man will. What then? You shall not prosecute for it, because you have suffered the time allotted for prosecution to pass away. Appeals for felony, rape, or murder, must be brought within a year and a day, or the door is shut: you cannot prosecute. Does it on that account cease to be felony, rape, or murder? No folly ever said it. But shall *one year* prescribe for felony, rape, or murder, and shall *not* a mere *tendency* of a mere insignificant libel in a common news-paper, if it had been such, which yet he contended it was not, be permitted to plead two years prescription! Surely, some line should be drawn to quiet mens minds against such prosecutions. Many reasons plead for it; a man in such a

length of time, thinking himself secure, may have changed his condition; he may have taken a wife, and had children dependent upon him,—then comes the Attorney-General and drags him from his peaceful family and fireside, and hurries him away for a libel charged to have been published God knows how many years ago, for there is no bar in law to limit his power. There may likewise be a change in the nature of the offence. Before the time when the advertisement in question, now charged as a libel, was published, there was no rebellion charged against the Americans. It was then a time of profound peace. It was long after this that Gen. Gage issued his proclamation, declaring those to be *rebels* who refused to submit to certain conditions therein held forth. It was said from the Bench, that it libelled all the measures of Government relative to America. It could not libel the measures of Government relative to America since its publication; and if it had libelled any measure of Government that had happened before its publication, the Attorney-General would have availed himself of it in his charge, which he has not yet done. If you can find, he said to the jury, in the advertisement charged as a libel, any word hinting at any man, or men, or alluding to any measure other than that single one of putting the Americans to death by the King's troops, then I shall be content to lose the verdict. But if it is become a question in this country, that no man shall charge soldiers with murder committed against law without being guilty of a seditious libel, then would he, he said, write it again and again till men came to their senses, even if he should be sent to prison for life. If the advertisement had had the aspect of a libel, it should have been prosecuted as soon as published, that its evil tendency might have been prevented, and fair-play have been done the author, who ought not to be put in a worse situation by the delay of his adversary than he otherwise would have been.

Besides, there is something in the mode of prosecution that deserves attention. Mr. Attor.-Gen. takes the printers first. Why not the author? He has said, and he makes it a great piece of impudence, that tho' signed by the author's name, he was altogether as inscrutable as if no name had been there. But what said the evidence?

dence? He said, he had never been once asked about the author. There is not a man in the kingdom that ever had a doubt about the author. But Mr. Attor.-Gen. takes the printers first; and he who printed it last he tries first, because, as the printer himself said, he lived in Middlesex, and Administration generally deem themselves sure of a verdict by a Middlesex Jury. They had it accordingly; but the man has never been called upon since. Does not the author; then, come with a double weight of prejudice against him? At the time the advertisement was published, never a day passed but papers appeared with charges of murder—murder against the troops—no one then thought the charge criminal—now, when the nature of the contest is changed, and the Americans are declared rebels, the author is called upon to answer to a charge of libelling the King's troops for killing men who were in the King's peace! And he is brought to trial, not, as he ought to have been, first, but after a jury had declared the fact to be criminal. Add to this, that in the description of the author Mr. Attor.-Gen. has followed the old practice of some ingenious tyrants, who used to dress up their victims in the skins of beasts, in order to encourage the dogs to worry them. He had no pretence for such a picture. [Here Mr. Horne took occasion to acquaint the Court, that the prosecutor was no stranger to his person or pursuits, but that he knew the principle upon which he acted to be in direct opposition to persecution; and he adduced several facts to prove it.]

He concluded his long speech with some observations on the advertisement itself, which he said the Attor.-Gen. had represented as a scandalous publication; he desired the jury to read it, and see if they could find any thing like ribaldry, scurrility, Billingsgate, or balderdash, with which it was charged. It had been made a doubt whether there existed any truth in the advertisement; and the Attor.-Gen. had represented it as a fetch to fly in the face of the law. It was a fetch, he said—for it fetched 50l. He proved the meeting, the consultation, the receipt, and the payment of the money. He said the Judge had declared his doubt if any such proposal had ever been made, or any such money paid, or even any such society existing; he hoped there were no persons capable of

such an act. What a dismal act, said Mr. Horne, must this be! It must be some act that excludes a man ever after, surely, from being admitted to sit cheek by cheek, and laugh and joke, with the Judge*. But I am told, says Mr. Horne, that it is not for any of those assertions about subscriptions, and payment, and connections, that I am prosecuted; but it is for charging the King's troops with murder; there it is that the Attor.-Gen. he said, laid his finger. To this charge Mr. Horne pleaded Not Guilty. The charge, he said, was made nine days before the publication of his advertisement by Arthur Lee, agent for Massachusetts-Bay, and authenticated by vouchers lodged in the Mansion-house; of which fact the Gazette published by authority desired the public to suspend their judgment—but the Gazette account of it never came. But, with respect to himself, he no more asserted that there were any persons murdered, than he asserted they left behind them widows, orphans, or aged parents. He said he worded that part of his charge as a man of true caution, who was afraid to make it, and meant to insinuate it. But though he did not then make it, he now avowed it, and declared his belief that the murders of that day, the 19th of April, 1775, will never be forgotten, as they have been productive of all the blood and slaughter that has happened since. Suppose, then, said he, that I have charged the King's troops with murder, Does it follow that this is a libel against the King and Government? I hope the troops make no part of that Government under which I was born. And as to libels, read Dr. Shebbeare and the Archbishop of York. Dr. Shebbeare is a pensioner of the Crown, and the Archbishop of York is just raised to a mitre. See how they have treated the Presbyterians—at least as respectable a part of the subjects of the King as the soldiers. These libels were to alienate the rest of the King's subjects against them. Why not prosecute them? No. Pensions and mitres shall reward them.—Constables and peace-officers are officers of law: soldiers are not; they may kill men in the execution of their office—they have done it—but was ever any man accused as a libeller against Government for charging them, singly

* Mr. W—s was then so placed by the Judge.

or in a body, with murder? Supposing soldiers now as brutal as Kirk's Lambs, and that they should renew the horrid barbarities perpetrated in the West, Would it be a libel to say they committed murder? He said, he does not know that the King has *now* any lambs of Kirk's breed, but he is sure he had in 1768, because he saw them with his own eyes not only commit murder, but other barbarities which savages would have blushed to commit.—To-day Mr. Attorney-general has spoken a little plainer than he did before, and says, that having charged the King's troops with murder, those that employed them are included in the guilt. This is, surely, a novel doctrine in this country. In the case of the massacre at Glenco, it was proved, that the King's troops committed murder in direct opposition to the King's order; and it remains yet to be proved by whose order, the K.'s troops slaughtered his subjects at Lexington. But it has been said, that the fact should have been proved before the charge was brought;—that men, or bodies of men, are not to be wantonly charged with the highest of all crimes, murder;—they are to be prosecuted by law;—*we* are not to judge of murder till the law establishes it—yet we are bound to judge of rebellion, which is equally criminal, and more difficult to be ascertained, though no one prosecution since the commencement of the present unnatural contest has been brought against any one of the delinquents in any court of law, to give it the least sanction; and we are to brand

the people of thirteen provinces with the odious name of Rebels without any legal grounds, though we are not to accuse the military without the most positive proof. We must not, therefore, any longer consider the King's troops as on a level with the King's other subjects, but as men more sacred, whose actions are not to be arraigned without being guilty of a seditious libel against the Government.

[* * What we have said above is only to be considered as a mere outline of a four-hours speech; the colouring, graces, ornaments, spirit, &c. are all to be sought for in the original.]

Mr. Attorney-general began his reply, when Mr. Horne, recollecting himself, apologized for having forgotten to examine his witnesses. He was permitted by the Court to proceed.

He called Mr. Attorney-general. He was told he had a right to demur; but he might state his question. He did, in substance as follows:—As the Attorney-general had boasted that he had acted according to his integrity, conscience, and duty, What were his motives for filing the information? The Attorney-general demurred. He then called Lord George Germain, who did not appear. He then called Mr. Oliver, to prove the reality of the subscription; and Mr. Gold, to prove the truth of his own affidavit, when a prisoner with the Provincials. He then spoke to Lord Percy, but declined asking any questions, as Gen. Gage was not present.

[The Attorney-general's Reply in our next.]

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Whitchall, August 22, 1777.

GEN. Howe writes to Lord George Germain, that, having established a corps sufficient for the defence of Amboy, the army assembled at Brunswick on the 12th of June, and on the 14th made a movement with a view of drawing on an action; but finding the enemy's intention to keep a position which it would not have been prudent to attack, he determined to pursue the principal objects of the campaign by withdrawing the army from Jersey, and, in consequence of this determination, returned to the camp at Brunswick on the 19th, and marched from thence to Amboy on the 22d, intending to cross to Staten Island, from whence the embarkation was to take place.

Upon quitting the camp at Brunswick, the enemy brought a few troops forwards, with two or three pieces of cannon, which they fired at the utmost range, without the least execution, or any return from us. They also pushed some battalions into the woods, to harass the rear, where Lord Cornwallis commanded, who soon dispersed them, with very little loss.

The necessary preparations being finished

ed for crossing the troops to Staten Island, intelligence was received that the enemy had moved down from the mountains, and taken post at Quibble Town, intending, as it was given out, to attack the rear of the army removing from Amboy; that two corps had also advanced to their left, —one of 3000 men, and eight pieces of cannon, under the command of Lord Stirling, Generals Maxwell and Conway, the last said to be a Captain in the French service;—the other corps consisted of about 700 men, with only one piece of cannon.

In this situation of the enemy, it was judged advisable to make a movement that might lead on to an attack.

The right column, having fallen in with the afore-mentioned corps of 700 men, soon after passing Woodbridge, gave the alarm to their main body at Quibble Town, which retired to the mountains with the utmost precipitation. The small corps was closely pushed by the light troops, and with difficulty got off their piece of cannon.

Lord Cornwallis soon after came up with the corps commanded by Lord Stirling, whom he found advantageously posted

ed in a country much covered with wood, and his artillery well disposed. The King's troops, vying with each other upon this occasion, pressed forward to such close action, that the enemy, though inclined to resist, could not long maintain their ground against so great impetuosity, but were dispersed on all sides, leaving behind three pieces of brass ordnance, three captains and sixty men killed, and upwards of two hundred officers and men wounded and taken.

On the 30th, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, the troops began to cross over to Staten Island, and the rear guard, under the command of Lord Cornwallis, passed at two in the afternoon, without the least appearance of an enemy.

Gen. Howe concludes his dispatches with a circumstance as distressing as it was unexpected, namely, that, on the night of the 10th of July, a small party of the rebels in Rhode Island had surprised Major-general Prescott in his quarters, carried him off, and Lieut. Barrington of the 7th regiment, with such dispatch and secrecy, as to frustrate every attempt to rescue them.

In this Gazette there is likewise an extract of a letter from Sir George Collier, commander of his Majesty's ship the *Rainbow*, to Mr. Stephens, dated at Halifax, July 12, giving an account of his falling in, on the 6th of the same month, with three sail, to which he immediately gave chase, and, after a pursuit of more than 39 hours, came up with and took a rebel frigate, fitted out by the Congress, called the *Hancock*, of 32 guns, mostly twelve-pounders, with about 229 men on board. Her complement is 290 men; the remainder were in the *Fox*. She is a very large frigate, quite new off the stocks; and though from her foulness and their mismanagement they came up with her, yet she is one of the fastest-sailing ships ever built.—While he was in pursuit, he was fortunately joined by the *Flora* frigate, and Mr. Manley, who commanded the *Hancock*, informed Capt. Collier, that the ship the *Flora* was in chase of was his Majesty's ship the *Fox*, of 28 guns, which he had lately taken on the Banks of Newfoundland; and that the other frigate was the *Boston*, of 30 guns, commanded by M^r. Neal. He found Capt. Fotheringham, late commander of the *Fox*, and 40 of his people, on board the *Hancock*; but his officers, and some of his men, were put on board the *Boston* frigate, and the remainder sent in a fishing-vessel to Newfoundland.

After taking out the prisoners, Capt. C. found it necessary, from their numbers being near as many as his own ship's company, to return to Halifax, where he arrived with his prize on the 11th of July, and had the satisfaction to find the *Flora* and the *Fox* both there.

Sir George Collier, in the above letter, gives an account, — That, advice being received, on the 16th of June, of a party of the rebels, supposed to consist of about 200 men, having landed in the river St. John's, they were soon put to flight; but, being better acquainted with the country than the King's troops, made their escape by gaining the whale-boats, and pushing up the river above the falls. The loss on either side was very inconsiderable.

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

Whitehall, Aug. 25, 1777.

Letter from Lieut - Gen. Burgoyne to Lord Geo. Germain.

" Skeneborough-House, July 11.

" My Lord,

" I HAVE the honour to acquaint your Lordship, that the enemy were dislodged from Ticonderoga and Mount Independence on the 6th instant, and were driven on the same day beyond Skeneborough on the right, and to Huberton on the left, with the loss of 128 pieces of cannon, all their armed vessels and batteaux, the greatest part of their baggage and ammunition, provision and military stores to a very large amount.

" *Journal of the principal Proceedings.*

" HAVING remained at Crown-Point three days, to bring up the rear of the army, to establish the magazines and the hospital, and to obtain intelligence of the enemy, on

June 30, I ordered the advanced corps, consisting of the British light infantry and grenadiers, the 24th regiment, some Canadians and savages, and ten pieces of light artillery, under the command of Brigadier-General Frazer, to move from Putnam-Creek, where they had been encamped some days, up the West shore of the Lake to Four-Mile-Point, so called from being within that distance of the fort of Ticonderoga. The German reserve, consisting of the Brunswick chapeurs, light infantry, and grenadiers, under Lieut.-Col. Breymen, were advanced at the same time upon the East shore.

" July 1. The whole army made a movement forward. Brigadier Frazer's corps occupied the strong post called Three-Mile-Point on the West shore; the German reserve the East shore opposite; the right wing of the line encamped at Four-Mile-Point; the left wing nearly opposite on the East shore. The *Royal George* and *Inflexible* frigates, with the gun-boats, were anchored just without the reach of the enemies batteries. The rest of the fleet had been some time without guns, in order to assist in carrying provisions over Lake Champlain.

" The enemy appeared to be posted as follows: A brigade occupied the old French lines upon the height Northward of

of the fort of Ticonderoga. These lines were in good repair, and had several intrenchments behind them, chiefly calculated to guard the North-West flank, and they were further sustained by a blockhouse. To the left of these works, about a mile, the enemy had saw-mills, and a post sustained by a blockhouse; and another blockhouse, and an hospital, at the entrance of Lake George. Upon the right of the French lines, and between them and the old fort, there were two new blockhouses, and a considerable battery close to the water-edge.

“ It seemed that the enemy had employed their chief industry, and were in greatest force, upon Mount Independence, which is high and circular; and upon the summit, which is table-land, was a star-fort, made with pickets, and well supplied with artillery, and a large square of barracks within it. The foot of the mount, which projects into the Lake, was intrenched and covered with a strong abatis, close to the water. This intrenchment was lined with heavy artillery, pointing down the Lake, flanking the water-battery above described, and sustained by another battery about half-way up the Mount. On the West side of the Mount runs the main river, and in its passage round is joined by the water which comes down from Lake George. On the East side of the Mount the water forms a small bay, into which falls a rivulet, after having encircled, in its course, part of the Mount to the South-East. The side to the South could not be seen, but was described as inaccessible. There was a bridge between the Mount and Ticonderoga, which also was unseen.

“ *July 2.* About nine in the morning a smoke was observed towards Lake George, and the Indians brought in a report that the enemy had set fire to their further blockhouse, and had abandoned the saw-mills; and that a considerable body were advancing from the lines towards a bridge upon the road which led to the right of the British camp. A detachment of the advanced corps was immediately put in march under Brigadier Frazer, supported by a brigade of the line, and some artillery, under the command of Major-General Phillips, with orders to proceed towards Mount Hope, which is to the North of the lines, to reconnoitre the enemy's position, and to take advantage of any post they might abandon or be driven from.

“ The Indians under Capt. Frazer, supported by his company of marksmen, were directed to make a circuit to the left of Brigadier Frazer's line of march, and endeavour to cut off the retreat of the enemy to their lines; but this design miscarried through the impetuosity of the Indians, who attacked too soon, and in

front, and the enemy were thereby able to retire with the loss of one Officer and a few men killed, and one Officer wounded. Major-General Phillips took possession of the very advantageous post of Mount Hope this night, and the enemy were thereby intirely cut off from a communication with Lake George.

“ *July 3.* Mount Hope was occupied in force by Brigadier Frazer's whole brigade, the first brigade British, and two intire brigades of artillery. The second brigade British encamped upon the left of the first, and the brigade of Gall having been drawn from the East shore to occupy the ground where Frazer's corps had been on Three-Mile-Point, the line became compleat, extending from the shore to the Westernmost part of Mount Hope. On the same day Major-General Reidesel encamped on the East shore in a parallel line with Three-Mile-Point, having pushed the reserve forward near the rivulet which is on the East of Mount Independence. The enemy cannonaded the camps of Mount Hope, and of the German reserve, most part of the day, but without effect.

“ *July 4.* The army worked hard at their communications, and got up the artillery, tents, baggage, and provisions. The enemy at intervals continued the cannonade upon the camps, which was not, in any instance, returned.

“ The Thunderer radeau, carrying the battering train and stores, having been warped up from Crown-Point, arrived this day, and immediately began to land the artillery.

“ *July 5.* Lieutenant Twiss, the Commanding Engineer, was ordered to reconnoitre Sugar-Hill, on the South-West side of the communication from Lake George into Lake Champlain. It had appeared from the first to be a very advantageous post, and it is now known that the enemy had a council some time ago upon the expediency of possessing it; but the idea was rejected upon the supposition that it was impossible for a corps to be established there in force. Lieut. Twiss reported this hill to have the intire command of the works and buildings both of Ticonderoga and Mount Independence; that the ground might be levelled so as to receive cannon; and that a road to convey them, though difficult, might be made practicable in twenty-four hours. This hill also intirely commanded, in reverse, the bridge of communication, saw the exact situation of the vessels, nor could the enemy, during the day, make any material movement or preparation without being discovered, and even having their numbers counted.

“ It was immediately determined that a battery should be raised upon Sugar-Hill for light twenty-four pounders, medium
twelves,

twelves, and eight-inch howitzers. This very arduous work was carried on so rapidly, that the battery would have been ready the next day.

"It is a duty, in this place, to do some justice to the zeal and activity of Major-General Phillips, who had the direction of the operation; and having mentioned that most valuable Officer, I trust it cannot be thought a digression to add, that it is to his judicious arrangements, and indefatigable pains, during the general superintendency of preparations which Sir Guy Carleton entrusted to him in the winter and spring, that the service is indebted for its present forwardness; the prevalence of contrary winds, and other accidents, having rendered it impossible for any necessaries prepared in England for the opening of the campaign yet to reach the army.

"*July 6.* Soon after day-light, an officer arrived express on board the *Royal George*, where in the night I took my quarters, as the most central situation, with information from Brigadier Frazer that the enemy were retiring, and that he was advancing with his piquets, leaving orders for the brigade to follow as soon as they could accoutre, with intention to pursue by land. This movement was very soon discernible, as were the British colours which the Brigadier had fixed upon the fort of Ticonderoga. Knowing how safely I could trust to that officer's conduct, I turned my chief attention to the pursuit by water, by which route I had the intelligence that one column were retiring in two hundred and twenty batteaux, covered by five armed gallies.

"The great bridge of communication, through which a way was to be opened, was supported by twenty-two sunken piers of large timber at nearly equal distances: the spaces between were filled by separate floats, each about fifty feet long, and twelve feet wide, strongly fastened together by chains and rivets, and also fastened to the sunken piers. Before this bridge was a boom made of very large pieces of round timber, fastened together by rivetted bolts and double chains, made of iron an inch and half square.

"The gun-boats were immediately moved forward, and the boom and one of the intermediate floats were cut with great dexterity and dispatch: and Commodore Lutwidge, with the officers and seamen in his department, partaking the general animation, a passage was found in half an hour for the frigates also, through impediments, which the enemy had been labouring ten months together to make impenetrable. During these operations Major General Reidesel had passed to Mount Independence, with the corps of Breymen, and part of the left wing. He was directed to proceed by land to sustain

Brigadier Frazer, or to act more to the left, if he saw it expedient so to do. The 62d regiment British, and the Brunswick regiment of Prince Frederic, were left at Ticonderoga and Mount Independence, in the place of the parties of Frazer's brigade, which had remained in possession of the stores; and the rest of the army were ordered to follow up the river, as they could be collected, without regard to the place of corps in the line. About three in the afternoon I arrived with the *Royal George* and *Inflexible*, and the best sailing gun-boats and batteaux, at South Bay, within three miles of Skenesborough, at which latter place I learned the enemy were posted in a stockaded fort, and their armed gallies at the falls below.

"The foremost regiments, viz. the 9th, 20th, and 21st, were instantly disembarked and ascended the mountain, with intention of burning the fort and cutting off the retreat of the enemy; but their precipitate flight rendered this manœuvre ineffectual. The gun-boats and frigates continued their course to Skenesborough Falls. Capt. Carter, with part of his brigade of gun-boats immediately attacked the gallies, and with so much spirit, that two of them very soon struck, the other three were blown up; and the enemy, having previously prepared combustible materials, set fire to the fort, mills, storehouses, batteaux, &c. and retired with the detachment left for that purpose, the main body having gone off when the troops were ascending the mountain. A great quantity of provision and some arms were here consumed, and most part of their officers baggage was burnt, sunk, or taken. Their loss in the attack is not known; about thirty prisoners were made, among which were two wounded officers. During these operations upon the right, Brigadier Frazer had continued his pursuit on the road to Castletown till one o'clock; having marched in a very hot day from four in the morning. Some stragglers of the enemy had been picked up, from whom the Brigadier learned, that their rear guard was composed of chosen men, and commanded by Col. Francis, one of their best officers. While the men were refreshing, Major Gen. Reidesel came up, and arrangements having been concerted for continuing the pursuit, Brigadier Frazer moved forward again, and during the night lay upon his arms in an advantageous situation.

"*July 7.* At three in the morning he renewed his march, and about five his advanced scouts discovered the enemies' centries, who fired their pieces and joined their main body. The brigadier, observing a commanding ground on the left of his light infantry, immediately ordered it to be possessed by that corps; and a considerable body of the enemy attempting the

same, they met; the enemy were driven back to their original post. The advanced guard under Major Grant were by this time engaged, and the grenadiers were advanced to sustain them, and to prevent the right flank from being turned. The Brigadier remained on the left, where the enemy, aided by logs and trees, defended themselves long. After being dislodged and prevented getting to the Castletown road by the grenadiers, they rallied and renewed the action. They were again driven, and attempted to retreat by Pittsford Mountain; but the grenadiers scrambled up what had appeared an inaccessible part of the ascent, and gained the summit before them: This threw them into confusion. They were still nevertheless greatly superior in number, and consequently in extent, and the Brigadier, in momentary expectation of the arrival of the Germans, had latterly weakened his left to support his right. At this critical moment Major General Reidesel arrived with the foremost of his column, viz. the chasseur company, and eighty grenadiers and light infantry. His judgment instantly pointed to him the course to take. He extended upon Brigadier Frazer's left flank. Major Berner led the chasseurs into action with great gallantry, and they were equally well sustained. The enemy fled on all sides, leaving dead upon the field Col. Francis and many other officers, and upwards of 200 private men. About 600 were wounded, many of whom perished in the woods attempting to get off, and one Colonel, seven Captains, ten subalterns, and 210 men, were made prisoners. The number of the enemy, before the action, amounted, by the report of the prisoners, to 2000 men, and they were strongly posted. The British detachment under Brigadier Frazer (the parties left at Ticonderoga the day before not having been able to rejoin) consisted only of 850 fighting men. The bare relation of so signal an action is sufficient for its praise. Should the attack against such inequality of numbers before the Germans came up seem to require explanation, it is to be considered that the enemy might have escaped by delay; that the advanced guard found themselves on a sudden too near the enemy to avoid an action without retreating; and that the Brigadier had supposed the German troops to be very near. The difference of time in their arrival was merely accidental. Major Gen. Reidesel, and those he commanded, pressed for a share of glory, and they arrived in time to obtain it. I have only to add upon this event, that the exertions of Brigadier Frazer were but a continuance of that uniform intelligence, activity, and bravery, which distinguish his character on all occasions, and entitle him to be re-

commended in the most particular manner to his Majesty's notice. The other officers and soldiers of this corps have prevented any distinctions of individuals, by a general and equal display of spirit.

"On the same day (July 7), the country people about Skenesborough having reported that part of the enemy were still retreating upon Wood Creek, the 9th regiment was detached to take post near Fort Anne, to observe their motions. This was effected, though with much difficulty, the roads being extremely bad, and the bridges broken. The other troops were employed all that day and night in dragging fifty batteaux over the falls to facilitate the movement of the rest of the first brigade to Fort Anne, to dislodge the enemy there.

"July 8. A report was received from Lieut. Col. Hill, commanding the 9th regiment, that the enemy had been reinforced in the night by a considerable body of fresh troops; that he could not retire before them with his regiment, but would maintain his ground. The two remaining regiments of the first brigade under Brigadier Powell were ordered to quicken their march; and, upon second intelligence of the force of the enemy, and firing being heard, the 20th regiment was ordered forward, and Major-General Phillips, with some pieces of artillery, was sent to take the command. A violent storm of rain, which lasted the whole day, prevented these troops from getting to Fort Anne so soon as was intended; but the delay gave the 9th regiment an opportunity of distinguishing themselves, by standing and repulsing an attack of six times their numbers. The enemy, finding the position not to be forced in front, endeavoured to surround it; and, from the superiority of their numbers, that inconvenience was to be apprehended, and Lieut. Col. Hill therefore found it necessary to change his ground in the heat of action. So critical an order was executed by the regiment with the greatest steadiness and bravery. The enemy, after an attack of three hours, were totally repulsed with great loss. They fled towards Fort Edward, setting fire to Fort Anne, but leaving a saw-mill and block-house in good repair, which latter was afterwards possessed by the King's troops. The 9th regiment acquired during their expedition about thirty prisoners, some stores and baggage, and the colours of the second Hampshire regiment.—The accidents to counterbalance these several successes are few.—The service has lost an officer of great gallantry and experience in Major Grant. The other officers killed are also to be much regretted. Captain Montgomery of the 9th regiment, an officer of much merit, was wounded in the leg early in the action, and was in the act of being dressed

dressed by the surgeon, when the regiment changed ground; being unable to help himself, he and the surgeon were taken prisoners. I hear he has been well treated, and is in a fair way of recovering at Albany. The wounded officers and men in general here are also likely to do well.

"July 9th and 10th. The army much fatigued, many parts of it having wanted their provisions for two days, almost the whole their tents and baggage, assembled in their present position. The right wing occupies the height of Skeneborough in two lines, covered on the right flank by Reidesfel's dragoons, *en potence*; the left flank to Wood Creek. The Brunswick troops, under Major General Reidesfel, are upon Castletown river, with Breymen's corps upon the communication of roads towards Pulteney and Rutland. The regiment of Hesse Hanau are at the head of East Creek, to preserve the communication with the camp at Castletown, and secure the batteaux. Brigadier Frazer's corps is in the center to move on either wing of the army.

"The remains of the Ticonderoga army are at Fort Edward, where they have been joined by considerable corps of fresh troops.

"Roads are opening to march to them by Fort Anne, and the Wood Creek is clearing of fallen trees, sunken stones, and other obstacles, to give passage to batteaux, carrying artillery, stores, provisions, and camp-equipage. These are laborious works; but the spirit and zeal of the troops are sufficient to surmount them. In the mean time all possible diligence is using at Ticonderoga to get gun-boats, batteaux, and provision-vessels, into Lake George. A corps of the army will be ordered to penetrate by that route, which will be afterwards the route of the magazines, and a junction of the whole is intended at Fort Edward.

"I transmit to your Lordship herewith returns of the killed and wounded, and lists of such parts of the artillery, provisions, and stores taken from the enemy, as could be collected in so short a time. By a written account found in the Commissary's house at Ticonderoga, six thousand odd hundred persons were fed from the magazines the day before the evacuation.

I have the honour to be, &c.

J. BURGONYNE."

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

July 15.

The King of Sweden left Peterhoff, and embarked at Oranienbaum, on his return to Stockholm. He took no formal leave of the Czarina.

A dreadfield inundation happened at Holmfirth, near Huddersfield, in York-

shire, occasioned by the bursting of a cloud on the adjacent hills. A little rivulet rose several yards in height in less than ten minutes. The damage is estimated at 10,000*l.* besides the loss of lives.

July 22.

Anne Marrow, for marrying 3 wives, lost the sight of both her eyes on the pillory at Charing-Cross.

July 24.

Two American vessels, laden with rice, indigo, and other American productions, arrived at Cadiz, and were permitted to dispose of their cargoes.

July 25.

The fine seat of the Earl of Louth at Tuam, in Ireland, was burnt down.

July 30.

The Pallas transport unfortunately ran foul of a victualler in Plymouth harbour, by which the latter was sunk, and the Captain and 14 marines drowned.

MONDAY, AUGUST 4.

A letter from Paris accounts for the order issued by that Court for the departure of American privateers, &c. which order, it is said, is never put in full force, but only to preserve appearances.

Wednesday 6.

James Strode and William Wales, two soldiers, for a robbery in St. James's Park; Thomas Nash and William Harnett, for house-breaking; John Cox and Thomas Brady, for robbing the house of Mrs. Wadham, in Berners-street, to the amount of 1000*l.* and Edward Lynch, for house-breaking; were executed at Tyburn, according to their sentence.—One John Whitaker was almost miraculously saved by the solemn declaration of his innocence by Lynch, just as Whitaker was going to be turned off, and by the humanity of the Sheriff and the vigilance of the Ordinary, who procured his respite.

Thursday 7.

The Dutchess of Kingston embarked at Calais for Petersburg.

Part of the crew of an American privateer landed at Penzance, and plundered the farmers of some live stock.

Tuesday 12.

The new bridge over the Esk, between Musselburg and Friharrow, was compleated. It is 300 feet in length.

Being the birth day of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, who then entered into the 16th year of his age, the same was observed at Court with great rejoicings.

Wednesday 13.

The Edinburgh company of comedians, having embarked on board a ship in order to exhibit at Aberdeen during the vacation, were in their passage taken by an American privateer, and carried into Nantz.

The Chevalier D'Eon left England, declaring, in the most solemn manner, that she had no interest whatever in the politics

cies opened respecting her sex; and that she left dear England with grief, where she thought to have found repose and liberty.

Thursday 14.

The Governor of Port l'Orient having failed to put in execution the order of the French Court against the American privateers, dispatches from the Admiralty of that Court have been sent, at the instance of Lord Stormont, to enquire into the particulars.

Friday 15.

At a meeting of the principal merchants of Edinburgh and Leith, it was proposed to fit out two or three vessels, of 20 guns each, for the protection of trade; and it appearing that the Lords of the Admiralty were desirous of giving every necessary encouragement thereto, the same was agreed to.

Saturday 16.

Being the birth-day of his Royal Highness Frederick, Bishop of Osnaburgh, who then entered into the 15th year of his age, their Majesties received the usual compliments upon that occasion.

Wednesday 20.

A number of desperadoes, who had occasioned much disturbance, and caused some bloodshed, in Newgate, were examined before the Lord-Mayor and Sheriffs, and pleaded as a reason the severity of their sentence, which subjected some of them to seven years imprisonment without any support, in which situation they preferred death to life. It is given out, that they will be put on board ships of war.

Thursday 21.

Being the birth-day of Prince William Henry, their Majesty's third son, who then entered into his 13th year, the same was celebrated in the usual manner.

Monday 25.

The new alliance between France and the Swiss Cantons was this day ratified.

Saturday 30.

By letters from Gottenburgh, in Sweden, the Americans have found their way to Marstrand, a free port in that kingdom, and have been supplied there with warlike stores, in exchange for rice and indigo.

A large ship, with tobacco, flax-seed, and lumber, from New-York for Ireland, with a clearance and passport signed by Lord Howe, has lately been seized by order of the Commissioners of Customs in that kingdom, till the legality of such clearance and passport can be judicially determined.

A Dutch ship, arrived at New-York, reports a most desperate action at sea between an American privateer, of 16 guns, and the Terrent snow of war, of 14 guns; when the former, finding he must be taken, grappled, set his own ship on fire, and blew up both his own ship and that of his adversary.

BIRTHS.

LADY of Ambrose Goddard, Esq; of a son.

Her Royal and serene Highness the Princess of Hesse-Cassel, of a Prince.

MARRIAGES.

HON. Ld. St. Laurence, eldest son of the E. of Howth,—to the Hon. Lady Birmingham, only daughter to the E. of Lowth.

John Williams, Esq; of Bagshot-place, in Surry,—to Miss Thomas, daughter of Sir Wm. Thomas, Bart.

Wm. Young, Esq; eldest son of Sir Wm. Young, Bart.—to Miss Lawrence, of Red-Lion-square.

John Balfour Hay, Esq;—to Miss Moncrieffe, of Reidie, in Scotland.

Robert Dyneley, Esq; of Halton in Craven, Yorkshire,—to Miss Day-Ash, near Ripley, in the same county.

July 28. James Harris, Esq; Ambassador to the court of Russia,—to Miss Amyand, sister to Sir George Cornwall, Bart.

31. Edw. Stewart, Esq; of King-street,—to Miss Marlar, of Hadley, in Middlesex.

Despond Croasdaile, Esq; Capt. of the 67th regiment,—to Miss Fitter, of Laleham, Middlesex.

Benjamin Longuet, Esq; of King-street, Cheapside,—to Miss Lilly, of Pancras-lane.

Aug. 4. Capt. Hufley, of the footguards,—to the Hon. Miss Walpole, second daughter to Ld. Walpole.

5. Thomas Bishop, Esq; of Whetstone, in Middlesex,—to Miss Archer, of Colnebrook-green, in Hertfordshire.

6. Francis Granger, Esq; of New-Burlington-street,—to Miss Sophia Dickenson, of New Bond-street.

7. George Stubbs, Esq; of Suffolk-street, Charing-cross,—to Miss Esdaile, daughter of Sir James Esdaile.

Lord Cadogan,—to Miss Churchill, of Grosvenor-street.

8. James Harrison Doumoy, Esq; of Mount-street, Grosvenor-square,—to Mademoiselle Confitoyen, of Princes-street, Piccadilly.

11. Thomas Medley, Esq; of Chatham, to Mrs. Scott, of Hoo.

12. Sir Rob Herries, banker, in London,—to Mrs. Ross, of Charlton-place, near Canterbury. Immediately after the ceremony, they set out for Dover in their way to Spa.

14. E. of Suffolk,—to Lady Charlotte Finch, sister to the E. of Aylesford.

Rt. Hon. Mr. Bouverie, brother to the E. of Radnor,—to the Rt. Hon. Lady Lucy Graham, only daughter of his Grace the Duke of Montrose.

16. Henry Peirse, Esq; of Bodale, Yorkshire,—to the Hon. Miss Charlotte Grace Monson, sister to Ld. Monson.

17. Capt. John Perkins, of the royal navy,

navy,—to Miss Pett, of Queen-square, Ormond street.

18. Hon. Mr. Curzon, eldest son of Ld. Scarfsdale,—to the Hon. Miss Noel, sister to Ld. Viscount Wentworth.

20. E. of Chesterfield,—to Miss Anne Thistlethwaite, of Titherly, in Southampton.

Rt. Hon. Charles Townshend,—to Miss Annabella Powlett Smyth, of Lambeth.

DEATHS.

DR. Yalden, at Rome, son of the late Thomas Yalden, Esq; recorder at Winchester.

The E. of Inchiquin.

Arthur Holfworth, Esq; governor of Dartmouth castle.

Thomas Zachary, Esq; at Chislehurst, in Kent.

Capt. Davis, of the 53^d regiment of foot.

Rev. Mr. Wollfall, of Berwick upon Tweed.

July 16. Rev. Mr. Evans, vicar of Fairford, in Gloucestershire.

18. Rev. Robert Baskett, at Winbourn, in Dorsetshire.

20. Thomas Vaston, Esq; of Leominster, in Herefordshire.

The Abbot Duke de Biron, a Peer of France.

23. James Rowe, Esq; of York.

27. Dr. Wm. Hayes, at Oxford.

Stephen Decker, Esq; at Comberford, in Hampshire.

Miss Maynard, sister to Ld. Maynard.

Matthew Smith, Esq; at Wells.

Matthew Collet, Esq; near Sandwich.

31. Lady Sondes, in Grosvenor-square.

Rev. Mr. Holmes, vicar of Thorner.

August 1. Charles Montagu, K. B. in Grosvenor-square.

Rev. Mr. Dampier, dean of Durham.

2. Vannam Pocock, Esq; at Enfield.

3. Rev. Joseph Disney, A. M. vicar of Cranbrooke, in Kent.

4. Rev. Mr. Thomas Hepburn, of Athelstaneford.

7. James Freeman, Esq; at Plaistow, in Essex.

8. Charles Cornforth, Esq; in Old Bond-street.

Lady Harbord, relict of Sir Wm. Harbord, Bart.

9. Thomas James, Esq; at Worcester.

12. John Spencer, Esq; in Field-row, Chelsea.

14. John Twells, Esq; at Richmond.

15. Rev. Mr. Eccles, at Bath—In attempting to save a boy whom he saw sinking in the Avon, he, together with the youth, were both drowned.

17. Rev. Mr. Fletcher, at Kensington.

18. John Stirling, D. D. vicar of great Caddesden, Hertfordshire.

20. Robert Singleton, Esq; at Richmond,

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

REV. Wm. Moore, to Northlew R. Devon.

Rev. John Napleton, M. A. to Would R. Northamptonshire.

Rev. Francis Williams, to Lanbadrick V. Anglesea.

Rev. Humphrey Tamberlain, to Lanabar R. Merionethshire.

Rev. Wm. Reece, to Colwell R. Herefordshire.

Rev. Dr. Allen, to Bosbury V. in the same county.

Rev. Samuel Molyneux Lowder, B. D. to the living of Cardiff, in Glamorganshire.

DISPENSATIONS.

REV. Henry Jerome De Salis, D. D. to hold Winge V. Bucks, together with the R.'s of St. Antholin, and St. John Baptist, London.

B—K—TS.

JOHN Kendrew, York, coal-merchant. Tho. Plumb, Toddenham, Gloucestershire, dealer.

Thomas Morley, late of Church-row, Fenchurch-street, London, broker.

Thomas Fenton, late of Princes-street, London, warehousman.

John Davis, Whitechapel, Linen-draper.

John Frome, Wallbrook, London, broker.

John Priestley, the elder, of Fieldhead, in the parish of Birstall, Yorkshire, John Priestley the younger, of the same place, Amelia Priestley, of Upper Clapton, Hackney, in Middlesex, and Joseph Priestley, of Great St. Helen's, London, merchants and partners.

Joseph Porter, Nottingham, jeweller.

Charles Dodd, St. Alphage, London-Wall, stable-keeper.

J. Manger, Bearbinder-lane, Lond. broker.

Samuel Pritchard, Harlow, Essex, victualler.

James Johnson and John Swingler, Lubbenham, Leicestershire, dealers.

Robert Godwin, Melksham, Wilts, currier.

Richard Withnal, Inskip with Sowerby, Lancashire, innkeeper.

John Storr, Louth, Lincolnshire, brewer.

John Simpson, Leeds, Yorkshire, victualler.

W. Preston, Salisbury-street, Strand, taylor.

Ja. Brown, Long-alley, Moorfields, grocer.

Edward Loach, Nottingham, hosier.

J. Chandler, jun. Gloucester, woolstapler.

Luke Staveley and Robert Turner, Friday-street, London, linen-draper.

Wm. Hatwell, Newgate-street, haberdasher.

William Kingsbury, Bedminster, Somersetshire, vintner.

James Lacy the elder, Bromsgrove, Worcestershire, clothier.

John Thompson, Piccadilly, coach-maker.

James Syme, London, merchant

Francis Williams, Penryn, Cornwall, wine-merchant.

Rd. Goodwin, Tho. Darwell, and Joseph Thackeray, Friday-street, London, linen-draper, and partners.

Supers. James Dove, Rochester, tobacco-nist

Long Annuity.	Navy Bills discount.	In. Bonds prem.	4 per Cts.	3½ per Cts.	3 per Cent.	3 per Cent.	3 per Cent.	3 per Cent.	3 per Cent.	South Sea New Annuity.	Old S. Sea Annuity.	South Sea Stock.	E. India Stock.	BANK Stock.	No Price.
37	25438	798	No Price.	No Price.	73	76½	76½	76½	76½	73½	73½	No Price.	1584	1304½	Aug. 14

The Gentleman's Magazine:

London Gazette
Daily Advertiser
Public Advertiser
Public Ledger
Gazetteer

James's Chron.
London Chron.
General Evening
Whitehall Even.
London Evening
Oyde's Evening,
Monday, Wed-
nesday, Friday.

Oxford
Cambridge
Reading
Northampton
Birmingham 2
Bath 2 papers
Bristol 2
Bristol 3

St. JOHN'S Gate.



York 2 papers
Dublin 3
Newcastle 3
Leeds 2
Edinburgh
Aberdeen
Glasgow
Ipswich
Norwich
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Gloucester
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For SEPTEMBER, 1777.

CONTAINING

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Tables of Corn and Weather—Lists.

With EIGHT additional Pages of Letter-Press; and a curious PRINT from a Drawing
taken of a CARVING and PAINTING upon a Piece of ALABASTER, accidentally
discovered in the Wall of Frecknam Church, and now in the Possession of the Rector.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

LONDON, Printed for D. HENRY, at ST. JOHN'S GATE.

Prices of Grain.—Meteorological Diary.—Bill of Mortality.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from Sept. 15, to Sept. 20, 1777.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
London	6	13	3	2	7	1	10	3	9	

COUNTIES INLAND.

Middlesex	6	3	3	4	2	10	2	3	3	10
Surry	6	5	3	9	4	4	2	3	4	4
Hertford	6	2	0	0	0	0	2	3	4	0
Bedford	5	8	3	8	2	8	2	1	3	7
Cambridge	5	5	3	2	0	0	1	7	2	10
Huntingdon	5	5	0	0	2	8	1	11	3	5
Northampton	6	5	3	6	3	2	2	1	3	8
Rutland	5	9	0	0	3	3	2	2	0	0
Leicester	6	5	3	3	3	2	2	3	4	4
Nottingham	5	7	3	7	2	6	2	1	4	0
Derby	6	10	0	0	0	0	2	6	4	6
Stafford	6	5	0	0	2	9	2	5	4	7
Salop	6	7	4	2	3	2	2	4	0	0
Hereford	5	11	0	0	3	0	2	2	0	0
Worcester	6	4	3	5	3	3	2	5	4	8
Warwick	6	6	0	0	0	0	2	7	3	11
Gloucester	6	11	0	0	2	7	2	3	3	10
Wilts	6	9	4	10	3	0	2	2	4	1
Berks	6	4	4	4	2	7	2	3	3	7
Oxford	6	3	0	0	2	7	2	2	3	7
Bucks	6	2	0	0	3	0	2	3	4	0

COUNTIES upon the COAST.

Essex	5	11	0	0	2	5	2	1	3	4
Suffolk	5	9	2	10	2	4	1	11	3	1
Norfolk	5	8	2	11	2	3	1	9	0	0
Lincoln	5	6	3	8	2	7	1	10	3	7
York	5	9	3	10	0	0	2	0	4	0
Durham	5	9	3	11	0	0	2	2	3	10
Northumberland	5	7	3	3	2	4	1	9	3	4
Cumberland	6	1	3	3	2	4	2	1	3	6
Westmorland	6	7	3	9	2	7	2	1	0	0
Lancashire	6	5	0	0	2	9	2	2	4	1
Cheshire	6	1	3	8	3	3	2	1	0	0
Monmouth	6	2	0	0	3	7	2	2	0	0
Somerset	6	5	3	8	2	8	1	11	3	11
Devon	6	5	0	0	2	10	1	6	0	0
Cornwall	6	1	0	0	2	11	1	5	0	0
Dorset	6	5	0	0	2	9	2	0	3	8
Hampshire	6	1	0	0	2	5	2	1	3	8
Suffex	6	0	0	0	2	4	2	1	3	4
Kent	6	6	0	0	2	5	2	1	3	3

WALES, from Sept. 8, to 13, 1777.

North Wales	6	5	4	8	3	3	1	11	3	6
South Wales	6	8	5	5	3	9	1	10	3	0

A Meteorological DIARY of the Weather for Oct. 1776.

1776.	Wind.	Barom.	Therm.	Weather.
1	N E	little	29 8½	56 a heavy dull day, no sun appeared
2	ditto		29 9	57 a fine bright pleasant day
3	ditto		30 ¼	59 a heavy dull day
4	ditto		29 8½	58 ditto, bright evening
5	ditto		29 7½	56 ditto, moist evening
6	N N E	fresh	29 7½	54 an exceeding fine bright day
7	N E to S W	ditto	29 7½	49 frost early, bright morning, coarse wet afternoon
8	S S W	strong	29 7¼	53 dull morning; coarse wet afternoon
9	Ditto	little	30	52 very bright morning, cloudy afternoon
10	W S W	ditto	30	56 heavy dull day
11	W N W	ditto	30 ¼	58 ditto, with some bright intervals
12	N N E	ditto	30 1	57 a fine grey day
13	W S W	ditto	30 1	56 ditto
14	ditto		30 ½	56 cloudy heavy day
15	S S E	little	30 ¼	56 bright morning, cloudy aftern. with a little rain
16	S S W	ditto	29 8¾	53 thick fog in the morning, moist misting day
17	S to N W	ditto	29 7½	56 constant rain almost all day
18	S	ditto	29 7½	56 a very fine bright day
19	Ditto	fresh	29 8	54 some showers, but a fine day
20	S W to N E	little	29 7¾	56 fair morning, wet afternoon
21	E to S	ditto	29 8½	53 moist heavy morning, bright afternoon
22	S S W	ditto	29 8¾	55 cloudy day, with a good deal of rain
23	N E	ditto	29 9½	56 a very heavy moist day
24	ditto		29 9½	57 chiefly cloudy, but fair
25	N	little	29 9	55 chiefly bright, dry air
26	N N E	ditto	29 8	53 heavy grey day, but fair
27	N E	ditto	29 8	51 hazy morning, fine bright day
28	ditto		29 8½	48 thick fog early, very bright fine day
29	S E	little	29 9	56 foggy morn. heavy day, with a good deal of rain
30	ditto		29 9	51 an exceeding bright fine day
31	S S E	little	29 8½	50 foggy heavy morning, bright afternoon

Bill of Mortality from Aug 26, to Sept. 23, 1777.

Christened.	1278	Buried.	1465	Between	2 and 5	176	50 and 60	110
Males	633	Males	715		5 and 10	96	60 and 70	88
Females	645	Females	750		10 and 20	44	70 and 80	73
Whereof have died under two years old					20 and 30	92	80 and 90	43
Peck Loaf 2s. 7d.					30 and 40	94	90 and 100	5
					40 and 50	124		

T H E

Gentleman's Magazine;

For SEPTEMBER, 1777.

Mr. URBAN,



THE famous *Apamean* coin mentioned by *Falconieri*, and urged in proof of a general Deluge by the learned Mr. Bryant, is supposed to be spurious by the in-

genious *Dean of Exeter*; and the Dean has given very good reasons for his suspicions. But the *Hon. Mr. Daines Barrington* has carried this matter a great deal farther: he will not allow any such thing as a *general Deluge*. I beg leave to observe, that there are the same figures on a *Magnesian* coin, allowed to be genuine, as are on the supposed *Apamean* coin: and these convey to us a sufficient idea of the *Flood* recorded in *Scripture*, though the name of *Noah* be not found thereon. A man and a woman in a vessel floating on the water, the same persons represented without the *Ark* as holding up their hands in a posture of supplication, a bird flying to the vessel with a branch in its claws, cannot but strike the eye, and present us with an image of the *Flood* described in the *Mosaic History*. The great event (as Mr. Bryant observes) to which they allude, is too manifest to be mistaken.

But we are told, that the figure is descriptive of *Deucalion's flood*. Perhaps it may. But who was this *Deucalion*? I take the story of *Deucalion* and his flood to be a fable borrowed from the *Mosaic History*. But if we allow that there was such a person as *Deucalion*, and a great flood in *Thessaly* in his time, yet 'tis certain that all the accounts that we have of this flood are taken from the account in *Scripture* of *Noah's Flood*. * That all

flesh had corrupted their way upon the earth, and that God destroyed the whole world by a *Deluge*; and that this *Deluge* was universal over the whole earth; and that no one survived, but only one man and his wife, and his family; and that from them the whole earth was replenished; and that this person was saved by entering into an *Ark* with his wife and children; is attested by many ancient writers: *Ovid*, *Plutarch*, *Plato*, *Berosus*, *Nicolas Damascenus Abydenus*, *Alexander Polyhistor*, and others. *Lucian* tells us, that the beasts and other creatures entered into the *Ark* with him by pairs; and the circumstance of the *Dove* being sent out is mentioned both by *Plutarch* and *Abydenus*. But Mr. D. B. thinks that the *mint-master* could not be acquainted with the *Mosaical account* of the *Flood*. He might be for aught Mr. B. knows. He might be either a *Jew* or a *Christian* and if he was, he neither would, nor could, represent all the particulars of it on a small coin. Mr. B.'s objections, therefore, are of little weight: the vessel is too small—† the removal of the roof does not agree with the *Mosaical account*—here are only two figures, none of *Noah's sons* and their wives—one of the birds is perched upon the top of the ark; the other has not a leaf but a branch, and that not in his mouth, but in his claws.—I think it most probable, that the artist who struck this coin, took it from such particulars of the general *Flood* as tradition had conveyed down to him. If this was *Deucalion's flood*, 'tis very remarkable that the accounts we have of this flood, and the representation of it in

leigh's Hist. of the World, ch. 7. *Stillingfleet*, Orig. Sacr. l. iii. ch. 8. *Ray*, Phys. Theol. disc. ii. *DeLany*, Revel. Exam. disc. xiii.

† Yes it does; for we read, *Gen. viii. 13.* that *Noah removed the covering of the ark.*

* See *Grotius de Ver. Rel. Christ.* l. i. f. 16. *Univ. Hist.* b. i. ch. 1, f. 6. *Ra-*

these medals, should agree with the *Mosaical* account of Noah's Flood in so many particulars, though not in all.

But the Hon. Mr. D. B. will not allow Noah's Flood to have been a general one. He has, it seems, examined the three chapters of *Genesis* which treat of this Flood, with some care, and without prejudice, and cannot see any reasons for supposing it to have been general.—I stand amazed. The words of Moses (as the authors of the *Universal History* observe) are too plain to admit of any subterfuge. We read that all flesh had corrupted his way upon the earth, inasmuch that it repented the Lord that he had made man upon the earth, and it grieved him at the heart. These strong expressions most plainly import a general defection; and the destruction was as general. God said unto Noah, *The end of all flesh is come before me. And behold! I do bring a Flood of waters upon the earth to destroy all flesh, wherein is the breath of life, from under heaven; and everything that is in the earth shall die.* And again: *Every living substance that I have made, will I destroy from off the face of the earth.* And accordingly we read, that the waters prevailed exceedingly upon the earth; and all the high hills that were under the whole heaven were covered—And all flesh died that moved upon the earth, both of fowl, and of cattle, and of beast, and of every creeping thing that creepeth upon the earth; and every man, all in whose nostrils was the breath of life, of all that was in the dry land, died—And they were destroyed from the earth; and Noah only remained alive, and they that were with him in the Ark.—The universality of the Deluge is here set forth in such a variety of strong expressions as will admit of no restraint. And so again, after the waters were dried up, God promised that the waters should no more become a Flood to destroy all flesh; and we are told, that of the sons of Noah was the whole earth overspread.—'Tis, then, to little purpose to tell us, that the words *earth* and *heaven* are sometimes used in a confined sense. They are plainly not so used here. Every living substance that God made, must mean all universally; unless there be any living substance which God did not make. All flesh wherein is the breath of life, every living substance that moveth upon the face of the ground, are expressions which cannot be confined in their signification; and

that especially when taken together. And as we are told, that *Noah only, and they that were with him in the Ark, remained alive*, this still farther determines the sense of what was said before, that all the rest in general were destroyed. And what is, if possible, still more decisive, is what St. Peter tells us (2 Pet. iii. 6), that *the world that then was, being overflowed with water, perished.* But the heavens and the earth, which are now, are kept in store, reserved unto fire against the day of judgment, and perdition of ungodly men. It is plainly St. Peter's meaning, that the whole world perished: and we might as well deny that there will be a general Conflagration, as that there was a general Deluge. Besides, if this Deluge had been only topical, what occasion was there to construct an Ark? God might have brought Noah out of the world of the ungodly, as he did Lot out of Sodom. He might have retired to another country, with more ease, and less time, than it cost him to build so vast a vessel; and the beasts and birds might have saved themselves by flight, or their loss might have been replenished from other places. The whole transaction shews that the Deluge was universal.

What trifling, then, is it to tell us, that giants are said to have been in the earth, who inhabited only the adjacent country?—Adjacent to what? † According to the best commentators, they were wicked men, who filled the world with rapines, and murders, and all manner of wickedness. And the Scripture tells us, that the earth was filled with violence through them. Again, the Ark is said to be lifted up above the earth: and so it was, and that above the whole earth, above all the high hills. To as little purpose are we told, that the heaven may signify no more than the atmosphere over a particular district, or the vertical point over our heads.—A very diminutive heaven indeed! But this cannot possibly be the sense of Moses's words, who tells us, that all flesh was destroyed from under heaven, and that all the high hills that were under the whole heaven were covered. But most curious is Mr. D. B.'s comment on the word translated *the deep*; which, according to him, is somewhat, I know not what, without bottom and without top. However, he understands nothing more by

† See Patrick, Grotius, Annot.

it than the fountains of the atmospheres. But this is expressed in the words following—*And the windows, or flood-gates, of heaven were opened.* § The word in the *Hebrew* always signifies either the subterraneous waters inclosed within the surface of our globe, or the depths of the sea, or some large collection of waters: it is never, as I know of, used to signify our atmosphere. * As to *Psalms* xlii. 8, it is generally thought to be a figurative expression. The *Psalmist* compares his calamitous state to that of a man immersed in deep waters: one affliction followed close upon another as the waves of the sea. But, as this *Psalms* seems to have been composed when *David* fled from *Ab-salom*, his son, I should rather understand it literally. He was passing over *Jordan*, which then overflowed its banks. These floods were the *deeps*, and these the *water-spouts*, whose noise he heard; and to these, in the style of poetry, he compares his own calamities. As to the *ἀβυσσος* mentioned in the *Revelations*, it is in our translation rendered *the bottomless pit* †; and is generally supposed to be some place within the cavity of the earth where evil spirits were thought to be confined. They *ascended out of it* to the earth: it could not, therefore, be any part of the heavens.

What follows is very strange. We are told, that *the history of this Flood is supposed to have been written by Moses*; and if he received the tradition from *Noah*, the *Patriarch* could only give an account of what he was able to observe himself.—If so, 'tis to no purpose to dispute about the sense of *Scripture*. ‡ If 'tis only supposed that *Moses* wrote this history; and if he received it only by uncertain tradition derived from *observers* not so nice as is *Mr. D. B.* he had better told us at once, that *Moses*, or whoever wrote this history, might be mistaken: he might have spared his curious criticisms on the language. But we have all reasonable assurance, that the *Pentateuch* was written by *Moses*, and that this and all other *Scripture* was given by inspiration of *God*; and, therefore,

we receive it not as the word of men, but as the word of *God*.

But 'tis no where said in *Scripture*, that *the mountains of Ararat* are the highest mountains of the earth.—If *Mr. B.* thinks there are some higher, and that the tops of some of these might be uncovered, and if this will solve any of his difficulties, let him enjoy his opinion, provided that he will allow, what we are expressly taught in *Scripture*, that every living substance was destroyed from the earth. But this he contests. He tells us, that such general words as *All*, must eternally be confined in their signification.—*Eternally!* Then there can be no such thing as an universal proposition, nor any certainty in language. *Moses* tells us, that *God created the heaven and the earth*,—*Gen. i*;—but he might mean only some particular district of each. We are taught in *Scripture*,—*Acts xvii. 24*,—that *God made the world, and all things therein*; but the *Manichee* may pretend, that he created only what was good, and that some evil being created the rest. When such general words are used in a confined sense, I suppose it will most commonly appear so from the context. But the universality of the *Deluge* is (as I said before) expressed in terms which will admit of no restraint. It is, indeed, scarce possible to express it in stronger terms. We are taught as fully and clearly that *God destroyed every living substance*, as that he at first created them. And this is also confirmed by the testimony of all antiquity.

But *Mr. D. B.* supposes the *Flood* to be partial, to avoid *inconsistencies and absurdities*. In the relation of an event so remote, and when the state of things was so different from what it is at present, we must expect to meet with difficulties; and, if we cannot give a clear solution of all of them, this ought not to move us to disbelieve a fact so well attested. His first objection is, that *the Ark was not of a sufficient size to hold all the animals of the globe, &c.* He will be pleased to consider, that *the Ark* was of an immense size, 300 cubits long, 50 cubits broad, and 30 cubits high. † Now, as a *Scripture* cubit was near two English feet, the length of the *Ark* must have been nearly 600 feet, its breadth nearly 100, its height nearly 60 feet. This, sure-

§ See *Taylor's Concord*. *Robertson's Thesaurus*.

* See *Pole's Synopsis*. *Ainsworth*, *Hammond*, *Annot.*

† *Sev. Rev.* ix. 1, 2; xi. 7; xvii. 8; xx. 1, 3. *Luk.* viii. 31. and *Grotii Annot.*

‡ According to *Dr. Arbuthnot's Tables*, 1.988 P.

ly, is a capacity large enough for the accommodation of so few of each sort of animals. It has, indeed, been fully proved, by skilful mathematicians, particularly † *Buter*, and ‡ *Bp. Wilkins*, that, even supposing it of less dimensions, it was more than sufficient to hold all the known animals in the world, with provisions to subsist them. *Bp. Wilkins's* words are very remarkable—§ He observes, that, *had the most skilful mathematician and philosopher been set to consult what proportion a vessel designed for such an use should have in the several parts of it, they could not have pitched on any more suitable to the purpose than those mentioned by Moses*. And from thence he concludes, with great force of argument, that *Moses acted under the Divine direction*. But we are told that *no one but a very zealous naturalist would think of preserving noxious animals, such as lions, tigers, &c.* Mr. B. forgets that *Noah acted by God's command*, and that the beasts *came to him by Divine direction*. But how could *Noah collect or preserve the several tribes of insects?* If he could not, God could. These creatures have sagacity to foresee the changes of weather, and deposit their eggs in proper places accordingly. And, doubtless, God could some way provide for the preservation of the several species without exerting anew his creative power.

Another difficulty, which sticks with Mr. B. is, *the animals of America, never seen till the discovery of that quarter of the globe, and the black, and many other species of the human kind*. As to the different complexions and features of mankind, I hope he will allow that all men are descended from *Adam*, if not from *Noah*; and, if so, he must agree that this difference is owing to the several climates, and ways of living. And this, too, will occasion great difference in the species of birds, and other animals. However, there are certainly some animals peculiar to *America*. How these came there, or how they were preserved in the Flood, I must own to be a difficulty not easy to account for. I am content to believe that *God* might by some means preserve them, though how I cannot tell.

Mr. D. B.'s last objection to a general Flood is, as he himself tells us,

what was never heard of before, viz. *that all the fish, either of the sea, or of the fresh-water, must have been destroyed*. It might be difficult to conceive how *tigers* and *lions* were kept in the *Ark*, or how flies and worms were preserved in the *Deluge*; but 'tis a quite new and strange conceit that *fish* could not live in a flood. But why not? *Dr. Keill conceives that it would have required twenty-two oceans to have covered the tops of the highest mountains*. *Dr. Keill* is arguing against *Dr. Burnet*, and *Mr. Whitton*, who pretended to account for the *Deluge* by natural causes: and his argument is founded on their principles. But *God* alone is able to weigh the waters by measure. Neither *Dr. Keill*, nor *Mr. D. B.* nor any person, the best skilled in arithmetic, or geometry, that ever lived, is able to sound the depths of the ocean, or compute its contents. If this could be done, it would be nothing to the purpose. *The Flood*, we are told, *was brought on the earth by breaking up the fountains of the great deep, and opening the windows of Heaven*. Why, then, might not the land be covered with fresh-water? and Why might not the several kinds of fish be able to live in their proper element? Had *Moses* told us, as the poet does—*silvasque tenent Delphines et altis incursant ramis*—there might have been some room for such objection. But *it has never yet been insisted on*, and I hope never will again, that *God* could not preserve the several kinds of fish in the time of a flood. To such objections we may well reply in the words of our Saviour—*Do ye not therefore err, because ye know not the Scriptures, neither the power of God?*

As to the argument drawn from the fossil-fish found on high mountains, I shall say but little. I know 'tis a point on which learned men differ, and that 'tis attended with considerable difficulties. But as to Mr. D. B.'s assertion, that *the shells which are most commonly found in a fossil state are scarcely ever to be procured recent*, I can, from my little knowledge in these things, venture to affirm the contrary. I have seen petrified oysters, both shell and fish, dug out of an hard rock. I have seen, and so have most other people, the figures of cockles, peccines, chamæ, &c. in the most solid marble. The ingenious *Dr. Shaw* had a collection of fossils in opposite drawers, shewing the fossil, and the fish, or part of a fish, answering

† *Dē Arca Noæ.*

‡ *Essay towards a real Character.*

§ *P. 168.*

ing to it, which he left to the *Bodleian Library*. The *Glossopetra* hereby appears to be the shark's tooth, the *Bufo* to be the tooth of the lupus, or wolf-fish. Here are also the *Echinites*, *Nautili*, &c. and the shell-fish answering thereto. And such fossils are found in most parts of the known world, at a great distance from the sea, and near the tops of some of the highest mountains. I shall only say, that 'tis difficult to account for this, unless on the supposition of a general Deluge; and beg leave to refer to Dr. Woodward's *Natural History of the Earth*, Ray on the General Deluge, and others who have treated more largely of these matters.

OXONIDES.

Mr. URBAN,

MY letter to you in the Magazine for July was wrote hastily and incorrectly; this I hope will be better.

In the Magazine for April, 1777, in the *Epitome of the Philosophical Transactions*, article 39, you have these words, "An account of a suppression of urine CURED by a puncture made in the bladder through the ANUS, by Dr. ROBERT HAMILTON, Physician at King's-Lynn, in Norfolk." And in the Magazine for June following a letter signed CHIRURGUS appeared, discountenancing that operation, and saying that you did not tell the public of the event, and therefore he was ignorant whether it terminated favourably or otherwise to the patient. Now, I should have taken the meaning of the word in the article CURED as a favourable event; but, I presume, CHIRURGUS, well knowing that DEATH is said to be a CURE for all diseases, thought it might be interpreted that way, and therefore said you had not told the publick whether the event was favourable or not. And to prevent surgeons from following this method of making a puncture in the bladder per anum, on account of the ease with which it was performed, he tells us the same operation was performed in a great and public hospital by a justly eminent surgeon and good anatomist, and that the patient dying, gave an opportunity of examining the parts wounded, when ONE of the *Vesiculæ Seminales* was found divided by the trocar; "a circumstance (he adds) surely sufficient to discountenance such a mode of operation." I differ with him on that point; for supposing one of the *Vesiculæ Seminales* wounded, or both, should that be a sufficient motive to

discard an operation which might save the patient's life?—To me, if the patient should ever after be deprived of his prolific powers, and such loss would be the utmost prejudice that could happen, it would not appear in that light, if I thought that way easier to be done than the operations in *Perinæo*, or above the *Os Pubis*. But even that certainly will not always be the case; for the operation has been performed both successfully and unsuccessfully, and the *Vesiculæ Seminales* either have not been wounded in the cases which succeeded, or else have been attended with no bad consequence; and where the patient has died, the *Vesiculæ Seminales* have been found not hurt.

THAT the puncture in *Perinæo* is both difficult and dangerous, take the opinion of Mr. Sam. Sharpe, given in these words, p. 73, of his *Treatise of the Operations of Surgery*, 8th edit. "For, besides that it is not easy to guide the instrument through the prostate gland into the bladder, the necessity of continuing it in a part already very much inflamed and thickened, seldom fails to do mischief, and even to produce a mortification." Now, with all due respect to the knowledge and abilities of CHIRURGOPHILUS, who has defended CHIRURGUS's sentiments in your August Magazine, I am of opinion that the public will think Mr. Sharp's skill and judgment as good as those of CHIRURGOPHILUS: and if, where a thing is not easy to be done, it does not imply difficulty, and where a mortification seldom fails of ensuing in consequence of an operation, that operation is not dangerous, I do not understand him; but if I do rightly, according to his opinion there is both danger and difficulty in the puncture IN PERINÆO. In that above the *Os Pubis*, though preferred by Mr. Sharp, there can be no discharge of the urine from the bladder after the operation, till it amounts to a certain quantity, if the patient lies on his back; and unless the posture of the body is changed (which must hazard the displacing of the canula) can it be all voided, and the acrid quality of what remains in the bladder any time may produce fatal consequences. Besides a possibility of dangerous effects from some of the urine insinuating itself into the cellular membrane, there is even an uncertainty in some corpulent people of making a puncture into the bladder that way. Mr. Sharp himself

himself too says, p. 75, "He has seen an instance, where the trocar being introduced near the Os PUBIS, the extremity of the canula pressed upon the lower portion of the bladder, and in a few days made a passage into the RECTUM."

For these reasons, Monsieur FLURANT, after his first making a puncture in the bladder per anum SUCCESSFULLY, upon due consideration preferred it to the other operations, was induced to repeat it, and make those improvements he found necessary; recommending it to the public, as *safe, easy, and effectual*.

By his account, and that of Dr. HAMILTON of King's Lynn, the punctures through the rectum into the bladder healed speedily, without giving the least foundation for the fears of CHIRURGUS and CHIRURGOPHILUS, *lest the communication made by the instrument between the BLADDER and RECTUM should remain ever after open and fistulous*.

Away then with these groundless fears, as experience has proved their fallacy; for if this operation can be performed with *more ease, and not more danger* than the others, it ought to be encouraged and have a fair trial. And its being capable of inducing surgeons, *not the most eminent, nor very great anatomists, by the ease with which it was performed*, to try the experiment, is of great importance to the public, and may preserve many lives, the other operations being seldom performed out of hospitals, and then by the ablest and most skilful surgeon that can be got.

I agree that the relating of unsuccessful cases has its utility, when they are AD REM; but to deter patients from undergoing, or surgeons from performing, an operation where there is little or no danger, when by it they may preserve a life, is a circumstance totally different, and prejudicial to the community; and may deprive us of all improvements in surgery, a science of the utmost importance to mankind. But as the operation in dispute has been performed upwards of twenty years ago in France, by this time I should think the merits of it must be well known there, and have had a fair trial; therefore, if it has been found deserving of it, no doubt but it has been followed; on the contrary, if not, it has been discarded: it will be obliging, therefore, if any surgeon who corresponds in France will make an in-

quiry, and give the result of it to the public.—I shall conclude this long letter now, with giving you a concise relation of two cures where this operation was performed in a great and public hospital, by two justly eminent surgeons and good anatomists, and where it proved unsuccessful from the state the parts were in, but by no fault of the operators, nor of the operation, and where the *Vesiculæ Seminales* were not wounded certainly in the only instance suffered to be examined.

In the first case, a man of 40 had a suppression of urine, which had baffled all attempts to remove it; the scrotum and parts adjacent were livid, and the *puncture in perinaeo* was attempted *unsuccessfully*: on the third day a puncture into the bladder thro' the rectum was made, and the urine discharged; the patient, however, died, and his friends would not let his body be opened to examine the parts.

The second case was a total suppression of urine in a man of 19. The operation per anum was performed on the third day, which gave vent to about five pints of chocolate-coloured water. In the evening one of the strings broke which confined the canula; the consequence was, it slipped out, and was never replaced. He died the 5th day after the operation. On opening the body, the *omentum* was found much wasted, and of a dark colour; the *intestinal canal* found, the *kidneys* larger than common, the *ureters* both much distended, the *penis* swollen, oedematous, and gangrenous; the *corpus spongiosum*, on cutting into it, was perfectly gangrenous. In that part of the *urethra* near the lower edge of the *symphysis pubis* was found a round smooth stone, as big as a horse-bean, surrounded with pus; the adjacent parts were in a state of suppuration, the *testes* found, the *Vesiculæ Seminales* not wounded; but the *bladder* and the *rectum*, where they were perforated, were of a dark colour, and in a gangrenous state.

Such are the cases; and the failure of success in the operation cannot be imputed to any damage the parts sustained by it. In the first case, the urine was discharged by this perforation, after the *puncture in perinaeo* had failed; and therefore I think *that* proves, in a degree, Mr. SHARP's assertion, of its not being *easy*: and, as CHIRURGUS has not given us his real name, I shall continue to stile myself

Amator Artis Chirurgorum.

Mr. URBAN,

THE late publication of a volume of poems, said to have been written by Thomas Rowlie, in the 15th century, having given rise to some ingenious criticisms in your useful Magazine, respecting their authenticity, I beg leave to send you the following fragment of a sermon by the same author. It was given to me some time since by Mr. George Catcott, whose name has been so often mentioned on the present occasion, and to whose inquisitive disposition, and very commendable zeal, the public is principally indebted for the preservation and appearance of these valuable productions of antiquity. It may be necessary to inform you, that, when Chatterton gave this fragment to his friend, he was utterly (and ever after continued) unacquainted with any language but his mother-tongue; and that the citations in these languages, from two antient authors, have been fully authenticated. The poetical talents of our bard are established by the publication of his poems; but the following fragment of a sermon on the divinity of the Holy Spirit, displays him in the more illustrious character of an orthodox divine. Every circumstance which tends to throw light on the history of Rowlie should be given to the public, and his sentiments on so essential a point of the Christian religion by no means suppressed, notwithstanding they may not have the sanction of an age unhappily overgrown with arianism and infidelity. Chatterton himself, although he totally disbelieved the subject of the fragment, had, however, the ingenuity to produce it; and I am sorry that the ingenuous editors had not thought it (and some others of Rowlie's prose productions in their possession) worthy of being published together with his poetical compositions. Yours, &c. A. B.

I have been favoured with the perusal of some prose MSS. now in Mr. Catcott's possession, that prove Rowlie's existence beyond the possibility of a doubt.

FRAGMENT.

"Havyng whylomme ynn dyscours provedd, orr soughte toe proove, the deitie of Chryste bie hys workes, names, and attributes, I shalle in nexte place seeke to proove the deitie of Holye Spryte. Manne moſte bee ſuppliedd wythe Holye Spryte toe have communynn ryghtfullye of thynges whyche

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bee of Godde. Seyncte Paulle prayethe the Holye Spryte toe assyſte hys flocke ynn these wordes, *The Holye Sprytes communynn bee wythe you.* Lette us dhere desyerr of hymm toe ayde us, I ynn unplyteyng and you ynn understandinge hys decite: lette us saye wythe Seyncte Cyprian, *adſto, sancte Spiritus, & parac esin tuam expectantibus illabere celitus; sanctifica templum corporis nostri, & consecra inhabitaculum tuum.* Seyncte Paulle sayethe yee are the temple of Godde; forr the Spryte of Godde dwellethe ynn you. Gyff yee are the temple of Godde alleyne bie the dwellinge of the Spryte, wote yee notte that the Spryte ys Godde, ande playne prooffe of the personne and glorie of the thyrde personne. The personne, gyftes, operatyonns, glorie, and deetie, are all ynn Holye Spryte, as bee provedd fromm diffraunt textes of Scriptor: beeynge, as Seyncte Peterr sayethe, of the same essentyall mattern as the Fadre ande Sonne, whoe are Goddes, the Holye Spryte moſte undisputably bee Godde. The Spryte orr dyvyne will of Godde moovedd upponn the waterr att the creatyonn of the worlde: thys meanethe the Deetie. I sayde, ynn mie laste discourſe, the promyse of Chryste, whoe wythe Godde the Fadre wolde dwelle ynn the foughle of hys decyple; howe coulde heie ſoe but bie myſſyonn of Holye Spryte? Thys methynkethe prooveth ne alleyne the personallitie of Holye Spryte, but the verrie foundatyonn and grounde wurch of the Trinitie yttſelfe. The Holye Spryte cannot bee the goode thynges ande vyrtues of a manns mynde, ſythence bie hymm wee bee toe fast keepe yese good thynges: gyff wee bee toe keepe a vyrtue bie thatte vyrtue ytt ſelfe, meethynckes the custos bee notte fytte toe the charge. The Spryte orr Godde ys the auctoure of those goode thynges, and bie hys obeisfaunce dheie mote alleyne bee helde. I maie notte bee doltyſh ne hereticalle toe ſaie, whate wee calle conſyence ys the hyltren warninge of the Spryte to forsake our evylle waies before he dothe ſolely leave our ſteinedd foughles. Nete bee a greaterr prooffe of mie argument thann the wurchys of Holye Spryte. Hee createdd manne, hee ſorlaggenn hymm, hee agayne rayſedd mann fromm the duſte, and have the ſavedd all ma. kynde fromme eternel rewynn; hee rayſedd Chryste fromme the deade, hee made the worlde, ande

hee

hee schalle destroye ytt. Gyff the Spryte bee notte Godde, howe bee ytt the posessyng of the Spryte dothe make a manne sayedd toe bee borne of Godde? Ytt requyreth the powerr of Godde toe make a manne a new creatyonn, yette suche dothe the Spryte. Thus sayethe Seyncte Gregorie Naz, of the Spryte and hys wurchys, "Γενναῖαι Χριστος προτέχει Βαπτίζεται μαρτυρεῖ. Πηάζεται αναγῆι Δυναμεις επιτελει συμπαραμαρτυρεῖ Ανέρχεται."

Mr. URBAN,

THE abstract, which you inserted in your last Magazine, of some dissertations contained in the 4th volume of Archæologia, induced me to procure this work; which intirely answered to my preconceptions of it. I found it filled with such suppositions and minute observations, as proceed from itching fingers to write down all one's thoughts, although one lose thereby all sight of the main question, and argue as often in favour of an adversary as against him, or ramble into subjects totally foreign to the purpose; as might be easily shewn, not only in regard to Mr. Combes's Dissertation, but also Mr. Barrington's, and some part of Dr. Milles's likewise: nay, even Mr. Bryant himself has sometimes framed suppositions in direct contradiction to the purport of his own argument; of which these gentlemen have taken advantage. All this proceeds from a desire of displaying one's own skill at logomachy, rather than of discovering truth. As you have not room for probing any errors to the bottom, but only for skimming slightly over the surface of things, I shall confine myself to a few remarks.

Mr. Combes has prefaced the Dissertation of Abbé Barthelemy with this remark of his own concerning me: "The anonymous objector to Mr. Bryant's Vindication of the Apamean Medal, appears little acquainted either with medals or Greek; for if we retain his reading, this portion of the legend ΟΥ. Β. ΑΡΧΙ. becomes inexplicable."—He may have guessed right that I have no knowledge of Greek; conjecture is the chief argument of antiquarians; it is not only their *ultima*, but their *prima ratio* *. I mean not by this designation those who so-

berly and cautiously search into subjects of antiquity, but those dabblers who are so fond of the parade of being thought *amateurs*, as to conceive that all knowledge is centered in rusty inscriptions, and a school-boy's skill in Greek; which are in fact no higher attainments than to be still at one's primer. To be able to reason justly is the only mark of a scholar; and the conclusions which follow from this habit form the man of judgment, the true amateur, a lover of reason, the characteristic of man: what falls short of this is no better than the art of trifling with an air of importance. Now, how does it appear true, that those Greek abbreviations would be inexplicable? Are they not subject to as many different senses and even different readings as Αρεμαγ and Νωε have been before the Abbé cleared up these words? Cannot an antiquarian just as easily make those abbreviations speak sense, as Mr. Barrington prove Νωε to be good Greek for Ovid's conundrum, "*Nos duo turba sumus*:" Metam. l. 1. vid. Dissert. 21. We need only, like Mr. Barrington, change Ι into Ε, and presto, be gone, *νω* will become similar to σφωε in an instant. Mr. Barrington calls Mr. Bryant a gentleman eminently distinguished for his learning and abilities, and Dr. Mills says he is a treasure of learning; yet Mr. Bryant has proved already, that αρχι and αρχι have the very same meaning; what is αρχι in one medal, may therefore be αρχι in another: and accordingly Dr. Mills confesses, "that the words Νεω and Νωε, under the conduct of Mr. Bryant's able pen, may be taught to speak the very same language." And he might have said the same of most amateurs in medals. Dr. Mills only doubts whether the addition of a final Κ in Νεωκ might not be such a choaky consonant as to stick in Mr. Bryant's throat. How then could Mr. Combes pronounce those abbreviated Greek words inexplicable by me? especially if it be moreover considered, that the reading of them is still subject to as many doubts as the sense: for Mr. Barrington affirms, "that the Florentine medal has no Β after ΟΥ; nor any character which could ever have been so, as it is rather a Roman S—with a stroke added to it." And this is in part confirmed by Dr. Mills's plate of the same medal; excepting, only, that the stroke is in his plate a perpendicular one, instead

* Alluding to the inscription on canon, *ultima ratio regum*.

of an horizontal line, which, to be sure, makes as little difference in the form of the letter as the whole letter does in the sense of the words. Could Mr. Combes then justly pronounce them inexplicable by me, when, by the like conjectures as above, nothing becomes inexplicable? Moreover, although I am ignorant of Greek, yet there is no doubt but Mr. Combes understands French. Now, I mentioned long ago that my first letter on this subject was a mere *jeu d'esprit*; it was therefore a matter of perfect indifference to me, whether any portion whatever of the legend was explicable or not; and I was no more answerable for the justness of my criticism, and whether it could be proved solid in a serious light, than the author of a curious tract, published not long ago in proof that a certain deserted farm-house was the remain of an old Roman station, would hold himself answerable for the justness of all his proofs of that point. Did any member of the Society of Antiquarians ever seriously answer that pamphlet? If his proofs were but as plausible and specious as those which antiquarians generally deal in, his end was answered as well as mine: the satire becomes even the more ludicrous from the insolidity of the criticisms. But if I myself did not prove seriously and solidly the maxim affirmed by myself in my letter, *that framers of whimsical systems generally commit some extravagances which cast a ridicule upon the rest of their honest labors*, yet Dr. Mills and the Abbé Barthelemy have now abundantly supplied my deficiency, and demonstrated from the present example, that the maxim itself was solid, although my own proof of it should be thought insufficient. Happily I attained to the same just conclusion without the knowledge of Greek, as Mr. Combes did with this advantage.

I could produce better proofs that Mr. Combes does not understand English, than he urges against my knowledge of Greek, viz his use of the words *Contour*, *Exergue*, *Type* in the French sense of that word, and many others. *Type* is already naturalized in English in another sense, and I hope the rest never will be. When foreign scientific terms can be rendered intelligible by English words, and, nevertheless, a writer is fond of bespattering every sentence with them, it betrays either an affectation of appearing

well skilled in other languages, or a neglect and insufficiency in one's own. The mysteries of hard words moreover obstruct application to any science more than any real difficulty in the science itself. We can say also with Horace, both of our language and sciences, *Spirant sublimis satis et felicitate audent*. Travelled fops, who interlard every speech with *Morbleu* and *mon Dieu*, are as much pedants as those who tag every sentence with scraps of Greek and Latin. Cicero fell into this practice in his familiar epistles; but in privacy to a friend it is more excuseable. In his scientific works, however, he rejected it; and when he attempted to transfuse the spirit of Greek philosophy into Latin, he always either sought for fit Latin words to express Greek terms of science, or, if he could not find them, he varied the terminations of Latin words agreeably to the genius of the language, in order to render it more copious. Hereby he performed a double service, by instructing his countrymen in foreign sciences, and at the same time enriching his own language. He scorned the slavish affectation of submitting to the indiscriminate use of foreign terms, which might remain ever after a badge of original poverty in the sciences, when, perhaps, along with such terms little more might be introduced by travelled literati, than a knowledge of the first rudiments.

But while some display their fondness for the mere rubbish of other languages, it must be confessed that others seem equally fond of the mere rubbish of our own, as if extremes only were laudable. For instance, in the 25th Dissertation concerning the *art of building antient castles in the air*, by Ed. King, Esq; we find such a continued repetition of that insipid copulative *and*, that one would think it must have appeared to him a beauty in writing; unless it was borrowed from an awkward habit at the bar: *and*, indeed, I heard his pleadings once, *and* I never wish for the blessing again; *and* his arguing so much by the help of *and* might be the cause, *and* there might be other causes, *and* there might not. If such a repetition could boast the same merit as the repetition of the same letters in our old way of spelling, it might, perhaps, rejoyce the heart of an antiquary, although it might set all others asleep: as, for example, what can be so pretty to behold

416 *Description of a Painting dug out of a Wall at Frecknam.*

as these double horse words, *bedde*, *rubbe*, *oude*, &c. in the 20th Dissertation of the same learned work, by Mr. Brooke, of the Herald's-office, F. S. A. intitled *The oolde ordre of making the Kynge's bedde*; although, by the way, it seems rather to contain *The old order of unmaking the King's bed*; for therein we find it directed to the wardroper "to delyver ii lyttle small pyllowes, and then for the ii yomen to laye upon the sayde bedde toward the bolster as yt was bifore, they makynge a crosse, and kysynge yt where there handes were." I suppose this gibberish means, according to the present mode of spelling, "that 2 women do lay upon the bed, towards the bolster as before, they making crossings and kissings where their hands were." Repetition seems to have been the favourite mode of antiquity; but however it was formerly, yet to be neither able now to make a better use of one's own language, nor to reason justly in any language (which no one can do without fit conjunctions, the nerves of ratiocination), these seem greater defects in scholarship, than a bare want of schooling in Greek. Instead therefore, of my former signature of S final, I shall complete my name and titles, like others, into *We are all frail*, which is Shakespeare's translation of

Ignoramus,

*Honorary Correspondent of the
Royal Society of Antiquaries.*

Mr. URBAN,

A Workman employed in repairing and white-washing the church of Frecknam, in the county of Suffolk, in the spring of the last year (1776), struck down with his hammer a piece of alabaster—it was fixed in the inside of the church, in the wall, near the north door of the nave. It appeared then a plain stone, about 15 inches long and 12 broad; but on its falling down, the other side was discovered to be carved in relievo and painted. The carving represents a Bishop, or some mitred personage, in *pontificalibus*, holding in his left hand the whole leg and haunch of a horse, recently torn off, and striking the hoof with a hammer which he holds in his right hand. Near him is the horse in a rack, standing on three legs, having the shoulder whence the other was torn off, bloody. He is held by a person with a round cap on, not unlike a Scotch bonnet. The legs of this person appear under

the horse, having on long picked shoes. In the back-ground there is a furnace, and round it, in various parts, horse-shoes and other implements belonging to a smith.

The carving is now in the possession of the Rector of Frecknam. It seems worthy the attention of your antiquary readers: and an explanation of the legend by your learned correspondents G. R. or T. Row, would greatly oblige, your constant reader,

T. M.

* * * *A Drawing from the above will be esteemed a Favour.*

Observations on some Passages in Dr. Armstrong's Diseases of Children.

EVERY person who discovers a medicine which tends to prevent or cure a disease more efficaciously than former remedies is a public benefactor, and deserves the patronage of the community. It must, however, be acknowledged, that the assuming the discoveries of others indicates a want of genius, or, what is more reprehensible, a want of integrity.

I was led to these reflections by the perusal of the last edition of Dr. Armstrong's Diseases of Children, in which the insinuations against me are, I am compelled to say, ill-founded; admitting a partial quotation from my Memoirs, which conveys a meaning essentially different from the original, and assuming the discovery of a medicine that was in use long before he commenced practitioner in physic. The Memoirs, to which he refers, are now out of print; and this has been one inducement with me to lay before the public, in this manner, a short review of Dr. Armstrong's reflections upon the subject.

It appears, by Dr. Armstrong's publication, that about 13 years ago he began to use antimonials in the whooping-cough (p. 114), but he does not tell us of his success in this practice till the year 1766, when out of 14 patients one died, which is in the proportion of about seven in a hundred.

In the year 1769 the Doctor was appointed Physician to the Dispensary for Infant Poor, and as his experience was more mature, his success was proportionably greater, for by his practice here he lost only about two patients in 100 (p. 106).

In the year 1772 Dr. Butter published an Essay on the Whooping-Cough, in which he recommended hemlock as a specific in that disease; and Dr. Arm-

Armstrong not only speaks favourably of this remedy, but actually tried it in several hundred instances (p. 107), though with the loss of about five patients in every 100. I must confess that I was much surprised to find Dr. Armstrong persevere in using a remedy so much more unsuccessful than his own specific, mentioned in the preceding page, where two patients only are said to have died in the proportion of 100; which evinces either the little faith he had in his own assumed discovery, or a warm disposition to try experiments in a very serious and dangerous disease.

Dr. Armstrong observes, that Dr. Lettsom "published what *he calls* Medical Memoirs of the General Dispensary, wherein, amongst several other diseases, he treats of the whooping-cough, and rejects Dr. Butter's method, without ever having tried it, as he himself owns."

As this partial quotation must convey to the public a very unfavourable opinion of my candour, to obviate the effect of Dr. Armstrong's insinuation, I will quote my own words, which are, that "the unhappy effects of this author's favourite remedy (hemlock) are sufficient to reprobate its use altogether: besides the injuries it produced, we find no evident instance of its success related by its patron; and, therefore, since the perusal of his own cases, I have never attempted his hemlock. See Dr. Butter's account of Toplis, p. 131, and also p. 116."

If Dr. Armstrong had quoted the passage as it stood in the Memoirs, the most obvious reason for avoiding so ineffectual or rather dangerous a practice must have occurred; and one would have imagined that when the Doctor himself had proved by experience that five in 100 died by this treatment, while only two in 100 died by the use of antimonials, he would likewise have reprobated hemlock; but we find that, in p. 115, after previous evacuation and occasional antimonials, he again advises the use of hemlock.

Tho' the Doctor's displeasure seems not a little excited at my omitting to notice in the Medical Memoirs his using antimonials in this disease; yet I see no propriety in attributing the discovery of a remedy to him which was prescribed by Dr. Fothergill during a long series of practice, and by Dr. Moreton, at the Foundling-hospital, near thirty years ago, which was

probably before Dr. Armstrong was in practice. But antimonials were recommended in diseases of children, by celebrated writers, even before this period; of which I would hope Dr. Armstrong cannot be ignorant; and hence it would have been improper to quote the Doctor's authority for what was in frequent use before he ever heard of the name of antimony. When experience has discovered the inefficacy of a favourite theory, it is curious to remark with what difficulty the theory yields to the detection.

I am happy, however, to find, that, after all Dr. Armstrong's insinuations, doubts, and experiences, he concludes his practice, subsequent to the use of Dr. Butter's hemlock, in the following words: "As soon as I find a plain remission or intermission of the fever, I have recourse to the tincture or decoction of the bark, the elixir paregoricum in a double quantity to that of the sudorific elixir* ordered by Dr. Lettsom, and the tincture of cantharides; and this I continue to the end of the disease."

Thus, after censuring me for not quoting his authority in favour of antimonials, the Doctor at length condescends to adopt a remedy which I recommended in the year 1774, and which he confesses "he takes to be a better medicine than the cicuta (hemlock) for this disease (p. 112)." He adds, however, "that it does not effect a cure so soon as he could wish, and indeed expected from the very favourable account I had given of it."

I confess that the remedy recommended in the Memoirs is not always successful; and I believe it has proved less so from the form of exhibiting it as there described. This has been suggested in a letter I have just received from the ingenious practitioner to whom I am indebted for the knowledge of that efficacious remedy; and, as the whooping-cough is at present both frequent and fatal, I beg to be indulged with the insertion of the following extract from his letter:

"Upon turning over the Medical Memoirs of 1773 and 1774, I observe an error in the form of the medicine I exhibit for the pertussis [whoop-

* This elixir is nearly double the strength of that kept in the shops under the title of Elixir Paregoricum, which, I suppose, is the reason Dr. Armstrong makes this alteration.

ing-cough], which should have been in the following manner :

R. Tinct. Cantharid. ʒβ.

— — Cort. Peruvian. ʒiβ.

Elixir Paregoric. ʒij. M. Dosis gut.
xxx vel xxxv pro infante unius
anni, ter die sumenda.

I encrease or diminish the dose, so as to occasion frequent making water, but to avoid any considerable strangury. We had the disorder here last winter, when I had abundant evidence of the efficacy of this medicine in some most dangerous cases.—A boy about five years old got the bottle privately, and took as much as eighty drops of the tincture of cantharides. It gave him a very painful strangury for about twelve hours, but did not alarm the parents so much as to send for me. He never hooped afterwards. — A weakly, unhealthy child, three years of age, had the pertussis accompanied with a peripneumony. When I relieved this disease by calomel (which I find very beneficial in peripneumonic complaints), the pertussis returned; and, in like manner, the peripneumony returned with the use of the mixture with cantharides: which induced me, after the child was in the most imminent danger, to use both remedies at the same time; and the child afterwards gradually recovered, and is now more healthy than ever. In about five weeks she took about eight ounces of the tincture of cantharides, and a scruple of calomel."

Several cases which have lately been under my care, have been restored by the above formula; but, as I have extended this paper to a considerable length, I shall postpone the communication of them to a future occasion.

JOHN COAKLEY LETTSOM.

London, Sept. 3.

Mr. URBAN,

WHEN divines dabble in politics, it is curious to see what work they make of it. I am led to this reflection from reading two sermons that were preached on the Fast-day.

Mr. East Apthorp assures the people * of Croydon that "he can form an estimate of our national character, both at home and abroad, with the more exactness and impartiality, as his life and connections have been almost equally divided between *them both*."

* Mr. Apthorp's sermon is inscribed to the people of Croydon.

By both I suppose he means England and America.

He afterwards laments the disorder of the public finance; "a disorder which originally led some short-sighted statesmen, of good intentions, now removed by death from this troublesome scene of worldly politics, to form the fatal scheme of raising a revenue where it neither could nor ought to be had."

But what says Dr. Myles Cooper, President of King's College, New-York, and Fellow of Queen's College Oxford? He does not inform us whether his time has been equally divided between them both; but he too has resided in America, and therefore thinks himself qualified to assign the causes of the present confusion there. Among these he mentions "the ill-timed lenity of government, in yielding to popular clamour, instanced in the repeal of an act which will be long remembered."

Thus Apthorp ascribes the American war to Mr. Grenville's Stamp-Act: Cooper to the repeal of it.

"Who shall decide when doctors disagree †?"

This disagreement may perhaps produce a controversy between the two learned American divines; but Heaven forbid that it should retard Dr. Myles Cooper in the prosecution of his most useful work, now preparing for the press, upon the *Jus Divinum* of princes. In this work the erroneous notions of Locke, Hoadly, &c. and their weak attempts to vindicate the shameful Revolution in 1688, will be completely refuted; and what the Doctor could only touch upon in his sermon before the loyal University, will be fully proved at large, viz. that "kingly power is not derived from the people, but ordained of God." To this work will be added an appendix, confirming and illustrating the wholesome doctrines lately delivered by a meek and pious Archbishop; viz. that Whigs are united "by no better bond, than that by which the lowest and wickedest

† The disagreement between Dr. Cooper and another Doctor (now a Prelate), was noticed by another correspondent, p. 76. Mr. Apthorp, we think, was then a missionary disputant in the episcopalian controversy with Dr. Mayhew, or rather a second to Archbishop Secker, the prime disputant, for which his Grace rewarded him with the vicarage of Croydon.

combinations are held together; that they are got into the last stage of political depravity, and that in this woe-ful condition we have nothing to rely upon but—(What? the providence of God! no such matter!) ‡ *the wisdom of our Governors.*”

MR. URBAN,
PERMIT me to add a few corrections to those printed in your Magazine for June.

P. 261. Lady *Betty* Butler is the lady characterized. She died April 20, 1750. Lady *Emily* (and two other sisters) died in infancy. See “Lodge’s Irish Peerage.”

Ibid. line 25, *young Harrison*.]—There is a curious difficulty in respect to this youth’s name. Mr. Jacob, in his “Lives of the Poets” calls him *William*; and so stands his name in the title to his poem on “Woodstock Park:” yet Dr. Birch assures us (in a note on Swift, Vol. XVIII. p. 258), the name should be *Thomas*; and *Thomas* is accordingly printed at the head of the letter; no name being subscribed at bottom. Unluckily, however, for this correction, Mr. Steele has inserted some elegant little poems in his “Collection,” by *William* Harrison, Esq; and *William* is the name assigned him in the title-page to his volume of *The Tatler*. It is true, in the “Catalogue of Oxford Graduates,” there is a *Thomas* Harrison, of Queen’s College, M.A. Dec. 15, 1705; but I am inclined to think the Secretary at Utrecht was a different person; nor does he appear to have been old enough to have taken the degree of M.A. in 1705. Dr. Young, in an epistle to Lord Lansdowne, 1712, (not printed in his works,) laments this youth’s death in the most affectionate manner, and expressly calls him “that most ingenious gentleman Mr. *William* Harrison, Fellow of *New* College, Oxon.” &c. *William* died Feb. 14, 1712-13. —*Thomas* was, probably, a dramatic writer; there being extant, with his name to

‡ This is one instance, among many others, which might be produced of the Prelate’s extreme modesty. He derives his elevation from no other source than that of a *wise Government*; whereas his predecessors had the vanity to assume to themselves an appointment by *Divine Providence*. His Grace does not forget the aphorism he often laid down at Westminster school, “Nec Deus interfit, nisi dignus, &c.”

it, “*Beltshazzar, or the Heroic Jew*, a dramatic poem,” 2d ed. 1729, 12mo. 1st ed. 1727.

Ibid. l. 44. The principal error in “Cadenus and Vanessa” is an absurd and almost unaccountable transposition of many lines. The *ten* first lines of p. 31 should begin p. 30; then should follow the *eighteen* last lines of p. 30; then *ten* lines from the top of p. 32; then the remainder of p. 31; after these, the top of p. 30, and the remainder of p. 32. In the Irish editions, the lines are uniformly right; in those of Dr. Hawkesworth, as uniformly wrong. I except the 4to edition, of which I have not at present a copy, and which (if my conjecture about *the cause* of the blunder be right) is probably correct.

Ibid. col. 2. The ballad on “Lord Nottingham” is certainly not what is printed as such in Vol. XVI. p. 357. — “Toland’s Invitation to Dismal” cannot be considered as a *ballad*; nor is it so called in the *first edition*; of which a copy (perhaps the only one existing) is preserved in the *Lambeth Library*, 58. 1. 2. with its companion “Peace and Dunkirk.” They are each of them printed on a *folio half-sheet*.

Ibid. Charles Ford, Esq; (who resided a considerable time at Wood Park in Ireland) died at London in 1741. His papers, which were bequeathed to his sister Penelope, came finally into the hands of Deane Swift, Esq.

Thus much for information. Let me now take leave to adjoin some farther queries.

To what “young clergyman” was the celebrated Letter in Vol. IV. addressed? I apprehend the Divine commended in p. 19 to be Dr. Delany.

Are the characters of *Eugenio* and *Corusodes*, in the “Essay on the Fates of Clergymen,” real or imaginary?

Vol. VI. p. 138. Who are the deans W— and D—?

Vol. XIV. p. 423. The blanks in line 17 are printed thus in Dr. King’s “Dreamer,”

“To M—l. C—y, and D— T—.” By the latter of these is plainly meant the Right Hon. Richard Tigh, a privy counsellor, who appears to have grievously offended both Swift and Sheridan. — Who are the others? Perhaps the second is Carthy.

Vol. XVI. p. 200. What lord is meant? His lordship’s *words* may possibly be a clue to discover him.

P. 343.* Who is the "grave Divine" satirized in the "Progress of Marriage?" He appears to have been a dean, and to have married a lady of quality.

Vol. XVIII. p. 21. Who are the five personages enumerated by Mr. Henley?

P. 54. Who was Kingsmill?

P. 194. Who is the "one Fether-Flag, a parson?" Neither his nor Lord Abercorn's letter is in print.

I shall be much obliged to you, Mr. Urban, or to any of your ingenious correspondents, for whatever communications may tend to the illustration of a justly favourite author; and am, your very humble servant,

Red-Lion-Passage,

J. N.

Aug. 20, 1777.

In *Gent. Mag.* p. 316, col. 2, read "Richard Mason, Dr. in Physic."

Mr. URBAN,

AS you have deferred the letter I sent for your last month's miscellany, it gives me an opportunity (by way of postscript) of thanking those obliging correspondents who have assisted me with their remarks and anecdotes, and particularly CRITO and SCRUTATOR.—The account of Dr. Delany in p. 314, with the traits of Crito, afford a tolerable portrait of that ingenious writer; and Lord Corke's application of the Bishop in *Gil Blas* very happily accounts for the apparent inconsistency of the Dean of Down. The story of the *penknife*, which (as his Lordship observes) is indeed "curious on all accounts," but particularly for the contradictory narrative which is given of it by Mr. Deane Swift and Dr. Delany, may be seen in the "Supplement to Swift," p. 677.

Scrutator hath given me a clue to *Fairbrother*; who (it appears) had grievously offended Swift and Sheridan. I have some volumes of the Dean's, 1733, with the name of *Sam. Fairbrother* in the title-page; and these were doubtlessly printed by him against the consent of the author, who was invariably the friend of Mr. George Faulkner; whom he employed so early as 1725 (after the death of John Harding) to print the collection of "*Drapier's Letters*;" and whom he at least tacitly permitted to publish whatever he wrote. Faulkner assures us, the Dean "corrected every sheet of the first seven volumes that were published in his life-

time." And in 1735 Swift recommended him to Lord Houth as "an honest man, and the chief printer;" and used constantly to style him "his right trusty and faithful friend." It cannot, therefore, be Faulkner that is so very heartily abused in the letters of 1736.

I now think it probable that there was a letter to the Bishop of Killaloe; but suspect it was of such a nature that the Bishop would take care to suppress it. Dr. Lindsay (the then Bishop) had formerly been Dean of St. Patrick's, and was successively promoted to the sees of Killaloe, Raphoe, and Armagh. When the business of the first-fruits was in agitation, the Bishops of Offory and Killaloe were deputed as solicitors by their brethren: but their application was not successful. Swift, who was appointed their assistant, found (when he came to London in Sept. 1710) that they were both gone; and tells Abp. King, "To say the truth, I was less solicitous to ask after the Bishop of Killaloe, when I found the other was gone;" and adds, in a following letter, "I take bishops to be the worst solicitors in the world, except in their own concerns: they cannot give themselves the little troubles of attendance that others are content to swallow." This last remark was made Oct. 10; a week only before he talks of the letter to the Bishop of Killaloe. Warmed with those sentiments, and happy in the accomplishment of a business of such consequence, his letter would probably be a mixture of congratulation and graceful irony; and, if it should chance to be still in being, would certainly be a singular curiosity.

There does not appear to have been any degree of intimacy between the Dean and the Bishop of Killaloe.

I have obtained the five first editions of the "*Conduct of the Allies*;" all which shall be collated previous to a complete edition of this distinguished writer's works; which I am now preparing for the press, and towards which I request the assistance of the curious.

As to the *Supplement*, it is at present reprinting to accommodate the purchasers in all the various sizes; and I fully purpose to do the same with whatever future articles I may be favoured with, being determined to make every former edition as complete as the confused manner in which the volumes have hitherto been arranged will admit.

The

The letter of "Nov. 7" is included in that of "Oct. 31." In citing the "Journal to Stella," as the letters are very long, I think it most distinct to refer to the particular day required. — "Guessing is mine—and I defy mankind, if I please," occurs "Nov. 8," 1710.

In the whole of Swift's works there are but *eight* French letters; and it unfortunately happens that (in every edition) these are *all* faulty; more particularly that of Lady Bolingbroke, Vol. XIX. p. 333; where, besides many material errors, are two passages which (though the meaning may be guessed at) seem to set at defiance the sagacity of critics. Line 8 stands thus, "ou ne'ainfaire priant Dieu qu'a rien, si soit de vou:" and line 14, "craint qu'elle n'aucun mon cuisinier deguifement." If this jargon can be any way decyphered, it will contribute a little (as an ingenious friend once well observed to me) "to lessen the number of occasions which the French readers daily meet with to exclaim, *Qu'on imprime mal le François en Angleterre!* There is but one other letter from Lady Bolingbroke in the collection; and in that there happens to be an unlucky *mis-translation*, Vol. XX. p. 390. The sense of the original very plainly requires, l. 11, 12, "I think you have chosen your time very badly to inhabit Dublin, &c." My Lady expresses *her own* dissatisfaction in the French; and in the English (as it now stands) she tells the Dean she finds *he* is dissatisfied.

I could mention many other remarkable particulars; but it would be trespassing too much on your indulgence. Let me just ask, however, if Dr. Hawkefworth's remark in Vol. VII. p. 26, is rightly founded. Surely "the writing" *was* inverted on the side where Cynthia looked.

Since my former letter was written, I have had an opportunity of examining the original of Mr. Harrison's letter, in The British Museum; and find that Dr. Birch was misled by the following endorsement (in Swift's hand) on the back of the letter: "Th. Harrison, Esq. Secretary of the Ambassy—since dead, the same year." —I find also, that there are so many errors and omissions in the three volumes of Letters which Dr. Hawkefworth published, that it is a very fortunate circumstance (and much to the credit of the booksellers who gave them)

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that the originals are preserved in so valuable a repository. I shall certainly collate them attentively throughout. Mr. Deane Swift offered (in his Preface) to deposite the originals of Volumes XV. XVI. in the Museum, if the Trustees would ask for them. It is a great pity, that they and the Letters in the collection published by Mr. Swift (which complete the Journal to Stella) are not placed as companions to those of Dr. Hawkefworth.

Sept. 12.

J. N.

Mr. URBAN,

YOU have rendered an acceptable service to your readers, by giving them a methodical list of Dr. Dodd's publications in your Mag. for July; the more so, as *that* is the department in biography wherein writers are usually defective. You may therefore safely add to the catalogue, "The Truth of the Christian Religion vindicated from the Objections of Unbelievers; particularly of John James Rousseau. In a Series of Dissertations. By the Editors of the Christian's Magazine," 8vo. 1766.

The following smaller pieces were also advertised as Dr. Dodd's, in his life-time:

"The Church Catechism explained after a new Method."

"An Earnest Address to his Parishioners, by a Minister of the Church of England."

"A Word of Advice to Sureties in Baptism."

"The Christian Sacrament and Sacrifice, extracted from Dr. Brevent."

"The Sabbath-Day well spent."

As I cannot but think every particular relating to so extraordinary a personage is interesting, I have perused whatever I have seen published on his life or writings; and cannot but think it a fortunate circumstance for the gentlemen who have announced a genuine and copious life, that the subject has been already handled by two writers so apparently well informed as the authors of the "Historical Memoirs" and the "Impartial Account." Though both anonymous, they are evidently friends to his literary fame; the first of them appears to have been thoroughly acquainted with his *Life*, the other with his *Writings*. — It appears, indeed, by the *Appendix*, that the former part of that pamphlet had been shewn to Dr. Dodd himself, who acknowledged "the facts in it were well

well founded, though he was unable to give a probable conjecture concerning the writer."

There has been also a third "Account;" which might with more propriety have been called the history of the several charitable foundations which it enumerates. — From the union, however, of so many circumstances, it is to be hoped, the friends of Dr. Dodd will be enabled to complete their work with credit to themselves, and satisfaction to the publick.

I will only add, that the "Letter to Lord Halifax," mentioned in the "Impartial Account," was the joint production of Bishop Squire and Dr. Dodd; as was acknowledged by the latter whilst in confinement, who expressed to a friend the greatest amazement that any mortal could possibly know he had a hand in it. — The circumstance of his being a candidate for *Lincoln's Inn*, it is imagined, was equally unknown to the world.

Aug. 23.

HISTORICUS.

Mr. URBAN,

I THINK that when a man's body comes to that state that the circulation of the blood is stopped, the blood itself turned from a fluid to a solid by congelation, the breath ceased, the jaw fallen, all the animal motions at an end, and consequently putrefaction commenced, we may safely pronounce that body *actually dead*. If this is not the case, I have no idea of any difference there is between a *living* body and a *dead* one. Bodies, therefore, which have lain for some time under water, and are from thence drawn out under the above description, and moreover filled with water, and cold, and stiff, can admit of no doubt of their being *actually dead*, though I observe it is the fashion to call them by the softer appellation of persons [only] *apparently* drowned.

Therefore the performances of the societies instituted in Holland, and elsewhere, in bringing drowned persons to life again, are very wonderful, and carry something with them that has not yet been properly taken notice of, but is very important, and therefore deserves enquiry.

Persons who have been drowned, and lain under water some time, have been drawn out actual corpses, stiff, and as dead as a post or a stone, have by means of these societies been brought into life again, and been thoroughly

recovered, so as to go about their business the same as before they were drowned. This, according to the accounts we have received from Holland, &c. is undeniable matter of fact. Now, as it is the general received opinion, that when a man dies, the instant he becomes dead his *soul* quits the body, and departs into a state of spiritual existence; how, or by what cause, or means, does the emptying these bodies of the water, and warming and diluting the blood so as to get it into circulation again, &c. bring back the *soul* from its state of spiritual existence and be united with the body again? How comes it that the *soul* is so obedient or subservient as to be remanded into the body which it had before quitted and departed from?


If any learned theologist will undertake to answer these queries, and give a true explanation to this mystery, it will, without doubt, be very acceptable to many of your readers, and particularly to

Corby,

Yours, &c.

Sept. 1, 1777.

T. W.

 [We have now before us the Memoirs of the Society instituted at Amsterdam for the Recovery of Drowned Persons, and we find a number of cases there recited by which every symptom in our Correspondent's letter is confirmed; yet, after the means prescribed by that society have been used, the *dead*, if we may so speak, has been restored to *life*. The following Address therefore is submitted to the public.] EDIT.

An Address to the Public.

AS the following address relates to a subject in which every individual is interested, the writer wishes to render the knowledge of it as general as possible.

The custom of laying out the bodies of the persons supposed to be dead as soon as respiration ceases, and the interment of them before the signs of putrefaction appear, has been frequently opposed by men of learning and humanity in this and other countries. Monsr. Bruhier, in particular, a physician of great eminence in Paris, published a piece, about 30 years ago, intitled, "The Uncertainty of the Signs of Death," in which he clearly proved, from the testimonies of various authors, and the attestations of unexceptionable witnesses, that many persons who have been buried alive, and were providentially discovered in that state,

state, had been rescued from the grave, and enjoyed the pleasures of society for several years after.

But, notwithstanding the numerous and well-authenticated facts of this kind, the custom above-mentioned remains in full force. As soon as the *semblance of death* appears, the chamber of the sick is deserted by friends, relatives, and physicians; and the *apparently dead*, though frequently *living* body, is committed to the management of an ignorant and unfeeling nurse, whose care extends no farther than laying the limbs straight, and securing her accustomed perquisites. The bed-cloaths are immediately removed, and the body is exposed to the air, which, when cold, must extinguish the little spark of life that may remain, and which, by a different treatment, might have been kindled into flame*.

I am willing, however, to hope, that, since it has of late been so frequently demonstrated, that the vital principle may exist, where the characteristics of death, except putrefaction, are present, the rational part of the community are, at length, disposed to pay some attention to this subject.

With that hope I shall venture to particularize a few of the cases in which this *fallacious appearance* is most like to happen, and point out the mode of treatment, which, according to the best of my judgment, should be respectively adopted.

In apoplectic and fainting fits, and in those arising from any violent agitation of mind, and also when *opium* or *spirituous liquors* have been taken in too great a quantity†, there is reason to believe that the *appearance* of death has been frequently mistaken for the *reality*. In these cases, the means recommended by the *Humane Society*

* Alluding to the motto of the medal given by the Humane Society, "Lateat Scintillula forsan."

† I should think myself extremely culpable, if I neglected this opportunity of cautioning parents and nurses against the free use of Godfrey's Cordial. It is a strong solution of opium, and I am persuaded that the sleep it produces has proved the sleep of death to thousands of children. When this poisonous cordial has been given in a dangerous dose, and a discovery of it is made before the power of swallowing is lost, it will be advisable to give the child a tea-spoonful of ipecacuan wine every quarter of an hour, till the contents of the stomach are discharged.

for the Recovery of Drowned Persons should be persevered in for several hours, and bleeding, which in similar circumstances has sometimes proved pernicious, should be used with great caution.

In the two latter instances it will be highly expedient, with a view of counteracting the soporific effects of opium and spirits, to convey into the stomach, by a proper tube, a solution of tartar emetic, and by various other means to excite vomiting.

From the number of children carried off by convulsions, and the certainty, arising from undoubted facts, that some who have, in appearance, died from that cause, have been recovered‡, there is the greatest reason for concluding, that many, in consequence of this disease, have been prematurely numbered among the dead; and that the fond parent, by neglecting the means of recalling life, has often been the guiltless executioner of her own offspring.

To prevent the commission of such dreadful mistakes, no child, whose life has been apparently extinguished by convulsions, should be *consigned* to the grave till the means of recovery above recommended in apoplexies, &c. have been tried; and, if possible, under the direction of some skilful practitioner of medicine, who may vary them as circumstances shall require.

‡ A remarkable fact of this kind may be found in the *Ephemerid. Medico-Phys.* Germ. Ann. Oct. the substance of which is as follows:—A girl, about seven years of age, who had been for some weeks before troubled with a bad cough, was suddenly seized with a fit; a physician was immediately sent for, who, finding that the heart and lungs had ceased to perform their functions, that her lips and cheeks were pale, and her temples sunk, concluded that life was irrecoverably lost. For the satisfaction, however, of her afflicted parents, a clyster was administered, and her wrists were chafed with spirituous water; but no sign of life appearing, the soles of the feet were ordered to be rubbed with strong brine; and the friction was continued without intermission three quarters of an hour; at the end of which time she began to breathe. The friction was then increased; two or three deep inspirations followed; and in a short time the child, who was supposed to be dead by the physician, as well as the bystanders, was, to the surprise of both, and the great joy of her parents, restored to life and health.

When fevers arise in weak habits, or when the cure of them has been principally attempted by means of depletion, the consequent debility is often very great, and the patient sometimes sinks into a state which bears so close an affinity to that of death, that I am afraid it has too often deceived the bystanders, and induced them to send for the undertaker when they should have had recourse to the succours of medicine.

In such cases, volatiles, *eau de luce* for example, should be applied to the nose, rubbed on the temples, and sprinkled often about the bed; hot flannels, moistened with a strong solution of camphorated spirit, may likewise be applied over the breast, and renewed every quarter of an hour; and as soon as the patient is able to swallow, a tea-spoonful of the strongest cordial should be given every five minutes.

The same methods may also be used with propriety in the small-pox when the pustules sink, and death apparently ensues; and likewise in any other acute diseases, when the vital functions are suspended from a similar cause.

Even in old age, when life seems to have been gradually drawing to a close, the *appearances of death* are often fallacious.

“Not many years since, a lady in Cornwall, more than eighty years of age, who had been a considerable time declining, took to her bed, and in a few days seemingly expired in the morning. As she had often desired not to be buried till she had been two days dead, her request was to have been regularly complied with by her relations. All that saw her looked upon her as dead, and the report was current through the whole place; nay, a gentleman of the town actually wrote to his friend in the island of Scilly, that she was deceased. But one of those who were paying the last kind office of humanity to her remains perceived some warmth about the middle of the back, and acquainting her friends with it, they applied a mirror to her mouth; but, after repeated trials, could not observe it in the least stained; her under-jaw was likewise fallen, as the common phrase is; and, in short, she had every appearance of a dead person. All this time she had not been stripped or dressed, but the windows were opened, as is usual in the chambers of the deceased. In the evening the heat seemed to increase, and at length she was perceived to

breathe.”—See Lond. Chron. vol. 41 p 465.

It was the intention of the writer to publish a work upon this subject, but as his various avocations will not permit him to carry that design into execution, he thought it his duty to throw out the above hints; and if they should be the means of preventing one person from being laid out, or, what is more horrible, buried alive, it will afford the writer a pleasure of the noblest kind, that arising from the consciousness of doing good to his fellow-creatures.

Palsgrave-Place. W. HAWES.

P. S. If that regard be paid to the above address which the subject of it seems to demand, and any life or lives be saved in consequence of the hints that I have thrown out, the communication of any such instances of success will be esteemed a particular favour; as it will afford me the most solid pleasure, and be a satisfactory evidence that a man who labours to promote the interests of humanity will be attended to by the public.

Mr. URBAN,

I HAVE a mezzotinto print of a man with the head and part of the body of a child growing out of his side, (see p. 375,) and this inscription underneath:

James Poro, son of Paul Poro, born at Genoa, A^o 1686. The child's name is Mathew Poro. This man was seen in London, Anno 1714. Done from a painting in the collection of the Hon. Sir Hans Sloane, Bart.

THERON.

* * A copy from the above print is requested. We have searched the Registers of the year 1714, but can find no mention of any such person.

ANECDOTE of the late Dr. PELLING.

DR Maddox, the Bishop of Worcester, obtained his bishoprick by a time-serving obedience to party; and it is notorious to all the world, as the times altered, the Bishop ever accommodated himself to them. Being one day at dinner with the late Dr. Pelling, at the rectory-house of St. Anne, Westminster, with divers others of the Bishops and clergy, he took occasion to express his astonishment that the good old Doctor had never been made a Bishop. Oh! my good Lord, replied Dr. Pelling, your astonishment will cease when you recollect that I never changed my principles.



Shewn in London in the Year 1714.
(see Gent. Mag. Vol. XLVII. p 424.)

Memoirs of Sir William Canynge, chiefly collected from Rowley's Poems.

SIR William Canynge, whom Rowley justly styles "a grete and goode man, the favouryte of Godde, the friende of the chyrche, the companyonne of kynges, and the fadre of hys natyve cittie," was a younger son of a citizen of Bristol. In his youth he gave early dawnings of wisdom and learning;

"As wise as anie of the eldermenne,
He'd wytte enowe to make a mayre at tenne."

Story of Mr. William Canynge, p. 283.

He was also of a comely person, but married, it seems, for love, without a fortune. Soon after, however, his father and elder brother, who both loved money as much as he despised it, died, and left him large estates in land and money, with his brother John* dependent upon him; on which he founded 2 chauntry for their souls,

"And put hys broder ynto syke a trade,
That he Lorde Mayre of Londonne towne was made," *Ibid. p. 284.*

in the year 1456. But soon this dawning was overcast by the death of his wife, his second self. Of his native city he was mayor five times; and, besides several other charities, founded an alms-house or hospital (which is yet in being) at Redcliff-hill, and built a chapel, and that noble church of St. Mary Redcliff, the finest parish-church in England,

"The maystrie of a human hande,
The pryde of Brystowe and the Westerne lande." *On our Ladies Chyrche.*

When Sir Baldwin Fulford was executed at Bristol for treason in 1461, Edward IV. Canynge, being then mayor, made great intercession for him to the King†, who heard him graciously, having been much his friend, though he would not grant his request. When he was knighted does not appear. Rowley has dedicated to him his tragedy of *Ælla*, in two epistles. To that of Godwyn Canynge wrote the prologue, and in it acted the part of

King Edward the Confessor. Four poems of his are also printed with Rowley's. In 1467, a 2d match being proposed by the King between him and a lady of the Wideville (the Queen's) family, Sir William went into orders purposely to avoid it, being ordained acolythe, by his friend Bishop Carpenter‡ of Worcester, 19 Sept. and receiving the higher orders of sub-deacon, deacon, and priest, 12 March, 1467, the 2d and 16th of April, 1468, respectively. Being then made Dean of the collegiate church of Westbury, Wilts, with his usual munificence he rebuilt that college. Soon after his taking orders, he gave, by a deed of trust, dated 20 October, 1467, in part of a benefaction of 500l. to St. Mary Redcliff church, "*certain jewels of Sir Theobald Gorges* ||, Knt." which had been pawned to him for 160l.

Full of good works, he died in the year 1474, and was buried in Redcliff church, where two monuments were erected to his memory, one with his effigies in the robes of a magistrate, the other in those of a priest, cut in white marble. Besides his many other charitable donations, he settled lands to pay 44l. per annum to the Sheriffs, in lieu of toll demanded by them at the city gates. For an account of the chests deposited by him in Redcliff church, see pp. 272-3.

Sir W. Canynge had also a cabinet of curiosities, which he had collected with very great expence, and Rowley assisted him in making the collection. The greatest part of a large folio was filled with his compositions. This folio, Rowley says, "was a presente wordie of a grete Kynge;" and the loss of it will be sincerely regretted by the friends of literature, as the writings might have thrown some

‡ Rowley, in his dedication of *Ælla*, says,

"Goode Byshoppe Carpynter dyd byd mee saie,

He wysche you healthe and selineffe (1)
for aie." (1) Happyness.

|| Sir Theobald Gorges was a Knight of an ancient family seated at Wraxhall, within a few miles of Bristol. (See *Rot. Parl.* 3 H. VI. n. 28. Leland's *Itin.* Vol. vii. p. 98.) He was an actor in both Rowley's tragedies, and wrote one of the *Mynstrelles Songes* in *Ælla*, p. 91. "Rowley, Iscamm and Tyb. Gorges," are mentioned by Canynge as three of his friends, in his "Accounte of his Feast."

light

* Called *Thomas* by Stow, in his list of Mayors.

† Then Maister Canynge soughte the Kinge,

And felle downe onne hys knee;

"I'm come," quod he, "unto your Grace,

To move your clemencye."

The Dethe of Syr Charles Bawdin.

light on the learning of those times. Canynge was also a man of an extensive genius and a liberal turn of mind, the distinguished patron of literature, and a lover of the fine arts. Rowley, it appears by his writings, lived in the greatest intimacy with him, and received very extraordinary marks of his favour and generosity. On all occasions he shews his gratitude to his illustrious friend, takes perpetual delight in dwelling on his many amiable virtues, and constantly manifests an earnest desire of transmitting his fame to posterity. This appears not only in many of his poems, but also in the following prose work, preserved by Chatterton, and printed in the *Town-and-Country Magazine* for Nov. 1775, which, as a literary curiosity, our readers, we doubt not, will be glad to see re-published here, with several corrections. For other particulars of this Mæcenæ of the Bristol Virgil, they must wait till Mr. Barrett favours the world with his history of that city.

Some farther Account of this extraordinary Person, written by Rowley the Priest.

“ I WAS fadre confessor to masteres Roberte and mastre William Cannings. Mastre Roberte was a man after his fadre’s own harte, greedie of gaynes and sparynge of alms deedes; but master William was mickle courteous, and gave me many marks in my needs. At the age of 22 years deaces’d master Roberte, and by master William’s desyre bequeathd me one hundred marks; I went to thank master William for his mickle courtesie, and to make tender of my selfe to him.---Fadre, quod he, I have a crotchett in my brayne that will need your aide. Master William, said I, if you command me I will go to Roome for you; not so farr distant, said he: I ken you for a mickle learnd priest; if you will leave the parysh of our ladie, and travel for mee, it shall be mickle to your profits.

“ I gave my hands, and he told mee I must goe to all the abbies and pryorys, and gather together auncient drawyngs, if of anie account, at any price. Consented I to the same, and pursuant sett out the Mundaie following for the minster of our ladie and Saint Goodwyne, where a drawing of a steeple, contrivd for the belles when runge to swaie out of the syde into the ayre, had I thence; it was done by Syr Sy-

mon de Mambrie, who, in the trouble-somme rayne of kyng Stephen, devoted himselfe, and was shorne.

“ Hawkes showd me a manuscript in Saxonne, but I was onley to bargayne for drawyngs.---The next drawyngs I metten with was a church to be reard, so as in form of a cross, the end standing in the ground; a long manuscript was annexd. Master Canning thought no workman culd be found handie enough to do it.---The tale of the drawers deserveth relation.---Thomas de Blunderville, a preeffe, although the preeffe had no allows, lovd a fair mayden, and on her begatt a sonn. Thomas educated his sonn; at sixteen years he went into the warrs, and neer did return for five years.---His mother was married to a knight, and bare a daughter, then sixteen, who was seen and lovd by Thomas, son of Thomas, and married to him, unknown to her mother, by Ralph de Mesching, of the Minster, who invited, as custom was, two of his brothers, Thomas de Blunderville and John Heschamme. Thomas nevertheless had not seen his sonn for five years, yet kennd him instantly; and learning the name of the bryde, took him asyde and disclofd to him that he was his sonn, and was weded to his own sistre.---Yoyng Thomas toke on so that he was shorne.

“ He drew manie fine drawyngs on glafs.

“ The abott of the minster of Peterburrow sold it me; he might have bargaynd 20 marks better, but master William would not part with it. The prior of Coventree did sell me a picture of great account, made by Badian Y’allyanne, who did lyve in the rayne of kyng Henrie the First, a mann of fickle temper, havynge been tendred fyx pounds of silver for it, to which he said naie, and afterwards did give it to the then abott of Coventree. In brief, I gathered together manie marks value of fine drawyngs, all the works of mickle cunning.---Master William culld the most choise parts, but hearing of a drawyng in Durham church hee did send me.

“ Fadree, you have done mickle well, all the chatills are more worth then you gave; take this for your paynes: so saying, he did put into my hands a purse of two hundreds good pounds, and did say that I should note be in need; I did thank him most heartily.---The choise drawyng, when his fadre did dye, was begunn to be put

put up, and somme houses neer the old church erased; it was drawn by Aflema, preeft of St. Cutchburts, and offered as a drawyng for Westminster, but cast asyde, being the tender did not speak French.---I had now mickle of ryches, and lyvd in a house on the hyll, often repayrings to mastere William, who was now lord of the house. I sent him my verses touching his church, for which he did send me mickle good things.---In the year kyng Edward came to Bristow, master Cannings send for me to avoid a marriage which the kyng was bent upon between him and a ladie he neer had seen, of the familie of the Winddivilles; the danger were nigh, unless avoided by one remidee, an holie one, which was, to be ordained a sonn of holy church, beyng franke from the power of kynges in that cause, and cannot be wedded.---Mr. Cannings instantly sent me to Carpenter, his good friend, bishop of Worcester, and the Fryday following was repaire and ordaynd the next day, the daie of St. Mathew, and on Sunday sung his first mass in the church of our ladie, to the astonishing of kyng Edward, who was so furiously madd and ravyns withall, that master Cannings was wyling to give him 3000 markes, which made him peace again, and he was admyted to the presence of the kyng, staid in Bristow, partook of all his pleasures and pastimes till he departed the next year.

"I gave master Cannings my Bristow tragedy, for which he gave me in hands twentie pounds, and did praise it more then I did think my self did deserve, for I can say in troth I was never proud of my verses since I did read master Chaucer; and now haveing nought to do, and not wyling to be ydle, I went to the minster of our ladie and Saint Goodwin, and then did purchase the Saxon manuscripts, and sett my self diligently to translate and worde it in English metre, which in one year I performd and styled it the Battle of Hastyngs; master William did bargyin for one manuscript, and John Pelham, an esquire, of Ashley, for another.---Master William did praise it muckle greatly, but advisd me to tender it to no man, beyng the menn whose name were therein mentiond would be offended. He gave me 20 markes, and I did goe to Ashley, to master Pelham, to be payd of him for the other one I left with him.

"But his ladie being of the family of the Fiscamps, of whom some things are said, he told me he had burnt it, and would have me burnt too if I did not avaunt. Dureing this dinn his wife did come out, and made a dinn, to speake by a figure, would have overfounded the bells of our Ladie of the Cliffe; I was fain content to gett away in a safe skin.

"I wrote my Justice of Peace, which master Cannings advisd me secrett to keep, which I did; and now being grown auncient I was seizd with great pains, which did cost me mickle of marks to be cured off.---Master William offered me a Cannon's place in Westbury-Collige, which gladly had I accepted but my pains made me to staie at home. After this mischance I livd in a house by the Tower, which has not been repaire since Robert Confull of Gloucester repayrd the castle and wall; here I livd warm, but in my house on the hyll the ayer was mickle keen: some marks it cost me to put in repair my new house, and brynging my chattles from the ould; it was a fine house, and I much marville it was untenanted. A person greedy of gains was the then possessour, and of him I did buy it at a very small rate, having lookd on the ground works and mayne supports, and fynding them staunch, and repayrs no need wanting, I did buy of the owner, Geoffry Coombe, on a repayring lease for 99 years, he thinking it would fall down everie day; but with a few marks expence did put it up in a manner neat, and therein I lyvd."

Mr. URBAN,

IT will be quite consistent with that liberality of sentiment which distinguishes your *Review of Books*, if you will point out to the ingenious Translator of "Pieces from M. Falconet" (see *Gent. Mag.* p. 331) two errors (most probably of the press) which at present materially affect his sense.

P. 11, l. 5, read "totally *unmoved*."

P. 26, l. ult. read "cut *out*."

The latter of these is the more unlucky, as the word *renforcement* in the note is likewise wrong.—If this little volume had not been in other respects a correct performance, I should have deemed these remarks superfluous.

EUGENIO.

* * In *Gent. Mag.* p. 338, col. 1, last line of the note, for "buried," &c. read "burned like a heathen."

Mr.

Proceſſion of Henry VIII. to meet the French King.

429

Sir Cha. of Willobie	Chap- lains 1	Jo. Cheyn	Chapl. 1
Sir Will. Hanfard		Richard Corneraile	Serv. 11
Sir Tho. West		Nic. Carewe	Horfes 8
S'r Ewd. Hungerford		Francys Bryan	to eche
Sir Henry Long		The Knight Marshall.	
Sir Jo. Heydon		Sir Henry Wyot, over and above	Men 6
Sir Rob. Brandon		other Knights, for his office	Horfes 6
Sir Ant. Wingfield		of the Knight Marshall	
Sir Jo. Peache		Sceurers with Light Horfes.	
Sir Da. Owen		Sir Griff. Rice	Men 100
Sir Wiſtam Brown		Sir William Bulmer	Hor. 100
Sir Edw. Bellnape		Sir Richard Tempeſt	
Sir Will. Fitzwillm		Ambaſſadors.	
Sir Will. Compton		The Emperor's Ambaſſador	Men 20
Sir Rich. Gernegan			Horfes 18
Sir Will. Effex		The Ambaſſador of Venice	Men 18
Sir Ar. Plantagenet			Horfes 18
Sir Will. Barington		Chapleins 10.	
Sir Edw. Gyldford		John Longland, The Dean of	
Sir Edm. Walsingham		Sarum.	
Sir Jo. Talbot, young.		Thomas Dalby, The Archdeacon	Servants 6
Sir Jo. Rayland		of Richmond	
Sir Ra. Egerton		Doct. Taylour	
Sir Ant. Peyntz		Doct. Knight	
Sir Tho. Newport		Doct. Fell	
Sir Will. Huſey		Mr. Stokesley	Horfes 4
Sir Tho. Burgh, young.		Mr. Higons	
Sir Rob. Conſtable		Doct. Ranſon	
Sir — Finche	Servants 11	Doct. Powell	
Sir Jo. Seymor		Doct. Cromer	to eche
Sir Jo. Awdley		Secretary.	
Sir Will. Paſton		Jo. Mentas, Secretary for the	Serv. 5
Sir Ric. Wentworth		Frenche	Horfes 6
Sir Art. Hoxton		Postmaſter.	
Sir Phillip Tylney		Bryan Tewke, Maſter of the	Serv. 3
Sir Jo. Veer		Poſts	Poſtes 4
Sir Jo. Marney			Horfes 8
Sir Ric. Sacheverell		Clerks of the Signet and Privy-Seal.	
Sir Ric. Carewe		Clerke of the Signet 2	Serv. 3
Sir Jo. Gaynsford		Clerke of the Pryvie Seal 2	Horfes 4
Sir Jo. Nevill			to eche
Sir Jo. Gifford		Sergeants at Armes 12.	
Sir Tho. Luche		Sergeants at Arms 12	Serv. 1
Sir Edw. Grey			Horfes 2
Sir Will. Smyth		Kinges at Armes 3.	to eche
Sir Roul. Viallevill		Garter	Serv. 3
Sir Edw. Bullein		Clarentieux	Horfes 3
Sir Jo. Raynsford		Norrey	to eche
Sir Gi. Strangwith		Heraultz at Armes 7.	
Sir Will. Skevington		Windfor	
Sir Edw. Brax		Richmont	Servants 1
Sir George Hervye		Yorke	Horfes 2
Sir Gi. Capell		Lancaſtre	
Sir Eow. Ferrars		Carleil	to eche
Sir Gilb. Talbot	Horfes 8	Montorgeul	
Sir Jo. Burdett		Somerſet	
Sir Will. Perpoint	to each	Purſevantz.	
Sir Griff. Deon	of them.	Rougecroſſe	
N. B. Sir Wm. Perpoint was a Knight-Banneret.		Blew mantell	
Eſquyers 14.		Portculys	
Thomas More	Chap- lains 1	Ruge Dragon	Horſe 1
Thomas They		Calleis	
William Gatoyn		Rifebank	to eche
John Mordant		Guynes	
Edw. Pomroye	Servants 11	Harnes	
Henry Owen			
Godfrey Foulgeam			
Thomas Cheyn	Horfes 8		
Wm. Courtenay			
William Coffen	to eche		

Mynstrells, Trompettz, the Garde.
Mynstrells
Trompettz
The Garde, 200, whereof one 100 horses

The Chambre.

The King's Chambre 70 persons } Ser. 150
Horses
100

The Household.

The King's	Household Officers	}	Servants	216
266			Horses	70

The Stable and Armory.

The King's Stable and Armory } 211
205 persons }
Horses of the
Kings
and their
own

Sum totall of allowances for the	{	Servants
Kings trayn		3574
		Horses
		2451

Besides

The Legate		
The Archb. of Contor.		
Dukes	-	2
Erles	-	10
The Marquis		
Bishops	-	5
Barons	-	21
Knights of the Garter		3
Councillors Spirit		4
Knights Bachellors		83
Esquiers	-	14
The K. Marshall		
Scurers	-	3
Ambassadors	-	2
Chaplains	-	10
The Secretary		
The Postmaster		
Clarks of the Signet		2
Clarks of the Pryvie Seal		2
Sergeants at Armes		12
Kings at Armes		3
Heraults at Armes		7
Purcevents	-	8
Mynstrells and Trompetts		30
The Garde	-	200
The Kings Chambre		70
The K. Housh. Officers		266
The K. Stable & Armorye		20

--- being added to the nombre
of servants above wrytten,
and the horses; the hole
som of the Kinge's Trayn
to Gwyfnes, for his own
person, is

}	Men	4538
	Horses	3415

The QUENES TRAYNE.

Lo. Chablain.

Tho. Stanley { Erle of Darbie { Chapl. 6
 { Lo. Chamberlain { Serv. 33
 { { Horses 20

Bishops 3.

Joh. Fisher,	Epus Rossensis
Chas. Boothe	Epus Herf.
G. de Athequa	Epus Landaph

Barons 4.

The Lo. Montjoye
Lo. Wylloughbye
Lo. Cobham
Lo. Morley

Knight's 23.

Sir Robert Pointz
Sir Thomas Tyrrell.
Sir Jo. Lyfley
Sir Adrian Fortescue
Sir Edward Gryvell
Sir Jo. Hampden
Sir Jo. Kukeham
Sir Mar. Constable
Sir Rauffe Verney
Sir — Paus
Sir Ra. Chamblain
Sir Robert Clere
Sir Jo. Henynham
Sir Roger Wentworth
Sir Jo. Villers
Sir Jo. Asheton
Sir Hen. Sacheverell
Sir Jo. Shelton
Sir Phillip Walthorpe
Sir Wm. Walgrave
Sir Thomas Lynde
Sir Matthew Brown
Sir Jo. Mordaunt

Chaplains 6.

Master Peter
Master Mallet
Master Christofer
Master Dent
Master Payne
Sir John Swayne

Duchefs of Buckingham.

The Duchess of Buckingham

Comit 5.

Countess of Stafford
Countess of Westmorland
Countess of Shrewsbury
Countess of Devon
Countess of Darby

Countess Douaiger of Oxford.

Countess Douaiger of Oxford

Baronesses 16.

Lady Fitzwalter
Lady Bollien
Lady Willoughby
Lady Abergavenny
Lady Cobham
Lady Eliz. Grey
Lady Scrope

Chapl. 4
Gentl. 6
Serv. 33
Horsf. 20
to eche

Chapl. 2
Gentl. 2
Serv. 28
Hors. 12
to eche

Chapl. 1

3 Serv. It

Horses &

to eche

Serv. 3
Horses 2
to each

Gentle-
wom. 4
Serv. 6
Horses

Gentle-
wom:
Serv.
Horses
to eche

Women

Serv. 11
Horses

7 Wom. :

! Serv.

Horses

to eche

Lady

Lady Hastings	} Wom. 2	The Quene	} Persons 197
Lady Anne Grey		The Noblemen 5	
Lady Montacute	} Serv. 3	The Knights 23	
Lady Daubney		The Bishopes 3	
Lady Montjoye	} Horses 6	The Chapleins 6	
Lady Grey, Ld. Jo.'s wife		The Gardes 50	
Lady Brooke	} to eche	The Q. Chamber 50	
Lady Morley		The Stable 60	
Lady Gyldford the elder	} Having	Duchefs of Buck.	} Women 69
Knights Wyffes 18.		Count. - 5	
Lady Vaux	} Husbands	Count. Douaiger	} of allowance
Lady Gyldford, younger		Baroneffes 16	
Lady Fetiplace	} Women 1	Knights Wifes 18	
Lady Sentleger		Gentlewomen 25	
Lady Parre, widowe	} Servants 2	Chamberers 3	
Lady Parre, wife		Women Servants 97	
Lady Rice	} Horses 4	Men Servants 795	
Lady Compton		Horfes - 803	
Lady Derrell	} to eche	Sum totall of men and women	} 1158
Lady Finche		of the Q. Trayne	
Lady Hopton	} Without	Sum totall of horses besides and	} 910
Lady Wingfeild, Sir Ant. wife		with the allowance	
Lady Tylney	} Husbands	King's Trayne, persons 4538	} 5696
Lady Wingfeild, Sir Rich. wife		Quene's Trayne, persons 1158	
Lady Clere	} Women 1	Horfes for the K.'s Trayne 3415	} 4325
Lady Owen		Horfes for the Q.'s Trayne 910	
Lady Nevill, Sir Jo. wife	} Servants 8		
Lady Bullein, Sir Edw. wife			
Gentlewomen 25.	} Horses 8		
Mrs. Carewe			
Mrs. Cheynie	} to eche		
Mrs. Carye			
Lo Fitzwat. daughter	} Wom. 1		
Mrs. Courteney			
Mrs. Coffen	} Serv. 2		
Mrs. Norris			
Mrs. Parker	} Horses 3		
Mrs. Fitzwarren			
Mrs. Gunyngham, wid.	} to eche		
Mrs. Wotten			
Mrs. Bruce	} Serv. 1		
Mrs. Brown			
Mrs. Dannot	} Horses 2		
Mrs. Finche			
Mrs. Poyntz, Sir Ant daugh.	} to eche		
Mrs. Cornwallis			
Mrs. Cooke.	} Serv. 1		
Mrs. Parris			
Mrs. Cath. Monteria	} Horses 2		
Mrs. Lawrance			
Mrs. Victoria	} to eche		
Mrs. Apleyard			
Mrs. Anne Wentworth	} Serv. 1		
Mrs. Briget Hongan			
Chamberers 3.	} Horses 2		
Mrs. Kempe			
Mrs. Mougret	} to eche		
Mrs. Margery			
The Garde 50.	} Serv. 20		
omen of the Garde 50			
The Q. Chamber 50.	} Horses 30		
e Q. Chamber, persons 50			
The Stable 60.	} 70		
e Stable, persons 60			
sons of the Q. and ther own			
horfes			

Mr. URBAN,

I FIND, by your Magazines of July and August last, that many of your readers are at a loss for a reason why the Dog-days are removed near a month earlier in the almanacks than they were formerly. The Dog-days, as they are generally called, are a number of days, during which, the star Sirius rises so nearly with the sun that he cannot be seen. Now, at the time when these matters began first to be taken notice of, this happened about the beginning or middle of July; that is, at the time when, from the accumulation of heat received from the sun, and retained in the earth, over and above what goes off in the night, the hottest weather generally is. But the ancients being unacquainted with this cause, or perhaps not attending to it, and being much addicted to judicial astrology, which taught them to entertain great notions of the secret influence of the stars, &c. they attributed this excess of heat, at that time, to the influence of the Dog-star in conjunction with that of the sun; and from thence these were called the Dog-days: and, moreover, as this time, on account of the great heat, was generally sickly, it was from thence farther inferred, that the influence of this star was baneful; and accordingly we find such an influence attributed to it in all the old books of astrology. So much for the origin of the Dog-days.

But

But all the stars having a progressive motion, or, which amounts to the same thing, the place of the equinox having a retrogressive one amongst the stars, it so happens that the time when the sun rises with this star falls out continually later in each succeeding year; and, of course, the Dog-days have been gradually removed backward also, and in process of time would have happened at Christmas; the absurdity of which, I believe, first occurred to the very ingenious editor of the Oxford Almanack, and who, I suppose, thought that, in this enlightened age, at least, the philosophical reason for the Dog-days, rather than the astrological one, ought to be retained, notwithstanding the seeming impropriety of continuing the name: and, perhaps, the person who has the superintendency of the Stationers almanacks, happening to coincide in opinion with this gentleman, might this year introduce the alteration into theirs. Whether we ought to retain the name without the idea which gave rise to it, or the idea without the name, I will not attempt to determine. On the one hand, it must be allowed, that it would, according to our present ideas, appear very ridiculous to talk of the Dog-days at Christmas; and on the other, it is not, perhaps, very consistent to call those the Dog-days which have no relation to the object from whence they had their name.

Your correspondent the *Querist* seems to think, with the ancients, that the Dog-star has carried the hot weather along with it into the autumn; in which idea he seems to be joined by your other correspondent F. Y. of *Pontoon*; but for a very different reason, it must be allowed. However, it is very certain, that both the one reason and the other are groundless, and the supposition itself no more than a vulgar error. General conclusions must not be drawn from accidental circumstances; and I am persuaded, that, if the mean heights of the thermometer, in the several months of the last ten years, were compared with those of any former æra of the like extent, there would be found little or no difference. The misfortune is, these observations have been but lately made with any degree of accuracy and regularity; and even now are difficult to be come at, as few of those who take the trouble of making them, think of giving them to the public. For some time, indeed, they made a very inte-

resting article in your Magazine: and give me leave to tell you, Mr. Urban, that such a register would do credit to it at all times, could it be procured; and at the same time would take up very little room. A very accurate register of this kind has, indeed, for a few years past, been given in the Philosophical Transactions.

Your correspondent F. Y. may be assured, that we are not now got nearer to the pole than heretofore; since, if we were, the latitudes of places must have been different from what they were formerly; which is not the case, as every day's observations testify. Neither need the *Querist* to dread, in the least, the influence of the Dog-star upon the seasons; although I think some poet or other, whom I have read, gives him the epithets of *sultry* and *raging*. He is so far distant from us, that the burning-glasses of Archimedes, were they in being, would not collect more heat from his rays, than the philosophers of Laputa extracted from their cucumbers.

I cannot conclude without expressing my apprehensions, that your learned correspondent, the astrologer of Chatham, has been misled; and, instead of the ancient, learned, and genuine *Francis Moore, Student in Physic and Astrology*, who has for so many years obliged his admiring country people with curious and learned prophecies and predictions, he has had obtruded on him one of those illegitimate and spurious pretenders to the celestial science that have lately made their appearance under this our *hydratic* meridian, to the no small disappointment of such Philomaths as have had the imprudence to put their trust in them; for in that which I have, printed for the Company of Stationers, and sold by G. Hawkins, at their Hall, in Ludgate-street, the Dog-days are said to begin on the 3d of July, and end on the 11th of August; namely about the time which, we may suppose, they originally did.

P. Q.

Mr. URBAN,

YOU may remember I sent you some Questions which were inserted in your Magazine for January last, but cannot find they have been answered. I have now sent you some more, which I hope will appear in your next. In my last I informed you that I had been blind upwards of 32 years, and never learned letter or figure; the little know-

ledge

ledge I now have that way, I acquired since that time. There is a charitable donation in London for blind men under certain circumstances, for which I have applied by a petition and certificate properly attested, hoping the gentlemen who have the management of that charity would have thought me not wholly undeserving their favour. I am 62 years of age, have a wife and nine children, without any support but what my wife earns by her industry, and was never chargeable to any parish. I beg you will insert this account of me, by which means it may come to the hands of some of the governors of that charity, who will see I am not an idle, inactive man. Shall think myself happy, and greatly in their favour, if I can obtain that charity. I am, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,
Woodbridge, his
Suffolk. NOAH X GIRLING,
mark.

§ The case of this poor man is truly pitiable. and his talents for computation very extraordinary. Though the Questions sent us do not tend to much use, and therefore cannot all be admitted, yet the following, and those before printed, may serve as a specimen of the rest, and will sufficiently shew his astonishing powers.

Question.

A deceased nobleman left two sons and one daughter; his wealth was 1,000,000l. sterling; his will was, that the same should be divided in proportion into $\frac{1}{3}$ d, $\frac{1}{4}$ th, and $\frac{1}{5}$ th parts; the eldest son to have the $\frac{1}{3}$ d, the youngest $\frac{1}{4}$ th, and the daughter $\frac{1}{5}$ th part. Query, Each child's fortune?

<i>Answer.</i>	£.	s.	d.
The eldest son	425,531	18	$3\frac{1}{2} \frac{14}{47}$
The youngest son	319,148	18	$3\frac{1}{2} \frac{34}{47}$
The daughter	255,319	2	$11\frac{1}{2} \frac{16}{47}$

Mr. URBAN,

AS you seem desirous of preserving the characters of eminent men, I send you the following Inscriptions for your insertion. J. T.

INSCRIPTION, on a Brass Plate, in the Church of Dorking, in Surry.

JEREMIAH MARKLAND, A.M.

Was born the 29th of October, 1693;
Educated in the School of Christ's Hospital, London;
And elected Fellow of St. Peter's College, Cambridge.

Unambitious of the rewards and honours which his abilities and application might have obtained for him in the learned professions, he chose to pass his life in a liberal retirement. His very accurate knowledge of the Greek and Latin languages was employed in correcting and explaining the best ancient authors, and more particularly in illustrating the Sacred Scriptures. To these rational pursuits he sacrificed every worldly view; contented with the inward pleasure resulting from such studies, and from the public and private assistance which they enabled him to communicate to others. But, above all, his uncommon learning confirmed in the highest degree his hopes of a happier life hereafter.

He died at Milton, in this parish, the 7th day of July, 1776.

The following has not yet been inscribed:

Memoriæ Sacrum
JEREMIÆ MARKLANDI,
Qui, quanquam splendidiore cum
Et literæ et virtutes ornaverant,
Semper modestissimè se gessit:
Omnes benignè,
Doctos urbanè,
Et, quod mirere magis,
Etiam indoctos sine supercilio excepit.
In restituendis et explicandis
Græcis et Latinis Poetis.
Statio, Euripide, Horatio, Juvenale,
Et præcipuè Novi Fœderis libris,
Cautus, acutus, felix,
Et, si quando audacior, tamen non inconsultus:
In edendis Maximo Tyrio et Demosthene
Cum Davilio et Taylora conjunctus
Utrisque et auxilio et ornamento fuit.
Sequantur alii Famam,
Aucupent Divitias,
Hic illa oculis irretortis contemplatus
Post terga constanter rejecit.
A cœtu tandem et communione omnium
Per hos triginta annos proximè elapsos
In solitudinem se recepit,
Studiis excolendis et pauperibus sublevandis
Unicè intentus.
Memoriæ viri sibi amicissimi,
Et præceptoris et parentis loco,
Viri candore, humanitate, modestiâ, doctrinâ,
Religione demum ornatissimi,
Dat, Dicat, Dedicat,
Olim Discipulus.
Obiit prope Dorking,
In comitatu Surriæ,
Julii 7º. 1776.
Annum agens octogesimum tertium.
L. C.

*Letter from Gen. Washington to Gen.**Sir William Howe.**Middle-Brook, June 10, 1777.*

S I R,

YOUR several letters of the 21st of April, 22d of May, and 5th inst. have been received.

Having stated my sentiments in an explicit manner, in my letter of the 9th of April, upon the subject of your demand, and the disagreement between us, I thought it unnecessary to trouble you with a repetition of them. From the complexion of your's of the 21st of April, we appeared to differ so widely, that I could entertain no hopes of a compromise being effected, or that an answer would produce any good end.

But as you have called upon me again for my final determination upon the matter, I shall freely give it, after making some observations upon what you have said with intention to obviate the objections, on my part, to a compliance with your demand through Lieutenant Colonel Walcot.

You admit the principle upon which my objection to account for the whole number of prisoners sent out by you, is founded, but deny the application, by delicately insinuating, in the first instance, that the ill-treatment complained of was an "expedient to cherish popular delusion," and by asserting, in the second, that supposing their sufferings to have been real, they were to be ascribed to other causes than those assigned by me.

I shall not undertake to determine on whom the charge of endeavouring to excite popular delusion falls with most propriety; but I cannot forbear intimating, that however successful ingenious miscolourings may be in some instances to perplex the understanding in matters of speculation, yet it is difficult to persuade mankind to doubt the evidence of their senses, and the reality of those facts for which they can appeal to them. Unless this can be done, permit me to assure you, it will always be believed, whatever may be suggested to the contrary, that men could not be in a more deplorable situation than those unhappy sufferers were, who are the subject of our difference. Did I imagine that you, Sir, had any serious scruples on the occasion, I might produce, in support of what I have alledged, the strongest proofs than human testimony can afford.

To prove that the prisoners did not suffer from any ill-treatment or neglect of your's, you say, "They were confined in the most airy buildings, and on board the largest transports in the fleet.—That they were supplied with the same provisions, both in quantity and quality, as were allowed to your troops not on service.—That the sick, such of them as required peculiar care, were received into the British hospitals, and the rest attended by their own surgeons, who were supplied with medicines without restrictions till it was discovered that they disposed of large quantities by private sale."

That airy buildings were chosen to confine our men in, is a fact I shall not dispute; but whether this was an advantage or not, in the winter season, I leave you to decide. I am inclined to think it was not, especially as there was a general complaint that they were destitute of fire the greater part of the time, and were only prevented from feeling the inclemency of the weather, in its extremest rigour, by their crowded situation. This I must believe was not very conducive to their health; and, if we may judge by comparisons, we must conclude they endured similar inconveniences on board the transports.

As to the supplies of provision, I know not what they were. My ideas of the matter were drawn from their united testimony, confirmed by their appearance, which represented the allowance as insufficient in quantity, bad in quality, and irregularly served. You yourself mention some "accidental circumstances of omission." I apprehend they were much more frequent than you were apprized of. It may not be improper to observe, that there is a material difference between persons confined and deprived of every means of subsistence in aid of their allowance, and those who are at large, and have other resources, as is the case with your troops not on service, who have the benefit of their pay, and what they can occasionally gain by their labour. You might also find from enquiry, that we made no distinction in our supplies between your soldiers, prisoners with us, and our own in the field. They were not stinted to a scanty pittance, but had full as much as they could use, and of the best kind.

In respect to the attention paid to the

the sick, I am sorry their accommodation was injured in any degree by the misconduct of the surgeons. I heartily join with you in reprobating their proceedings, and shall esteem it a favour if you point out the persons, and furnish me with such proofs of their guilt as you may be possessed of.

The more effectually to exonerate yourself from the consequences imputed to the neglect or ill-treatment of the prisoners, you assert they had every comfort and assistance from you that your situation would admit; and that they wanted nothing but money and cloathing, which ought to have been furnished by me.

Had we left your prisoners with us to depend entirely upon the supplies they drew immediately from you, their condition would have been little better than that of ours in your hands. Your officers and soldiers can both inform you, that they experienced every mark of public and private generosity that could be shewn them; frequent instances might be adduced, that, on notice of your men being in want, orders were immediately given that necessaries should be procured for them. Every thing was done on our part to facilitate any steps you took for the same end. You were permitted to have an agent among us, countenanced by public authority; and allowed every latitude he could wish to enable him to execute his office. I am sorry to say, the same conduct has not been observed towards us, and that there are instances to show, that, far from endeavouring to remove the difficulties that necessarily lay in our way to making such ample supplies as we could wish, obstacles have been made that might very well have been waved. A late instance of this is to be found in your refusing to let us have a procuring agent with you, who might purchase what was necessary to supply the wants of our men. You must be sensible, that, for want of a regular mode being adjusted for mutually conveying supplies, there was a necessity for an exercise of generosity on both sides. This was done by us, and we supposed would have been done by you, which made us less anxious in providing than we should have been, had we foreseen what has really happened. We ascribed every deficiency on your part to the intermediate situation of affairs in this respect; and, looking forward to a more provident arrange-

ment of the matter, we thought it our duty not to let the prisoners with us be destitute of any thing requisite for their preservation; and imagined that your reasonings and feelings would have been the same. Your saying we were frequently advised of their distress, is of little avail. It was not done until it was too late to remedy the ill consequences of the past neglect, and till our prisoners were already reduced to a miserable extremity. I wish their sufferings may not have been encreased, in the article of cloathing, by their being deprived of what they had, through the rapacity of too many of their captors; reports of this kind have not been wanting.

You farther observe, that my own experience would suggest, whether our army, in the course of the last campaign, was not subject to the same calamitous mortality with the prisoners in your possession. I cannot but confess, that there was a great degree of sickness amongst us; but I can assure you, that the mortality bore no kind of resemblance to that which was experienced by the prisoners with you, and that the disorders in the camp had nearly ceased, before the captivity of a large proportion of them. The garrison that fell into your hands on the 16th of November, was found, I am convinced, in good health.

In reply to my intimation, that it would have been happy if the expedient of sending out our men had been earlier thought of, you are pleased to say that the event has proved the caution with which you ought to have adopted the measure. What inference can be drawn from my refusing to account for prisoners scarcely alive, and by no means in an exchangeable condition, to warrant an insinuation that I should have done the same, had they been released under different circumstances, let your own candour determine.

But then you ask, "How is the cause of debility in prisoners to be ascertained?" This seems to be considered as a perplexing question. For my part, I cannot view it as involving any great difficulty. There is no more familiar mode of reasoning than from effects to causes, even in matters of the most interesting importance. In the subject before us, the appearance of the prisoners, and what eventually happened, proved that they had been hardly dealt with; but
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their joint asseverations, aided by the information of others, not interested in the distress more than as they regarded the rights of humanity, established the fact too firmly for incredulity itself to doubt it.

I should hardly believe you to be serious in your application of the exception, to which you allude, to the case of Major-General Lee, if you had not persisted in a discrimination respecting him. I did not entertain the most distant idea that he could have been supposed to come under the description contained in it; and to force such a construction upon that gentleman's circumstances, however it may be an evidence of ingenuity, is but an indifferent specimen of candour. I still adhere to what I have already advanced on this head, and can by no means think of departing from it.

I am now to give you my final decision on the subject of your demands. In doing this, I can little more than repeat what I have already said. I am extremely desirous of a general exchange on liberal and impartial principles; and it is with great concern I find, that a matter so mutually interesting is impeded by unnecessary obstacles. But I cannot consent to its taking place on terms so disadvantageous as those you propose, and which appear to me so contrary to justice, and the spirit of the agreement.

I think it proper to declare, that I wish the difference between us to be adjusted on a generous and equitable plan, and mean not to avail myself of the releasement of the prisoners, to extort any thing from you not compatible with the strictest justice. Let a reasonable proportion of prisoners to be accounted for be settled, and General Lee declared exchangeable, when we shall have an officer of yours, of equal rank, in our possession. I ask no more. These being done, I shall be happy to proceed to a general exchange; but, in the mean time, I am willing that a partial one should take place for the prisoners now in your hands, as far as those in ours will extend, except with regard to Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell, and the Hessian field-officers, who will be detained till you recognize General Lee a prisoner of war, and place him on the footing I claim.

This latter proposition I am induced to make from the distinction which

your letter of the 22d of May seems to hold forth; and I think it necessary to add, that your conduct towards prisoners will govern mine.

The situation of Lieut. Col. Campbell, as represented to you, is such as I neither wished nor approve. Upon the first intimation of his complaints, I wrote upon the subject, and hoped there would have been no further cause of uneasiness. That gentleman, I am persuaded, will do me the justice to say, he has received no ill-treatment at my instance. Unnecessary severity, and every species of insult, I despise, and, I trust, none will ever have just reason to censure me in this respect. I have written again on your remonstrance, and have no doubt such a line of conduct will be adopted, as will be consistent with the dictates of humanity, and agreeable to both his and your wishes.

I am Sir, with due respect, your most obedient servant,

GEO. WASHINGTON.
His Excellency Gen. Sir Wm. Howe.

General Washington to General Howe.

SIR, *New Jersey, July 16.*

THE fortune of war having thrown Major-General Prescott into our hands, I beg leave to propose his exchange for Major-General Lee. This proposition being agreeable to the letter and spirit of agreement subsisting between us, will, I hope, have your approbation. I am the more induced to expect it, as it will not only remove the ground of controversy between us, but in its consequences effect the exchange of Lieut. Colonel Campbell, and the Hessian field-officers, for a like number of men of equal rank in your possession.

I shall be obliged by your answer upon the subject, assuring you, that Major-General Prescott shall be sent in, if the proposed exchange shall be acceded to, either on the previous releasement of Gen. Lee, or your promise that the same shall immediately take place on Gen. Prescott's return. I have the honour to be, &c.

G. WASHINGTON.

The annexed plate is copied from the Drawing requested in page 416. As it is evidently intended to represent some Monkish Story, the Legend that gave rise to it, could that be discovered, would more satisfactorily explain it.

The Attorney-General's Reply to Mr. Horne's Defence. See p. 397.

HE began by observing on the singular method which the gentleman had taken to conduct his own defence; a method which the wisdom, the propriety, the decency of any other counsel would not have admitted. He forbore, he said, to trouble the jury with comments on those various histories and adventures with which the gentleman had thought proper to embellish his speech, and hoped before he sat down to justify himself in having stated the present as one of the plainest, clearest, and least complicated cases that ever came before a jury. He proceeded to state the case, and to shew the virulent tendency of it; in order to obviate the objection made by the gentleman of his being brought to trial on a mere common-place declamation. He owned he could not speak four hours in order to demonstrate that charging people with the highest of all crimes, murder, is a scandalous libel; nor did he envy the abilities of those that could. He did not, he said, quarrel with the gentleman, if, seeing a transaction in St. George's Fields which he took to be murder, he thought himself bound to prosecute the murderers with humanity and candour; but if, in the moment of prosecution, he published unfair representations, aggravating the circumstances, with a view to make an impression upon the minds of the people at large, he did a most wicked and abandoned thing. As to the massacre at Glenco, unless he could prefer the authority of the London Evening Post to that of the Resolves of both Houses of Parliament, he could discover no analogy between that transaction and the affair in question. He allowed, he said, that the criminality of every charge was to be judged of by the intention; and he did not object to the bringing the libellous words to that test: the American subjects, for meritorious considerations upon their parts, and those considerations only, were inhumanly murdered at Lexington and Concord, in the province of Massachusetts-Bay, by the King's troops. Can any one doubt that the imputation of inhuman murder to those troops is abuse? Here is no affectation of disguising the matter; no pretence or colour of reasoning upon the subject under the mask others have thought proper to cloak themselves when they wished to write malignantly. It was

GENT. MAG. Sept. 1777.

a blunt way of throwing out so much calumny, without qualifying it any way in the world, or making it appear any thing more than an attempt to defy justice. Either prosecute this, or never prosecute again so long as you live, is the true language, he said, of this libel; and the defence consists in abusing the Judge, the Jury, the Crown-Office, the Counsel for the printers, the Solicitor of the Treasury, the law as it now stands, and himself, the prosecutor of the law. Is it, said he, the part of a good citizen, a man that reverences the laws of his country, or of a man that wishes any thing but anarchy, to treat Courts of Justice, in respect to causes left to their decision, in the way that this has been treated? He then entered into a vindication of his own conduct in the exercise of his office: let any man, said he, compare the number of prosecutions with the daily publications, and he must look with a very partial eye, indeed, who does not see how rank and rife the scandal is upon all orders and denominations of men, all branches of government and state, and who does not confess that the increase of scandal far exceeds the increase of prosecutions for that scandal; and yet this is one of the topics for which I have been abused. In like manner he entered into a justification of his conduct throughout, and submitted the determination of the present charge to the jury.

Lord Mansfield began his charge with observing, that, if ever there was a question the true merits of which lay in a very narrow compass, it was the present. He said, there were but two points for the jury to deliberate upon; the first, Was Mr. Horne the author and publisher of the paper which the information charges as a seditious libel? This, he said, did not admit of a doubt, for it was acknowledged. He, therefore, to enable them to form their judgment of the other, referred them to the paper itself, by which they would be satisfied, more than arguments could convince them, whether it was or was not a seditious libel; and whether the sense of that paper was or was not such an arraignment of Government and the employment of the King's troops as had been charged in the information. If it was, What was the employment they were to execute? Why, to murder, the paper says, innocent subjects, because they acted like Englishmen, and preferred liberty to slavery. What, then,

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are they who gave the orders? What are they who executed those orders? Draw, he said, the conclusion; it does not stand upon argument. If any man dares to give orders to murder a subject, or to execute those orders, or to make any subject a slave, he is as high a criminal as can exist in this state. His Lordship then went over the evidence, explained the nature of the hostilities that now subsist between Great-Britain and America, and answered some points of law, particularly respecting the intention. He said the intention was inferred from the act—a libel, for instance, that has a seditious tendency, when it is without justification—that is a ground for a jury to infer a seditious intent—just as if a man murders another without justification, that is a ground to infer he did it maliciously. He then desired the jury to take the paper out, and exercise their own judgment upon it by reading it attentively. They did so, and on their return brought in their verdict **GUILTY**.

Mr. URBAN,

IN reply to your correspondent S. A.'s inquiries "what *kinds* of scorbutic complaints have yielded to the powers of Goose-Grass, and whether no ill effects to the health have happened after the sudden removal of the eruption," I shall relate the symptoms of such cases as I have had opportunity to remark, and leave this gentleman and others to draw their own conclusions.

My own complaint always began with a burning heat and redness in the skin of my face, which were soon succeeded by great numbers of pimples, filled with a scalding watry humour, which would suppurate in a few hours, and in less than a day and night would become dry; and, if not shaved off, would be incrusted one amongst and upon another, like the rough side of an oyster-shell incumbered with gluten and sand. After being cured by taking the juice of Goose-Grass, so far from discovering any bad effects, my appetite became stronger, and my spirits more lively.

Mr. Emblin's complaint began with a violent itching on his body and arms every spring of the year; on his body arose innumerable small pimples like a rash, which in a short time dried away. The itching upon his arms continued intolerably troublesome thro' all seasons. After being perfectly cured, he never discovered the least bad effect,

but the very reverse, his mind chearful, and his spirits lively.

Mrs. Richards, of Bromley, near Bow, thirteen years ago, by taking cold after a birth, had a severe sore leg, greatly swollen, and very painful. She found more relief by taking the Goose-Grass than she had ever been able to procure from physicians or the hospitals, though she could not take it without being cleared of its more feculent parts by being boiled and skimmed. With her it sometimes acted both as an emetic and cathartic, though made pure by boiling: the only instance of the sort yet come to my knowledge.

A gentleman of a gross habit, after being cured of a fever three years ago, had a humour settled in both his legs. They swelled to a great degree, and the swelling was attended with much pain. After trying the effects of physic in vain, he was persuaded to have recourse to Goose-Grass, and had taken it only *six* days, when the swelling so far abated, that he could shake the calves with his hand, and the pain became much more tolerable; but, unhappily, by too liberal an indulgence, he brought on himself a fever, by which he is now confined.

This gentleman's son, who is grown to man's estate, had at the same time an eruption on his face and scorbutic swellings in his mouth; he took the juice, and is perfectly cured.

A girl at Bow, about two years old, appeared to be sinking under a complication of distempers. She had a severe wheezing and shortness of breath, vomited a great quantity of phlegm, had lost her appetite, and got very little sleep; consequently became very weak, and was judged to be in a dangerous way. A spoonful of the juice, boiled and skimmed, was given it several times in a day. In less than a fortnight all the bad symptoms disappeared, the child recovered its appetite and rest, and became quite lively. The mother, unwilling to allow the merit to the medicine, left it off: the symptoms returned. The medicine was administered as before, and the child again recovered, and continues to this day active and lively.

From this and some other instances, our correspondent doubts whether the cures performed by the Goose-Grass are more to be ascribed to any specific quality it possesses to correct the vitiated humours than to its nutritious ones, and recommends the boiled juice for

for patients in consumptive cases, by way of experiment.

A gentleman, who has been many years afflicted with a scorbutic gout, by taking the juice some time, though but once a day, finds himself considerably better; but the green plants are in his neighbourhood no longer to be found. Our correspondent questions likewise whether in such obstinate cases it will not be advisable to take the juice several times a day; in short, to make it a part of the patient's diet, so long as no inconvenience is discovered to attend the free use of it; and purposes to make experiments, if he lives another season; and wishes other gentlemen to do the same, as well of its nutritive qualities as of its medicinal virtues.

Bow, Aug. 27, 1777.

B.

* * The above correspondent mentions several other cases in which the patients have found relief, but room is wanting to insert them. We must therefore refer those who want farther satisfaction, as he has done, to Mr. Emblin, master of the Academy at Bow.

Mr. URBAN,

IN page 119 of your present volume we are told, that "nobody has accounted for the Devil's having the name of *Old-Nick*." Had your correspondent consulted Junius's "Etymologicum Anglicanum," he might have observed that Mr. Lye, the learned editor, had previously made use of Olaus Wormius for the explanation of that name. Dr. Zachary Grey has also accounted for the name in a note on Part 3, Canto 1, Verse 1314, of *Hudibras*.

Your correspondent in p. 219 may probably not dislike to be informed, that in the year 1449 there were two English Prelates "bearing the same surname" of Kemp; one of whom was John Kemp, Archbishop of York, who in that year consecrated his nephew, Thomas Kemp, Bishop of London. In 1457 there were two also of the name of Boothe, who moreover were half brothers; one of whom was William Boothe, Archbishop of York, and the other Laurence Boothe, Bishop of Durham; which Laurence succeeded also to the see of York, one Archbishop only intervening between him and his brother. There was likewise John Boothe, Bishop of Exeter, in 1466, contemporary with this Laurence Boothe. In the year 1615 also

Robert Abbot became Bishop of Salisbury, while his brother George was Archbishop of Canterbury: "in hoc" (says Godwin) "Seffridi Cicestrensis felicitatem æquavit, quod Episcopus ipse fratrem videre contigerit Archiepiscopum Cantuariensem." But perhaps your correspondent will be more surprized, if he will recur to Mr. Granger's "Biographical History," iv. 287, *octavo*, or page 456 of his "Supplement," *quarto*; from whence he may learn, that there were two contemporary English Prelates bearing "the same both christian name and surname" of William Lloyd; one of whom was successively Bishop of Landaff, Peterborough, and Norwich, and the other of St. Asaph, Lichfield, and Worcester: and, what is still more surprizing, the contemporary Bishop of Killala and Achonry, in Ireland, bore both those names also. Other similar instances might perhaps be adduced; but these will be sufficient to prove, that "the meeting with two *intire* namesakes in so small a number of persons as twenty-six, promiscuously and casually coming together, now and then actually does happen;" and that there frequently have been two contemporary prelates "bearing merely the same surname."

In page 236 the famous mountain of Montserrat is supposed never to have been described, before Mr. *Thicknesse* published his account of it: whereas a large and curious description is given of it in "The Memoirs of Cap. George Carleton," Lond. 1728, *octavo*.

In page 103, 104, we should read "Father Sarpi," generally known by the name of Father Paul; and in p. 158 "Myra."

Allow me this opportunity of making one addition to the strictures of your correspondent *Vindex*, in your Magazine for May, 1775, on Dr. Johnson's "incomparable account of a Journey to the Western Islands of Scotland:" in page 48 of which the indignant author represents "our own cathedrals as mouldering by unregarded dilapidation." Your Reviewer has, in the Magazine for January in that year, animadverted upon this "new and alarming intelligence," and wishes "that these dilapidated churches had been specified." Had Dr. Johnson adverted to Mr. Bentham's account of "the care and attention that is paid our Cathedrals by the present set of Governors

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vernors in their respective churches," he would not surely have expressed himself in a manner so apparently foreign from the real state of the case. The account alluded to is to be found in page 43 of that most valuable of modern publications "The History and Antiquities of the Church of Ely," printed at Cambridge, in 1771, quarto; wherein an intimation is given of "what has been done of late at York, Lincoln, Peterborough, Ely, Norwich, Chichester, Salisbury, &c."

ANTIQUARIUS.

P. S. The genealogical account of the Cromwell family in the London Magazine for March and May, 1774, which your correspondent Philalethes refers to in p. 266, 7, of yours for June last, is evidently nothing more than an *improved* edition of Dr. Gibbons's Appendix to his sermon on the death of Wm. Cromwell, Esq.

Mr. URBAN,

THE friends of the late Mr. BENJAMIN STILLINGFLEET, of whom you have given some account in your last volume, (see p. 162, 496,) will, I am persuaded, think themselves obliged to you for inserting the following passage from the "Advertisement" prefixed to Mr. Pennant's "British Zoology," vol. iv, just published.

ACADEMICUS,

"Gratitude prompts me to mention a most irreparable loss in my amiable friend BENJAMIN STILLINGFLEET, Esquire, in whom were joined the best heart and the ablest head. Benevolence and innocence were his inseparable companions. Retirement his choice, from the most affectionate of motives. [Mr. Gray's Letters, 288.] How great, yet how unnecessary, was his diffidence in public! How ample his instruction in private! How clear his information! How delicate the conveyance! The pupil received advantage, edified by the humility of the master. Thoroughly imbued in Divine Philosophy, he had an uncommon insight into the uses of every object of Natural History; and gave sanction to those studies, which by trivial observers were held most contemptible. The end of his labors was the good of mankind. He attempted to destroy the false shame that attended the devotee to Ornithology, the chace of the Insect, the search after the Cockle, or the poring over the Grass. He proved every subject to be of the

greatest service to the world, by the proper remarks that might be made on them. The traveller, the sailor, the husbandman, might, if they pleased, draw the most useful conclusions from them. The reader may receive the proof from his translations of various essays, the productions of the *Linnean* school, his own *Calendar of Flora*, and *Observations on Grasses*. How much to be lamented is this short catalogue of the works of so great, so good a man! I speak not of his Essay on Music, as foreign to the subject. Some of his remarks appear in my *British Zoology*. He thought me so far deserving of his encouragement, as to dedicate part of his time to farther acts of friendship. I received the unfinished tokens of his regard by virtue of his promise; the only papers that were rescued from the flames, to which his modesty had devoted all the rest."

Mr. URBAN,

I Trust the usefulness of the following will be a sufficient inducement for you to give it a place in your celebrated Magazine.

In the year 1753 I published cases of all kinds of fits, to which were annexed cases of the bite of a mad dog, with my method of treating them at the London Hospital, and in my private practice, with constant success, which is as follows:

I order cuticular incisions to be made about the place bitten, and to let them bleed till they stop of themselves; then to rub into the place bitten, and all about, mercurial ointment, and cover the sore with a mercurial plaister. At night the patient takes a bolus, with two, three, or four grains of calomel, and the next morning a dose of salts, or any other gentle purgative. The morning following he must go into the cold bath.

The mercurial ointment must be rubbed in every night and morning; the mercurial plaister over it. The calomel bolus must be taken every other night, and the purgative the morning following; and the cold bath used the intermediate days.

This process being pursued rigorously during a fortnight, the patient may be assured of safety, provided he has applied immediately upon receiving the bite.

But one who practised this mercurial process at Pondicherry, goes much farther, and affirms, that he had cured with

with it a woman, who had had the symptoms of the hydrophobia upon her three days; and that he had treated thus above three hundred persons, men, women, and children, Italians, Portuguese, Blacks, Mulattoes, and Armenians; and that all kept free from the symptoms of madness.—*Vide Gent. Mag. Dec. 1756.*

I do not recollect any instance, in my practice, so strong to the purpose as the above-mentioned; but something approaching it was that of a man who applied to me about a fortnight after he had been bitten, and felt his head (as he expressed it) very lumpy, and an unaccountable weariness all over, who got very well with this method. And as a caution not to trust in sea-bathing, I cannot omit mentioning, that a lad, about fourteen, applied to me, recently bitten, who was cured with my process; but another lad of the neighbourhood, bitten at the same time, by the same dog, being sent to the salt water, died of the hydrophobia six weeks after.

A cure for the hydrophobia has, unhappily, not yet been discovered; but, as the gentleman of Pondicherry affirms, that he had cured with his mercurial process a woman who had the symptoms of the disease upon her, it is to be hoped, that the professors of physic, by maturely considering this process, and improving upon it, will bring it to such perfection as to prove an effectual cure.

It has been asserted lately by gentlemen eminent in the Faculty, that the mercurial treatment is not a safe preservative from the consequences of the bite of mad animals; but, as it does not appear, that in their management they had made use of the cold bath, which may be deemed a powerful assistant to the operation of the other means, and the rest of their treatment not being exactly like mine, which always has proved successful, none of my patients having afterwards been afflicted with the hydrophobia, I must therefore persevere in the opinion, that my mercurial process is a safe and sure preventive of the dreadful consequences of the bite of mad animals. And that this practice may be universally known and adopted, is the sincere wish of,
Hatton Garden, Yours, &c.

Sept. 2, 1777. J. ANDREE.

P. S. Since I wrote the above, I saw in the Morning Chronicle, Sept. 5, A Case and Cure of the Hydrophobia

by A. B. at No. 109, Hatton Garden, in which the use of mercury bore a great share. My curiosity prompted me to see the author of this great cure, who assured me of the reality of the fact, but would not tell me the patient's name, he being married since, and having children; and said, that, if any great good could be effected by it, he would affirm the fact by affidavit.

I mention this extraordinary case by way of encouragement to pursue the discovery of a cure for this most shocking of all human diseases.

Mr. URBAN,

IN the curious preface of the learned Dr. Dee prefixed to his Euclid, is the following remarkable passage, under the article Trochilike. If any of your ingenious correspondents can furnish an explanation of so odd a piece of mechanism, it will afford much satisfaction to,

A CONSTANT READER.

“By wheels, strange works and incredible are done: as will hereafter appear. A wonderful example of further possibility, and present commodity was seen in my time, in a certain instrument; which by the inventor and artificer (before) was sold for twenty talents of gold, and then had (by misfortune) received some injury and hurt. And one Janellus of Cremona did mend the same, and presented it unto the emperor Charls the Fifth. Hieronymus Cardanus can be my witness, that therein was one wheel which moved, and that in such rate, that, in 7000 years, only his own period should be finished. A thing almost incredible: but how farre I keep me within my bounds, very many men (yet alive) can tel.”

Quere. Does not the Doctor intimate this machine to be very ancient by the mode of fixing the price? Talents have not, I believe, been used in reckoning by any moderns.—I desire likewise to be informed, whether he refers to the verbal or written testimony of Cardan? If the latter, in what part of *his* works is an account of the same wonderful automaton to be found?

* * J. T.'s Letter cannot be admitted because of its extraordinary length. The Editors would recommend the printing of it in a Twelve-penny Pamphlet by itself. It is well written, and on an important subject.

75. *Thoughts on the Letter of Edmund Burke, Esq; to the Sheriffs of Bristol, on the Affairs of America. By the Earl of Abingdon.* 11. Almon.

HIS Lordship, with much candour, examines the doctrines advanced by Mr. Burke in his Letter to the Sheriffs of Bristol; but previous to that examination he enumerates the particulars in which they both agree. "I sympathize, says his Lordship, most cordially with him in those feelings of humanity which mark the abhorrence of his nature to the effusion of human blood—I agree with him in idea that the war with America is fruitless, hopeless, and unnatural; and, I will add, on the part of Great-Britain, cruel and unjust. I join hand in hand with him in all his propositions for peace; and I look with longing eyes for the event. I participate with him in the happiness of those friendships and connexions which are the subjects of his panegyric. The name of Rockingham is a sacred deposit in my bosom. I have found him disinterested, I know him to be honest. Before I quit him, therefore, I will first abandon human nature."

Agreeing, then, in these essential points, his Lordship expresses his sorrow that he cannot coincide with him in other matters which his Lordship thinks of great national importance.

The first material point of difference is with regard to their contrary conduct in parliament on the late Act for a partial Suspension of the Habeas Corpus. Mr. Burke, although his objections to the bill were unanswerable, and though apprized of the dangers and mischiefs of it, yet forbore to debate in the progress of it through the House of Commons, "*because it would have been vain to oppose and impossible to correct it.*" His Lordship, on the contrary, stood singly in entering his Protest on the Journals of the other House against it. Mr. Burke acknowledges, however, that in its progress through the H. of C. it was *AMENDED so as to express more distinctly than it did at first the avowed sentiments of those who framed it.* Now, if it was *amended*, his Lordship's idea is, that it was *corrected*; and, therefore, if the bill was *amended*, it was *not impossible to correct it.*

The case was this. This bill was brought into the H. of C. under the black coverture of designing malice.

Some of the members, seeing it in this dark disguise, endeavoured to unrobe it of its darkness. The principle was *bad* with respect to America: it was *worse* with regard to this country. And herein consisted the very malignity of the bill: for whilst the *Habeas Corpus* was taken away from the *imputed guilty* Americans, the *innocent* English were at the same time deprived of its benefit; suspicion, without oath, being made the two-edged sword that was to cut both ways. It was, therefore, amended, so as to express more distinctly than it did at first the avowed sentiments of those who framed it.

Mr. Burke considers a partial suspension of the Habeas Corpus as a greater evil than a universal suspension of it; because, says Mr. B. the alarm of such a proceeding would be universal, and would operate as *a call of the nation.* His Lordship thinks otherwise, and supports his opinion with strong reasoning. He observes, shrewdly, "that we have heard so many calls of the nation of late, without any answer being made to them, that he fears the nation has either lost its *hearing* or its *voice.*"

Mr. B. says, he would be sorry to see, that any thing framed in contradiction to the spirit of our Constitution did not instantly produce in fact the grossest of evils with which it was pregnant in its nature; his reason is, that, on the next unconstitutional act, all the fashionable world would say, "Your fears are vain, your prophecies ridiculous, you see how little of the mischiefs are come to pass which you predicted; and thus, by degrees, that artfully softening of all arbitrary power, *the alleged infrequency or narrow extent of its operation*, will be received as an aphorism; and Mr Hume will not be singular in telling us, *that the felicity of mankind is no more disturbed by it than by earthquakes or thunder, or the other more unusual accidents of Nature.* Now, says his Lordship, as to the fashionable world, living as they do under the tyranny of that greatest of all tyrants, *FASHION*, I should hardly look up to them as a fit court of appeal. And as to Mr. Hume, let those remember who adopt his aphorisms—that that great philanthropist and friend of liberty, Dr. Franklin, has not, in the depths of his wisdom, thought "*alleged infrequency or narrow extent of operation*" any argument to prevent the protection of mankind

mankind “even against the more unusual accidents of nature;” and let them, in the remembering of this, regret, that his politics, like his philosophy, have not been the subjects of our experiment. Happy, thrice happy, had it been for this country, if, instead of besetting this able man with foul-mouthed language, and indecent mockery, (indecent doubly so, because of the venerable Council before whom he stood,) his advice, like his *conductors*, had been made use of to draw the forked lightning from that portentous cloud, which, with overspreading ruin, has now burst upon our heads.”

Another reason alleged by Mr. B. for his not debating against the bill is, “that, in the present state of things, all opposition to measures proposed by Ministers, where the name of America appears, is vain and frivolous.” So thinks his Lordship; but then it does not follow that all opposition is to be laid aside: if so, the same reason must hold good in every case of opposition where the same circumstances exist; for not to debate in this instance, and to debate in another where the name of America appears, must be wrong. His Lordship indeed laments, exceedingly laments, that a spirited secession, not of one party, but of all parties, who disapproved the measures of the Ministry, did not take place, verily believing, from his soul, that, if it had, Ministers would not have presumed to have gone the lengths they have done in open violation of the Constitution; but at the same time he censures single absentees, as contrary to duty.

His Lordship, having combated all the arguments adduced by Mr. Burke for his parliamentary, or rather unparliamentary conduct on the occasion in question, proceeds, in the next place, to consider the dangerous tendency of some fashionable modes of speech which of late have prevailed both within doors and without.


Mr. B. very solemnly declares, that, “if ever one man lived, more zealous than another, for the supremacy of Parliament, and the rights of this imperial Crown, it was myself.”—“Now, (says his Lordship,) if I cannot join with Mr. Burke in this solemn declaration of his, I trust, it will not be therefore imputed to me, that I am less zealous than he is for the rights of the British Legislature. But when I see, and know, and am persuaded, that these very modes

of speech, *supremacy of Parliament, rights of this imperial Crown*, with their kindred, *unity of Empire, allegiance to the State*, and such like high-sounded *sesquipedalia verba*, by becoming, in defiance of their impropriety, the deities of modern invocation, and by operating as incantations to mislead mankind, have done more mischief to the state even than the sword itself of Civil War; be their authority ever so great, I can never subscribe to their use. *Supremacy of Parliament* is a combination of terms unknown to the English polity; and as to *allegiance to the State*, though it be the sanctified phraseology of an Archbishop, it is, like the “Whiggism” he censures, allegiance “run mad.” Supremacy is an appendant of the Crown, and so is allegiance. The former is the right of the King (as heretofore it was of the Pope) in his *ecclesiastical* capacity, the latter in his *temporal*; and there cannot be two rights, in one state, to the same thing. Who ever heard of the oaths of supremacy and of allegiance to Parliament? Allegiance is one thing, obedience another. Allegiance is due to the King, so long as, in his *executive* capacity, he shall protect the rights of the people. Obedience is due to the Laws, when founded on the *Constitution*: but when they are *subversive* of the *Constitution*, then disobedience instead of obedience is due; and resistance becomes the law of the land.”

Mr. Burke, having given us his creed in the supremacy of Parliament, next applies its *unlimited* power to and over the American Colonies; and then tells us what the supremacy of Parliament is in England. His Lordship considers the last first, namely, the supremacy of Parliament in England, as a major proposition in which the minor is contained; and in this disquisition enters deeply into the principles of the English Constitution, which he says is much talked of, and but little understood. Every man quotes it, and upon every occasion too; but few know where to find it. If one enquire after it, an act of Parliament is produced. If you ask what it is, you are told it is the *Law*. Strange mistake! The *Constitution* and the *Law* are not the same. His Lordship defines the *Constitution* to be, those *agreements* entered into, those *rights* determined upon, and those *forms* prescribed, by and between the members of

any society in the first settlement of their union, and in the frame and mode of their government; and is the *genus* whereof the *municipal or civil Law* of such established community is the *species*: the *former*, ascertaining the reciprocal duties, or several relations subsisting betwixt the *governors and governed*; the *latter*, maintaining the rights and adjusting the differences arising betwixt individuals, as parts of the same whole. This definition his Lordship grounds not only on the reason of things, but on the letter and spirit of our charters; for instance, in *Magna Charta*, which is not only declaratory of the *original compact*, or fundamental rights of the people, but is *itself* that *solemn contract*, which was had between King and people for the protection of those rights; and therefore, as such, proves *quod erat demonstrandum*. What then are *Parliaments*? *Parliaments* make the *formal*, as *rights* do the *substantial* part of the Constitution; and are the deputies, the agents, or appointees of the people, entrusted by them with the powers of *legislation*, for the purpose of preserving (and not of destroying) the established rights of the Constitution.

I must hope, therefore, that, if our *Parliaments*, who are the *trustees* of the people, and the *guardians* of their rights, (for they are no more, and I am one of its members,) should ever attempt to destroy those rights, that, as they will well deserve the fate, so may they feel all that vengeance which the offended *Majesty* of an injured people can bring down on their heads. *Parliaments* who will support the Constitution, will be supported by the people, and have nothing to fear; but those who will subvert the Constitution, let them tremble, as one man, even as Charles the First did, who lost his head in such an attempt; and which, as Lord Chesterfield tells us, “if he had not lost, we had certainly lost our liberties.”

 This is one of the few pamphlets in defence of the Constitution, which deserves to be read with attention at a time when it is observable, that a general indifference prevails among the people with regard to the preservation of their liberties. Those, indeed, who can sport with the subject may rejoice in the opportunity of recommending themselves by their talents for ridicule; but the incendiary

may, with equal propriety, laugh at the conflagration that burns the city, because he may profit by the ruin of those who suffer in the flames.

76. *The State of the Prisons in England and Wales. With preliminary Observations, and an Account of some foreign Prisons.* By John Howard, F. R. S. 4to. pp. 489. 12s. Cadell.

THE singular example of disinterested patriotism and public spirit here displayed, in behalf of some of the most miserable, but unseen, unknown, and therefore disregarded, part of our fellow-creatures, demands the particular attention and sincere acknowledgments of all who have the feelings of humanity. The subject more immediately attracted our author's notice when he was Sheriff of the county of Bedford, in 1773, on seeing many innocent, or acquitted and unprosecuted prisoners, after having been confined for months, dragged back to gaol; and locked up again, for sundry fees to the gaoler, clerk of assize, &c. More scenes of calamity, which he was anxious to alleviate, on further enquiry, presented themselves to his view; and, to gain more perfect knowledge of them, he visited most of the county-gaols in England. To inspect the Bridewells, which had before escaped him, he travelled a second time into all the counties, examining houses of correction, city and town gaols. In many of them, as well as in the county-gaols, he beheld a complication of distress; but his attention was principally fixed by the gaol-fever and the small-pox, which he saw destroying multitudes, not only of felons in their dungeons, but of debtors also. On this subject he was examined by the House of Commons in March, 1774, and most deservedly received their thanks; an honour which reflected on themselves. To this were owing two humane bills brought in by Mr. Popham, and which passed that session, “for the relief of prisoners who should be acquitted, respecting their fees;” and “for preserving their health, and preventing the gaol-distemper.” But as there are still many disorders that ought to be rectified, and the gaol-fever is not yet totally eradicated, Mr. Howard now submits the result of his enquiries to the public, hoping that he “shall not be deserted in the conflict,” and that the present Parliament will finish what the last so laudably began. Their

Their attention encouraged him to extend his plan, repeating his visits and travels over the kingdom; at first, no doubt, with great danger of infection; from which vinegar and change of apparel (with God's blessing) happily preserved him; but afterwards with less hazard and caution, partly from use, and partly from the alteration made in some gaols by the last of the forementioned acts. The distress in prisons, which our author justly imputes to the inattention of sheriffs and magistrates; originates, he observes, 1. from want of necessary food, some bridewells having no allowance at all, and finding twelve debtors only, in all England and Wales, (Middlesex and Surry excepted,) who had been able to obtain their groats §; 2. from the demands of gaolers, &c. for fees; 3. the extortion of bailiffs; 4. the defect of water and air; 5. the want, or offensiveness, of sewers; and, 6. to there being, in many gaols, and in most bridewells, no straw allowed for prisoners to sleep on. These evils affect their health and life. Among those which are pernicious to their morals, he complains of debtors and felons, men and women, young beginners and old offenders, being confined together; and, in some few gaols, idiots also and lunatics *. No one, therefore, will wonder at the havoc made by the gaol-distemper, of which many dreadful instances are here enumerated; or at the general spread of wickedness by the confined and discharged. The same humanity with which we treat our prisoners of war, Mr. H. wishes us to exert to our own unhappy countrymen. This part of his subject naturally leads him to mention the dreadful hardships he himself suffered at Brest and Morlaix, when he was taken prisoner in a Lisbon packet in the last war; and his own sufferings (as he observes) on that occasion probably increased his sympathy with other prisoners. To the above grievances he adds several bad customs prevalent in gaols: and these are, the demand of garnish or footing, "Pay or strip;" the frequency of gaming; the loading prisoners with heavy irons;

§ Or aliment, to which they have a right from their creditors by the 32 Geo. II. but the means of procuring it are out of their reach.

* Viz. Hull and Swaffham bridewells, and Lancaster gaol.

the varying the towns where quarter-sessions and assizes are held, so that prisoners must walk in irons ten or fifteen miles to their trials, and sometimes to towns that have no prison †; gaol-delivery being in some counties but once a year [at Hull it is only once in three years; it used to be once in seven]; the fees still demanded by clerks of assize ‡ and of the peace, and for which acquitted prisoners, contrary to the express words of the act, are still detained; the non-residence of gaolers; debtors crowding the gaols with their wives and children; and some gaols being private property. Of all these complaints instances are given. The whole number of prisoners in England and Wales, in the spring of 1776, was, "debtors 2437, felons, &c. 994, petty offenders 653; total 4084." To these adding twice the number of dependents (the usual average), the whole number of the distressed is 12,252. To obviate all the above grievances, Mr. H. discusses the proper situation, plan, structure, and management, of prisons, which, he insists, should be airy, and built, if possible, near a river or brook, or else on an eminence, raised on arcades, &c. But for further particulars, important as they are, we must refer to his plan and book; observing only, that we hear with concern, that New Newgate has "some manifest errors," not specified indeed, as it is now too late, save only that "the prisoners, without more than ordinary care, will be in great danger of the gaol-fever;" and that Chelmsford new gaol seems to exceed in splendor, but in other articles, more essential, to fall short of his ideas. Of the opulent county of Essex we must add, with as much pain as Mr. H. observed it, that "there had been no divine service for above a year past, except to condemned criminals;" of Cornwall, that "the Chaplain's salary has been lately reduced from 50l. to 30l." and of Huntingdonshire, that "Mr. Brock, the late Chaplain, who officiated constantly twice a week, and

† At Wells there are assizes and no prison; at Ryegate, there is no prison, yet quarter-sessions; and the quarter-sessions of Surry are held at four different towns, viz. Ryegate, Guildford, Kingston, and Southwark.

‡ Some of these gentlemen (in particular, the clerk of the Western circuit) have also started a new demand for the Judge's certificate of acquitment.

had a salary of 20*l.* was dismissed. He would have continued his attendance without the salary; but an order was made expressly forbidding it." Can these Worshipfuls be men or christians? Can they know either law or gospel? If they did, they would recollect, that, by an act of the 13th of his present Majesty, each county is empowered to appoint a Chaplain, "with a stipend not exceeding 50*l.*" Little did Parliament foresee, that any gentlemen would be so mean as to retrench, or rather withdraw, a much smaller pittance, and even refuse gratuitous duty. The other county-gaols which have no Chaplains ought also to be specified: they are Westmoreland, Cambridgeshire, Rutland, Warwickshire, Worcestershire, Sussex, Monmouthshire, and five Welsh counties. Are these counties poor in purse, or poor in christian spirit? Yet one of them boasts an university. We must add, that, though the act 32 Geo. II. expressly requires a *Table of Fees*, signed by the Justices, and confirmed by the Judge, &c. should be hung up conspicuously in every gaol, and declares all other fees illegal, and the demand punishable by a penalty of 50*l.* to the person injured, yet no less than fifty-seven instances are mentioned in which this is neglected: though the act 24 Geo. II. in like manner, requires the three clauses against the use of spirituous liquors to be also hung up and renewed, under the penalty of forty shillings for every default, this too is neglected in forty-two gaols; and fifty-nine instances occur where water, so essential to health and comfort, is not accessible to prisoners. In many places, notwithstanding the late act, there has been no amendment, no cleaning, white-washing, &c. To shew what misery prevails in some prisons, particularly in such as are private property, and also to give a specimen of our author's manner, we beg leave to quote the following:—*"Chesterfield Gaol, for the hundred of Scarsdale, is the property of the Duke of Portland, to whom, or to his steward, the gaoler pays 18*l.* 12*s.* a year. Only one room with a cellar under it, to which the prisoners occasionally descend through a hole in the floor. The cellar had not been cleaned for many months. The prison-door had not been opened for several weeks when I was there first. There were four prisoners, who told me they were almost starved:*

one of them said, with tears in his eyes, "he had not eaten a morsel that "day;" it was afternoon. Their meagre sickly countenances confirmed what they said. They had borrowed a book of Dr. Manton's; one of them was reading it to the rest. Each of them had a wife; and they had in the whole thirteen children, cast on their respective parishes. Two had their groats from the creditors; and out of that pittance they relieved the other two. No allowance: no straw: no firing: water, a half-penny for about three gallons, put in (as other things are) at the window. Gaoler lives distant."—As the noble proprietor is also humane, when he knows the evil, he will doubtless redress it.

Waving, at present, farther particulars, we must now observe, that, in pursuit of his grand object, this son of Benevolence has traversed not only these three kingdoms, but also France, Flanders, Holland, and Germany, twice, together with Switzerland. Of every thing peculiar in the prisons of these countries he gives an account; and in them nothing seems more striking than the cleanliness of most of them, and the utter exemption of them all from our gaol-distemper. Dr. Tissot, at Lausanne, expressed his surprise at it, and added, "it was not to be found in Switzerland, nor had he heard of its being any where but in England." And Dr. Haller, at Bern, ascribed it to "our gaols being overcrowded." No French prisoners were in irons; no new prisons abroad have underground dungeons; all the German prisons are near rivers; they are exemplary in their care of legacies and donations; in most of them each criminal is alone in his room; all the felons have somewhat more to live on than bread and water; and, on the whole, such were their cleanliness, industry, health, and decorum, as sometimes to put their visitor to the blush for his native country, and fully to prove that the design of reforming our own prisons is not chimerical. Of *La Maison de Force*, at Ghent, a spacious noble octagon, one side of which contained, in 1776, 191 criminals, a plan is inserted, with the description, rules, &c. and also a plan and elevation of Newgate. The method in general pursued is as follows: in his "Account of English Prisons," Mr. H. under the head of "*gaoler*," specifies his salary, fees, and other emoluments; under "*prisoner*,"

"prisoner," their allowance, garnish, and number; under "chaplain and surgeon," if any, their duty and salary; subjoining miscellaneous remarks, and the table of fees, where settled; the rules and orders of the few prisons that have such; and the lists of benefactions and legacies. Annexed are several tables relative to the fees due to the clerks of assize, and the number of prisoners acquitted, discharged, condemned, &c. in London, and the several circuits, for a series of years.

We shall dismiss this important work, for the present, with our author's conclusion, which may serve as an epitome of his design:—"If this publication shall have any effect in alleviating the distresses of poor debtors and other prisoners—in procuring for them cleanly and wholesome abodes, and thereby exterminating the gaol-fever, which has so long spread abroad its dreadful contagion—in abolishing, or at least reducing, the oppressive fees of clerks of assize and of the peace, and checking the impositions of gaolers, and the extortion of bailiffs—in introducing a habit of industry in our bridewells, and restraining the shocking debauchery and immorality which prevail in our gaols and other prisons—If any of these beneficial consequences shall accrue, the writer will be ready to indulge himself with the pleasing thought of not having lived without doing some good to his fellow-creatures, and will think himself abundantly repaid for all the pains he has taken, the time he has spent, and the hazards he has undergone.—Nothing effectual will, however, I am persuaded, be done in reforming the state of our prisons, till a *thorough parliamentary enquiry* concerning them be set on foot, on which may be grounded one *comprehensive statute* for their *general regulation*. Should this be undertaken, I would cheerfully (relying still on the protection of that KIND HAND which has hitherto preserved me, and to which I desire to offer my most thankful acknowledgments!) devote my time to one more extensive foreign journey, in which the Prussian and Austrian territories, and the most considerable free cities of Germany, would probably afford some new and useful lights on this IMPORTANT NATIONAL CONCERN."

Rome, who decreed a civic crown to the citizen who saved a single life, would certainly have rewarded this

unprecedented *labour of love* with a statue in the forum. But Britain has not been ungrateful: Mr. Howard has received from our legislators the greatest honour they can confer, in common with our Marlboroughs, our Amhersts, and our Hawkes: nor can we doubt of his receiving from the illustrious Society of which he is a member, the same honorary distinction that they have so justly bestowed on Capt. Cook. But vain and trifling are all human praises, when compared with the self-approbation of conscience, *the blessing of many that were ready to perish*, and the reward which this *true and faithful servant* will receive from that *King of Glory*, whom, in the person of the poor and destitute, he visited and comforted *when sick and in prison*.

77. *Histoire et Memoires de la Societ  form e   Amsterdam en Faveur des Noy s, A^o. M.DCCLXVII. Tome II. II Partie.*

IN this *History and Memoirs of the Society formed at Amsterdam for the Benefit of the Drowned*, after recapitulating the success of the like establishments at Paris and London, we are presented with 58 cases in which the methods prescribed by this Society proved successful, and in which medals, or premiums, were adjudged to the surgeons and assistants. One person, indeed, so recovered, having long been troubled with an asthma, died soon after; as did also, in ten days, an old man, aged 86; and in ten hours another, aged 90. Many of these had lain in the water 20 minutes, some half an hour, and one three quarters. But in all these cases the methods prescribed were continued without intermission for *two hours**; and to the last the relater subjoins, "This, I trust, will prevent others from hastily giving up the hopes of a similar success." O may this wish be ever accomplished! The methods generally used were these: Dry linen and cloaths put on as soon as possible. Bleeding in one or both arms to the amount of six or seven ounces. Frictions of common salt on the back, and chiefly on the spine; and sometimes,

* In one of the cases related by M. Pia the patient was an hour in the water; half an hour more elapsed before the surgeon arrived; a full quarter of an hour was taken up in removing him to a proper place; it was *three hours* before he shewed any signs of life, and twelve before he opened his eyes.

also,

also, of gin and spirit of salt, not only along the back, but also on the temples and on the breast. Blowing air into the lungs and up the fundament, and sometimes fumes of tobacco. A repetition and continuance of the above frictions. Two or three glisters given at proper intervals. And various fomentations, begun as soon as possible, and continued without interruption. By the same methods, and the like perseverance, what numbers of lives might be saved in England, and what a pity it is that like societies, with premiums, are not established in all our cities and great towns!

A similar account has been given by M. Pia of the success that has attended his establishment at Paris; and the same means have been twice successful in recovering persons suffocated by the fumes of charcoal. Among the methods repeatedly reprobated as dangerous, are, holding the body up by the heels; throwing the head back during the operations, (it ought to be a little bent forwards); rolling the body on a barrel; pouring spirituous liquors into the mouth, without being sure that the patient can swallow them; in fumigating tobacco up the *anus*, omitting to empty the *rectum*, and then placing the body in a right line, instead of which it ought to describe a curve; warming it by too large a fire; overloading the breast by an excessive weight; and not closing the nose and mouth when air is blown into the lungs. For persons weak and delicate, the smoke of dried marjoram, rosemary, mint, or other aromatic herbs, is preferred to that of tobacco; and bleeding is not to be used indiscriminately, when the body is cold or frozen. These methods and precautions cannot be too generally known, and therefore we gladly insert them. — Moderate warmth is strongly recommended — One was recovered by being wrapped in the warm skin of a sheep instantly killed for that purpose.

78. *Un Chrétien contre six Juifs*: One Christian against six Jews, 8vo., Hagne.

ARMED *cap-a-pie* with ridicule and buffoonery, this wolf in sheep's cloathing can be no other than the Proteus of Ferney himself, here represented as a poor old man, approaching to ninety, who has no longer strength or spirit to defend himself, and therefore is inhumanly attacked on all sides. It is intended as a final answer to those Dutch and Portuguese Jews, whose ex-

cellent Letters were abridged in our Vols. XL, XLI, &c. — though in truth the real author of them is now known to be the Abbé Guenne, Professor of Rhetoric in the university of Paris. Of the present performance, *ex uno disce omnes*. In reply to the criticism on Voltaire's objection to the multitude of flocks that subsisted on the plains of Midian, in which it was observed that "no less than 400,000 sheep are fed on a small marshy spot of ground in Dorsetshire," this pretended Christian answers, "So much the worse for the owners: sheep soon die of the rot in marshes. I have lost many of mine on such grounds: I would not advise you to feed yours there, but to turn the whole into fish-ponds, and breed carp: they will thrive." This sample may suffice. With some it may pass for wit, but none will take it for reason.

79. *A Supplement to his Address to the Inhabitants of the Parish of St Anne, Westminster.* By the Rev. Thomas Martin. 6d. pp 26. Corral.

OF Mr. Martin's Address a full account has already been given (see p. 281). This Supplement contains his reply to the only answer which Dr. Hinde has given, or will give, him, printed in the Public Advertiser of March 5. In this the following are the most material circumstances: Dr. H. says, "Mr. Martin declares that Mr. Bromfield found me disposed to a reconciliation" — which the Doctor solemnly denies but this declaration is described by Mr. M. not as his, but as Mr. Bromfield's; and at the end of Dr. H.'s letter Mr. B. has subscribed an attestation to the truth of it "in every particular in which he had any concern." In the same paper, Mr. M. in reply, recapitulates the whole transaction with Mr. B. and, having intreated and waited in vain for an answer from him, proposes to him the following questions: "Whether the above state of his negociation, extracted from the Address, be true or false? Whether it was communicated to him *previous* to the publication? and, Whether it was really published with his *full approbation*, or not?" To these questions Mr. B. has made no reply, though in this most certainly "he has been wanting, (as Mr. M. observes,) in respect to the public, in justice to Mr. M. and in regard to his own character." But (as he adds) "this makes no alteration in the case: it proves

proves only that Mr. B. exceeded the powers of his commission through a pardonable mistake in thinking better of his friend than he deserved." On the whole, nothing yet advanced by Dr. Hinde has induced us to retract the opinion we had formed of this unclerical diffension, or will, we imagine, prevail on "the deluded part of his parishioners" (as he terms them) to "return to a better mind," i. e. "to more favourable sentiments of their pastor," as, instead of acquiescing in the decision of the Court of King's-Bench, he is now *worrying* his brother in the Spiritual Court and in Chancery. *Pudet hac opprobria, &c.*

80. *British Remains; or a Collection of Antiquities relating to the Britons. Selected from original MSS. and other authentic Records. By the Rev. N. Owen, jun. M. A. 3s. pp. 184. Bew.*

THIS volume contains, "1. A concise History of the Lords Marchers; their origin, power, and conquests in Wales. 2. The names and arms of the ancient nobility and gentry of North-Wales; taken from a book of pedigrees written about A. D. 1560. 3. A letter from Dr. Lloyd, Bishop of St. Asaph, to Mr. Thomas Price, of Llanvyllin, in Denbighshire, concerning Jeffrey of Monmouth's History. 4. An account of the discovery of America, by Madoc ap Owen Gwynned, in the year 1170, more than 300 years before the voyage of Columbus. 5. A celebrated poem of Taliesin, translated into Sapphic verse by the Rev. David Jones, vicar of Llanfair-Duffrin-Clwyd, in Denbighshire, A. D. 1580. And, 6. Memoirs of the life of Edward Llwyd, antiquary, author of the *Archæologia Britannica*, transcribed from a MS. in the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford." The contents of the 4th, as the most curious, though not absolutely new, we will recapitulate. It appears, by the British annals, that Prince Madoc, the son of Owen Gwynned, being tired of the civil wars amongst his brethren, and perceiving also their new neighbours the Normans ready to swallow them up, emigrated from Wales in the year 1170, 16 Hen. II. and, sailing due Westward, in some weeks arrived at Florida or Canada. Raising fortifications there, and putting matters in order, he returned to his native country for a supply of men and provisions, leaving 120 men behind him. Encou-

raged by his report, many of his countrymen, in ten barks, went back with him to America, where, though they found but few of those they left there living, yet by this recruit their colony was so strengthened and improved, and every thing so abundant, that they returned no more to their native country, nor did any of the Welsh follow them; so that, in a few generations, the whole matter was in a manner forgotten. The Spaniards, at their arrival, found some traces of this story left among the Mexicans, as appears from Lopez de Gomera; and Montezuma told Cortez that from tradition he was informed of his being descended from some strangers who had arrived in that country. Add to this, the many Welsh names given to birds, beasts, rocks, &c. yet remaining among these people, of the same signification with the Welsh, such as *pengwin*, a bird with a white head; *mam*, mother; *bara*, bread, &c. &c. But, above all, a Mr. Morgan Jones here relates that in the year 1669, in the Tuscorara country, he conversed with the Doeg Indians, not in single words only, but in set discourses, preaching whole sermons to them three times a week; so that Dr. Plott concludes it to be probable at least that these Doeg Indians are the remaining posterity of Prince Madoc and his followers.

81. *Mr. Mason's English Garden. B. II.*
(See p. 331.)

OF this ingenious didactic poem, our readers, we doubt not, will be pleased with the following extract:

"Nor is that cot, of which fond Fancy draws

This casual picture*, alien from our theme;
Revisit it at morn; its opening latch,
Tho' Pehury and Toil within reside,
Shall pour thee forth a youthful progeny
Glowing with health and beauty, (such
the dower [tribe

Of equal Heav'n): see, how the ruddy
Throng round the threshold, and, with
vacant gaze,

Salute thee; call the loiterers into use,
And form of these thy fence, the living
fence perchance,

That graces what it guards. Thou think'st,
That, skill'd in Nature's heraldry, thy art
Has, in the limits of yon fragrant tuft,
Marshall'd each rose that to the eye of June
Spreads its peculiar crimson; do not err,
The loveliest still is wanting; the fresh
rose

Of Innocence, it blossoms on their cheek,

* In a simile.

And

And, lo! to thee they bear it, striving
each, [lawn,
In panting race, who first shall reach the
Proud to be call'd thy shepherds. Want,
alas!

Has o'er their little limbs her livery hung
In many a tatter'd fold, yet still those limbs
Are shapely; their rude locks start from
their brow,

Yet on that open brow, its dearest throne,
Sits sweet Simplicity. Ah! clothe the troop
In such a russet garb as best befits
Their pastoral office; let the leathern scrip
Swing at their side, tip thou their crook
with steel, [each

And braid their hat with rushes, then to
Assign their station; at the close of eve,
Be it their care to pen in hurdled cote
The flock, and when the matin prime re-
turns [still

Their care to set them free; yet watching
The liberty they lend, oft shalt thou hear
Their whistle shrill, and oft their faithful
dog [flock

Shall with obedient barkings fright the
From wrong or robbery. The live-long
day [heads,

Mean time rolls lightly o'er their happy
They bask on sunny hillocks, and disport
In rustic pastime, while that loveliest grace,
Which only lives in action unrestrain'd,
To every simple gesture lends a charm.

Pride of the year, purpureal Spring!
attend,

And in the cheeks of these sweet innocents
Behold your beauties pictur'd. As the
cloud [heaven,

That weeps its moment from thy sapphire
They frown with causeless sorrow; as the
beam, [they smile.

Gilding that cloud, with causeless mirth
Stay, pitying Time! prolong their vernal
bliss;

Alas! ere we can note it in our song,
Comes Manhood's feverish summer, chill'd
full soon.

By cold autumnal Care, till wintry Age
Sinks in the frore severity of Death."

Many such moral reflections inter-
spersed in this Georgic add consid-
erably to its merit, and give a weight
and importance which its precepts,
however useful, and its descriptions,
however poetical, would otherwise
want.

82. *Poems, consisting chiefly of Translations from the Asiatic Languages. To which are added, Two Essays; 1. On the Poetry of the Eastern Nations. 2. On the Arts commonly called Imitative. The Second Edition. By William Jones, Esq; Fellow of University-College, Oxford. 8vo. 5s. Conant.*

AN elegant and spirited translation of the Latin work, of which a large account was given in our Vol. XLIV. pp. 579, 622. The following specimen

will give a most favourable idea not only of the Arabian Eclogue*, by Lebid, (more beautiful, Mr. J. thinks, than the Alexis of Virgil,) from which it is translated, but also of the poetical abilities of the translator.

"But, ah! thou know'st not in what
youthful play [away;

Our nights, beguil'd with pleasure, swam
Gay songs and chearful tales deceiv'd the
time, [chime;

And circling goblets made a tuneful
Sweet was the draught, and sweet the
blooming maid, [grant shade:

Who touch'd her lyre beneath the fra-
We sipp'd till morning purpled every
plain; [again:

The damsels slumber'd, but we sipp'd
The waking birds, that sung on every
tree [we!"

Their early notes, were not so blithe as

Some other extracts we may perhaps
give hereafter.

83. *A Sermon at the Ordination of the Rev. Sir Harry Trelawney, Bart. and B. A. By Edward Ashburner, M.A. Together with an Introductory Discourse and Questions proposed by Wm. Kingsbury, M. A. Sir Harry Trelawney's Answers and Confession of Faith; and the Exhortation to him by John Crisp. 8vo. 1s. Valance and Simmons.*

THIS young Baronet, though a graduate of Oxford, and a son of the Church of England, is determined not to be the second Bishop † of his family, but rather prefers the humble station of a dissenting pastor, "because," as he informs us, "he could not conscientiously seek for orders, or continue in communion with any church upon earth, which acknowledges any other head and law-giver in spiritual matters than Jesus Christ." Motives thus conscientious cannot but be laudable, cannot but be approved, both by God and man. Without canvassing, therefore, his theology, we wish him, and doubt not his ministry will afford him, a satisfaction much more permanent than lawn or mitres.

84. *The Convict's Address to his unhappy Brethren, delivered in the Chapel of Newgate, June 6, 1777. By William Dodd, LL. D. 8vo. 1s. Kearsly.*
AS none but a convict could have written this, all convicts ought to read it; and we therefore recommend its being framed, and hung up in all prisons.

* One of them suspended in the temple of Mecca.

† Sir Jonathan Trelawney was Bishop of Winchester.

VERSES written by a learned Foreigner.

With the Translation.

HINC Hardenbergam sera sub nocte venimus.
 idetur nobis vetari mos ductus ab ævo:
 uppe ubi deligitur revoluto tempore Consul,
 arbatu circa mensam statuuntur acernam,
 ispidaque imponunt attenti menta Quirites:
 orrigitur series barbarum desuper ingens.
 æstia, pes, mordax, sueta inter crescere sordes,
 onitur in medio. Tum cujus numine Divum
 arbam adiit, festo huic gratantur murmure
 Patres,
 etque celebratur subjecta per oppida Consul.
 “Pet. Dan. Huetii Comment. de Rebus ad
 eum pertinentibus.” Pag. 77.

Translated thus:

WHITE jaded by flouncing thro’ many a bog,
 We reached the hotel of fair Molly Mog;
 ut our spirits, tho’ sunk, were greatly reliev’d
 y ludicrous anecdote—partly believ’d:
 he Mayor of the town, by charter of old,
 he reins of good government fitly to hold,
 Not by liv’ry or mob is annually chose,
 ut by animal far more sagacious than those:
 he Burgeses—sage, as most fully appears
 rom the length of their beards as well as
 their ears,
 n anxious suspense round an old table sit,
 And their beards, on the edge ’gainst each
 other pit; [biting,
 When, lo! a fat reptile, well known for his
 And filthiness most to live in delighting,
 s plac’d in the center:—with quick-scented
 nose
 To the most fragrant bush he in extacy goes,
 And thus the Chief Magistrate’s annually
 chose:
 Triumphant applauses resound thro’ the hall,
 And in festive vibration the beards—they wag
 all.

Mr. URBAN,

A Mutilated copy of the following Sonnet
 having been circulated, I should be glad
 to see it have a place in your entertaining
 Magazine. J. S.

SONNET

To a young Lady on Recovery from Sickness.

AS shines fair Cynthia from an ev’ning
 cloud,
 Darting her silver beams on hill and plain,
 While in the meadows many an artless swain
 Salutes her light with acclamations loud;
 So, in such beauty as might make you proud,
 From sickness’ couch, from med’cines, and
 from pain,
 Recover’d and alert, again you reign
 The wonder of the much-extolling croud.
 Like a fond fly about a taper bright,
 I on your charms employ my wond’ring sight,
 And, passion thence reviving, lose my ease:
 Ah! what avail regattas, park, or play,
 With all the blithe amusements of the day,
 If from your health I linger with disease?
 J. S.

In Obitum FRANCISCI FAWKES, M.A.

FESTIVUM festo si dant convivia cordi,
 Siquid mellissimum carmine Musa, vale!
 Spirat at omnis amor, rideat juvenilia læta,
 Olim quæ lussit Teius ille senex.
 * Smyrnæo dulci lachrymam linguamque de-
 disti,
 Agnoscitque tuum vivit et ingenium.
 Vivunt Sicelides per te meliora canentes;
 † Thessala væ pinus, te pereunte, perit!
 J. C.

ODE, (never before published). By the late
 NICHOLAS HARDINGE, Esq;

LUS I, Camenis aptus et otio,
 Qua Trenta dulci flumine Derbia
 Per prata decurrit, virensque
 Sylva tegit juga summa † Nole:
 Nec me sub umbrâ desidiâ brevem
 Captare, nec me rupibus aviis
 Gaudere, clivofoque agello,
 Dedecuit, nemorumque scenâ
 Tecto imminentum desuper, et Lares
 Lymphis ad imos desilientibus,
 Doctisque per pronum nitente
 Gramen iter properare rivo.
 Culto latentem rure nec Austria
 Clades labantis, nec Batavi timor,
 Gallasve mendax, aut superbi
 Sollicitat rabies Iberi;
 Insanientis non populi scelus;
 Non Italorum cantibus et choris
 Assueta, virtutisque veræ
 Immemor et patriæ, juventus.
 Jam murmur urbis concidit et fori;
 Siletque discors curia; desinens
 Iræ, paternos jam senator
 Lustrat agros, avibus timendus.
 Dilecta quærit prædia (qua suum
 Natura gestit vincere Kentium §)
 Moleque se lapsu, domoque
 Pieriâ, reficit Pelhamus;
 Miscere lento seria callidus
 Rifu; nec idem, consiliis iners
 Linguæve, rem parcit Britannam
 Temporibus dubiis tueri.
 Nec tu, Pöyntzi, inglorius in sinu
 Fundi cubantis frondea nunc seris
 Querceta, nunc lauros perennes
 Spargere amas: placidusne frustra
 Colles amictos arboribus vides,
 Villæque aquarum planitiem adjicis,
 Edesque grato quæ parumper
 Hospitio teneant || Wilhelmum;

* Bioni.

† Anglice vertebat et editurus erat Apol-
 nii Rhodii Argonautica. Jampridem prodie-
 rant interpretationes ejus Anacreontis, Sap-
 phûs, Bionis, Moechi, Musæi, et Theocriti.

‡ The name of this delightful place.

§ Where Kent and Nature vie for Pelham’s
 love.

|| Late Duke of Cumberland.

POPE.

Curæ

Curæ ferentem signa tuæ, ac, patris
Ritu, paratum Martis honoribus
Fulgere, seu pœnas daturus
Anglicam petit hostis oram;

Seu classe Gades vindice Georgius
Notoque gentem fulmine perfidam
Irritet; Arctooove reddat
Præsidium pelago; suæve

Littus remotum visat America,
Et Mexicanos imperio regat
Portus, et Indarum triumphet
Dives opum, domitor Peruvii.

Cur me, reductæ vallis in angulo,
Civillis ardor, telave terreant
Adversa; Walpelo, profundi
Quid deceat dominum, cavente?

N. B. This truly Horatian Epistle the author desired his friend Dr. Davies (late Archdeacon of Derby) to put into easy English, and send to Mrs. H. who had a great desire to know and admire a performance of her husband's which she heard so much commended. — A translation by any of our correspondents will be very acceptable.

VERSES composed on viewing the turslefs Grave of the Rev. Mr. ECCLES, who fatally and fruitlessly lost his own Life in humanely endeavouring to save a drowning Youth in the River Avon.

By an Invalid.

HERE worth exalted undistinguish'd lies,
No stone, alas! to claim one grateful tear;

Yet Fame shall sound his plaudit in the skies,
Whilst list'ning angels hush their hymns to hear.

True worth alone his monument shall prove,
No marble need be rear'd his praise to tell;
Yet 'twere but just that those who felt his love

Should pay some tribute to his God-like

Should proud Ambition sleep beneath the tomb

Of pomp and state, to catch the public eye,
While a rude grave alone shall prove his doom
Who fell a victim to Humanity?

Forbid it, every virtue of the soul;
Forbid it, Justice, from thy sacred throne;
Let some inscription, form'd to speak the whole,

Proclaim his merit on some humble stone.

And, that necessity may prove no plea,
Accept these lines, tho' homely, yet sincere;

For, ah! did each spectator feel like me,
Not one would quit his grave without a tear.

E P I T A P H.

Beneath this stone "the Man of Feeling" lies:

Humanity had mark'd him for her own;
His virtue rais'd him to his native skies
Ere half his merit to the world was known.

In health and full-blown prime he nobly dy'd,

To save a drowning youth he dar'd the But, ere his throbbing bosom well had sigh'd,
Th' obdurate Avon prov'd their mutual grave.

O'er his remains, ah! drop one grateful tear,
For far from * kindred and from friends he lies;

No parent strew'd his solitary bier,
No kind relation clos'd his clay-cold eyes.

VERSES, written by the late Mr. FERDINANDO BROWNE, of Loughborough, and said to be addressed to a Miss MOLLY HACKER, his then Ward, a young Lady of about nineteen Years of Age.

MY dear, dear girl, whene'er mine eyes But looks upon thy face,
My heart o'ersflows with honest joy,
And longs for thy embrace.

Such beauty, innocence, and love,
Might well an hermit warm;
But, O ye guardian Pow'rs above!
Protect me from the charm.

Unequal years in man and wife
Will soon our peace consume;

I in the autumn of my life,
And you in vernal bloom.

How will my tender heart be griev'd
To see your rip'ning fruit,
When I, of leaves and sap bereav'd,
Am dying at the root.

May some fair youth, untouch'd with vice,
Thy love and beauty share,
While I among your friends rejoice,
And bless the happy pair.

For me, with patience let me toil
Thro' misery and pain;
Weary of life, to sleep awhile,
Then spring to joy again.

Bishop CORBET† to his Son VINCENT CORBET, two Years of Age.

WHAT I shall leave thee none can tell,
But all shall say I wish you well;
I wish thee, Vin. before all wealth,
Both bodily and ghostly health:
Not too much wealth nor wit come to thee—
Too much of either may undo thee.

I wish thee learning, not for show,
Enough for to instruct and know;
Not such as gentlemen require,
To prate at table and at fire.

I wish thee all thy mother's graces,
Thy father's fortunes and his places.
I wish thee friends, and one at Court,
Not to build on, but support,

To keep thee not in doing many
Oppressions, but from suff'ring any
I wish thee peace in all thy ways,
Nor lazy nor contentious days;
And when thy soul and body part,
As innocent as now thou art.

* Mr. Eccles's friends live in Ireland.

† Made Bishop of Norwich in 1632.

LETTERS from Gen. Washington to the Congress, on the Removal of the King's Troops from the Jerseys.

Middle-Brook, June 20.

WHEN I had the honour of addressing you last, I informed you that the main body of the enemy had marched from Brunswick, and extended their van as far as Somerset Court-house. I am now to acquaint you, that, after encamping between these two posts, and beginning a line of redoubts, they changed their ground yesterday morning and in the course of the preceding night, and returned to Brunswick again, burning as they went several valuable dwelling-houses.

I must observe, and with peculiar satisfaction I do it, that, on the first notice of the enemy's movements, the militia assembled in the most spirited manner, firmly determined to give them every annoyance in their power, and to afford us every possible aid. This I thought it my duty to mention, in justice to their conduct; and I am inclined to believe, that Gen. Howe's return, thus suddenly made, must have been in consequence of the information he received that the people were in and flying to arms in every quarter to oppose him.

Middle-Brook, June 22.

I HAVE the honour and pleasure to inform you that the enemy evacuated Brunswick this morning, and retired to Amboy, burning many houses as they went along; some of them, from the appearance of the flames, were considerable buildings.

From several pieces of information, and from a variety of circumstances, it was evident that a move was in agitation, and it was the general opinion that it was intended this morning; I therefore detached three brigades, under the command of Major-Gen. Green, to fall upon their rear, and keep the main body of the army paraded upon the heights, to support them if there should be occasion. A party of Col. Morgan's regiment of light infantry attacked and drove the Hessian piquet about sun-rise; and, upon the appearance of Gen. Wayne's brigade and Morgan's regiment (who first got to the ground) opposite Brunswick, the enemy immediately crossed the bridge to the East side of the river, and threw themselves into redoubts which they had before constructed. Our troops advanced briskly upon them; upon which they quitted the redoubts, without making any opposition, and retired by the Amboy road. As all our troops, from the difference of their stations in camp, had not come up when the enemy began to move off, it was impossible to check them, as their numbers were far greater than we had any reason to expect, being, as we were informed

afterwards, between four and five thousand men. Our people pursued them as far as Piscataway; but, finding it impossible to overtake them, and fearing they might be led on too far from the main body, they returned to Brunswick. By information of the inhabitants, General Howe, Lord Cornwallis, and Gen. Grant, were in the town when the alarm was first given, but they quitted it very soon.

In the pursuit, Col. Morgan's riflemen exchanged several sharp fires with the enemy, which, it is imagined, did considerable execution. I am in hopes that they afterwards fell in with Gen. Maxwell, who was detached last night with a strong party, to lie between Brunswick and Amboy, in order to interrupt any convoys or parties that might be passing; but I have yet heard nothing from him.

Gen. Green desires me to make mention of the conduct and bravery of Gen. Wayne and Col. Morgan, and of their Officers and men, upon this occasion, as they constantly advanced upon an enemy far superior to them in numbers, and well secured behind strong redoubts.

Gen. Sullivan advanced from Rocky-Hill to Brunswick with his division; but, as he did not receive his order of march till very late at night, he did not arrive till the enemy had been gone some time.

Camp at Middle-Brook, June 28.

ON Thursday morning Gen. Howe advanced with his whole army, in several columns, from Amboy, as far as Westfield. We are certainly informed, that the troops sent to Staten-Island returned the preceding evening, and it is said with an augmentation of marines; so that carrying them there was a feint, with intention to deceive us. His design, in this sudden movement, was either to bring on a general engagement, upon disadvantageous terms, considering matters in any point of view, or to cut off our light parties, and Lord Stirling's division, which was sent down to support them, or to possess himself of the heights and passes in the mountains on our left. The two last seemed to be the first object of his attention, as his march was rapid against these parties, and indicated a strong disposition to gain those passes. In this situation of affairs, it was thought absolutely necessary that we should move our force from the low ground to occupy the heights before them, which was effected. As they advanced, they fell in with some of our light parties, and part of Lord Stirling's division, with which they had some pretty smart skirmishing, with but very little loss, I believe, on our side, except in three field-pieces, which unfortunately fell into the enemy's hands; but not having obtained returns yet, I cannot determine with certainty, nor can we ascertain

ascertain what the enemy's loss was. As soon as we had gained the passes, I detached a body of light troops, under Brigadier-General Scott, to hang on their flank, and to watch their motions, and ordered Morgan's corps of riflemen to join him since. The enemy remained at Westfield till yesterday afternoon, when about three o'clock they moved towards Spank-town, with our light troops in their rear, and pursuing. The enemy have plundered all before them, and, it is said, burnt some houses.

Middle-Brook, June 29, 9 o'clock, P.M.

I HAVE not been able to ascertain yet, with any degree of precision, the loss sustained by the enemy in the several skirmishes on Thursday, tho' we have many reasons to believe it was more considerable than what it was apprehended to be when I had the honour of addressing you on the subject.

As to our loss, I am assured by Lord Stirling that it was trifling; and by such deserters as have come in, that they saw but very few prisoners taken. It would have been certainly known before this, (that is, the number not yet returned,) had not some of the parties, and I believe the most which were then out, joined the corps since detached.

June 30. P. S. The prisoners taken by us were thirteen—two of which are light dragoons, the rest infantry.

Head-Quarters, Morris-town, July 7.

I HAVE this morning received an account from Elizabeth-town, which mentions, that a person is just come from Staten Island, who informs, that small craft are constantly plying between New-York and the fleet, laden with Officers baggage, and stores put up in packages, and marked with their names and regiments; and that transports are fitted up, with stalls over their main-decks, for the reception of horses. *This looks as if a longer voyage is intended than up the North River. I have given notice to all the Eastern States to be upon their guard, should the fleet put to sea, and steer that way; and I think the works upon Delaware should be carried on with spirit, and be completed as fast as possible, lest they should visit that quarter.* I think the Southern States should be also advised of the uncertainty of the next operation of the enemy, that they may also be making such preparations as they judge necessary.

Published, &c. by order of the Congress.

Gen. Schyler's Letter to Gen. Washington, giving an Account of the Surrender of Ticonderoga.

Dear Sir, Saratoga, July 7.

SOON after I had dispatched the letter which I did myself the honour to address to your Excellency from Stillwater, I

met with Lieut. Col. Hay, Deputy-quarter-master-general, who was at Ticonderoga. He informs me, that on Saturday it had been agreed upon to retreat from Ticonderoga and Mount Independence; that, between two and three o'clock on Sunday morning, Gen. St. Clair, with the rest of the General officers, and the army, marched out of the lines at Mount Independence; that Col. Long, with about 600 men, embarked on board our few vessels, and in batteaux; that, just before they arrived at Skensborough, they were overtaken by the enemy's vessels, in which we lost all our ammunition.

The troops under Col. Long are arrived at Fort Anne: where Gen. St. Clair is with the main body, I have not yet learnt. Col. Hay imagined he would come by the way of Skeensborough: if so, he will fall in with the enemy, who have taken possession there. Capt. Dantignone, who is just arrived here, confirms Col. Hay's account, except as to Gen. St. Clair, who, he understood, was to march to Number Four—this is not likely. I have dispatched an officer to meet Gen. St. Clair, and requested that he should march by the shortest route to Fort Edward. As I have related the above from memory, I may have omitted some, and misapprehended other circumstances. It is impossible to say what post we shall take: it depends on the route the enemy mean to pursue.

General St. Clair to Congress.

Fort Edward, July 14, 1777.

—SEEING that the posts of Ticonderoga and Mount Independence were nearly invested, and having intelligence by my spies that they would be completely so in twenty-four hours, when we should be cut off from all possibility of succour, that the batteries of the enemy were ready to open, and the whole of our encampment on the Ticonderoga side exposed to their fire; considering at the same time the weakness of the garrison, that the effective numbers were not sufficient to man one half of the works, and that consequently the whole must be upon constant duty, which they could not possibly long sustain, and that of course the places, with the garrison, must inevitably in a very few days fall into the enemy's hands, I saw no alternative but endeavouring to evacuate them, and bring off the army; whereupon I called the general-officers together, to take their sentiments: they were unanimously of opinion that the places should be evacuated, without the least loss of time, and it was accordingly set about that night, the 5th instant. After embarking in boats as much of our cannon, provisions, and stores, as was possible, with the boats which were ordered to Skeensborough, I sent

sent Col. Long, an active, diligent, and good officer, to take the command there, with his regiment, and the Invalids, until I should join him with the army, which was to march to that place by Castleton. The body of the army reached Castleton the next evening, thirty miles from Ticonderoga, and twelve from Skeensborough; but the rear guard, under the command of Col. Warner, which, with the stragglers and infirm, amounted to near 1200, stopped short of that place six miles, and were next morning attacked by a strong detachment the enemy had sent to hang upon our rear and retard our march. Two regiments of militia who had left us the evening before, and had halted about two miles from Col. Warner, were immediately ordered to his assistance, but to my great surprise they marched directly down to me; at the same time I received information that the enemy were in possession of Skeensborough, and had cut off all our boats and armed vessels. This obliged me to change my route, that I might not be put betwixt two fires, and at the same time be able to bring off Colonel Warner, to whom I sent orders, if he found the enemy too strong, to retreat to Rutland, where he would find me to cover him, that place lying nearly at an equal distance from both. Before my orders reached him his party was dispersed, after having for a considerable time sustained a very warm engagement, *in which the enemy suffered so much that they pursued but a small distance.* Our loss I cannot ascertain, *but believe it does not exceed 40 killed or wounded.* About 200 of the party have joined me at Rutland and since, but great numbers of them are still missing, and I suspect have got down into New-England by the way of Number Four. After a very fatiguing march of seven days, in which the army suffered much from bad weather and want of provisions, I joined Gen. Schuyler the 12th instant.

It was my original plan to retreat to this place, that I might be betwixt Gen. Burgoyne and the inhabitants, and that the militia might have something in this quarter to collect to. It is now effected, and the militia are coming in; so that I have the most sanguine hopes that the progress of the enemy will be checked, and I may yet have the satisfaction to experience, that, although I have lost a post, *I have eventually saved a state.* Perhaps I may be censured, by those who are unacquainted with the situation I was in, for not calling the militia sooner to my assistance. I think I informed Congress that I could not do that for want of provisions; and as soon as I got a supply I did call for them, and was joined by near 900 the day before the evacuation, but they came from home so ill provided that

they could not, nor did not, propose to stay with me but a few days. The two Massachusetts regiments of militia likewise, which composed part of the garrison, gave me notice that their time expired in two days, and they intended then to go home. In vain did I beg of their officers to exert every influence over them, and from their subsequent behaviour I am fully persuaded the officers are most to blame. They kept with me, however, for two days on the march; but their conduct was so licentious and disorderly, and their example beginning to affect the Continental troops, I was constrained to send them off.

Enclosed is a copy of the Council of War, in which you will find the principles upon which the retreat was undertaken. As I found all the general-officers so fully of opinion that it should be done immediately, I forbore to mention many circumstances which might have influenced them, and which I should have laid before them, had they been of different sentiments; for I was, and still am, so firmly convinced of the necessity, as well as the propriety of it, that I believe I should have ventured upon it, had they been every one against it.

I have the utmost confidence in the candour of Congress; and persuade myself, notwithstanding the loss they have sustained, when they have impartially considered that I was posted with little more than 2000 men in a place that required 10,000 to defend it; that these 2000 were ill equipped, and worse armed, not above one bayonet in ten, an arm essential in the defence of lines; that with these 2000 I have made good a retreat from under the nose of an army at least four times their number, and have them now betwixt the enemy and the country, ready to act against them, that my conduct will appear at least not deserving censure.

I have the honour to be, &c.

AR. ST. CLAIR.

P. S. The enemy's force, from the best accounts, is 3500 British, 4000 Brunswick and Hesse Hanau, 200 Indians, and 200 Canadians.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Whitehall, Sept. 24, 1777.

Copy of a Letter from Lieutenant General Burgoyne to Lord Geo. Germain, dated Head-Quarters, upon Hudson's River, near Fort Edward, July 30, received this Day by the Silver Eel Ordnance Transport, from Quebec.

MY LORD,

BY my dispatch of the 11th instant, committed to the care of Capt. Gardner, my aid de camp, I had the honour to inform your Lordship of the successful progress which had then been made by the army under my command.

Although

Although the continued retreat of the enemy from one post to another since that period, has prevented any material action, I think the bare date of a letter from Hudson's River matter of intelligence not to be deferred: and I take this occasion to give your Lordship the further satisfaction of knowing that the march hither, though scarce a day passed without firing, was effected without any loss of the regulars. A few wounds only were received by the Indians and Provincials. The losses of the enemy, including killed and prisoners, in the several skirmishes, amount to about 300 men.

The toil of the march was great, but supported with the utmost alacrity. The country being a wilderness in almost every part of the passage, the enemy took the means of cutting large timber-trees on both sides the road, so as to fall across and lengthways, with the branches interwoven. The troops had not only layers of these to remove, in places where it was impossible to take any other direction, but also they had above forty bridges to construct, and others to repair, one of which was of log-work, over a morass two miles in extent.

I was not unapprized that great part of these difficulties might have been avoided by falling back from Skenesborough to Ticonderoga by water, in order to take the more commodious route by Lake George. But besides wishing to prevent the effect which a retrograde motion often has to abate the pannick of an enemy, I considered that the natural consequence would be a resistance, of delay at least, at Fort George; where, as the retreat was open, the enemy could wait securely the preparation of batteries, or at least a landing in force for the purpose of investment.

The issue has justified my perseverance. The garrison of Fort George, in manifest danger of being cut off by the direct movement from Skenesborough to Hudson's river, took the measure I expected of abandoning the fort, and burning the vessels, thereby leaving the Lake entirely free. A detachment of the King's troops from Ticonderoga, which I had ordered to be ready for that event, with a great embarkation of provision, passed the Lake on the same day that I took possession of this communication by land: and I have the happiness upon the whole to find, that the necessaries for continuing the progress of the army, are more forward in point of time than they could have been by any other means.

The enemy is at present in force near Saratoga, where they profess an intention of standing a battle, and they have drawn a supply of artillery from New-England for that purpose. The King's troops are employed in bringing forward from Fort George, provisions, batteaux, artillery,

and other materials necessary for proceeding. I have the honour to be, &c.

J. BURGoyNE.

Thus far the London Gazette.

Copy of a Manifesto of General Washington, Commander in Chief of the Forces of the United States of America, in Answer to General Burgoyne's Proclamation. (See p. 359.)

THE associated armies of America act from the noblest motives, and for the purest purposes. Their common object is liberty. The same principle actuated the arms of Rome in the days of her glory, and the same object was the reward of Roman valour.

When these sacred ideas are profaned, when the abominable mixture of mercenary, foreign, and savage force, dares to mention the love of country, and the general privileges of mankind, the freemen of America protest against such abuse of language, and prostitution of sentiment.

That such forces are designed to act in concert with the fleet and armies of his Britannic Majesty, we well know, and we fully believe they will acquit themselves in their due proportion of the power, the justice, and the mercy, which those fleets and armies have already displayed.

But we take leave to observe, if the power of his Britannic Majesty's fleets and armies hath been driven from Boston, repulsed from Charles-Town, cut off at Trentown, expelled the Jerseys, and be now, after almost three campaigns, commencing its operations, that this is a power we do not dread. If the justice of his Britannic Majesty's forces, and his German allies, be displayed in their unlimited and unredressed depredations on the property of every American, whether friend or foe, and if their mercy be conspicuous only in their inhuman treatment of their prisoners, in their refusing to give quarters, and in their cold blood slaughter, consummated by the tender mercies of the Indian tomahawk, that this is a justice to which we will not appeal, and a mercy which we will not solicit.

In one important particular we will agree with the eloquent Author of the Proclamation, that this contest "has been made a foundation for the completest system of tyranny that ever God in his displeasure suffered for a time to be exercised over a froward and stubborn generation. Arbitrary imprisonment, confiscation of property, persecution and torture, unprecedented in the inquisitions of the Romish church, are among the palpable enormities which verify the affirmative. These are inflicted by Assemblies and Committees who dare to profess themselves friends to liberty, upon the most quiet subject, without distinction of age

or sex, for the sole crime, often for the sole suspicion of having adhered in principle to the government under which they were born, and to which, by every tie, divine and human, they owe allegiance." The people of Boston were born under their charter. To it, and the free government which it was intended to confirm, they owed every allegiance. But for the sole suspicion of adhering in principle (tho' perhaps irregular) to the spirit of that charter and that free government, they were violently deprived of both, and were all promiscuously involved in ruin, without distinction of age or sex, innocence or guilt; arbitrary imprisonment has received the sanction of British laws by the suspension of the Habeas Corpus act.

The piracy bill solemnly enacts arbitrary confiscation of our property by land and sea: every bill breathes persecution, famine, and the sword, and worse than torture; murder by form of law again takes root in Britain, by the revival of the bloody tyranny of Henry the Eighth. The establishers of the Romish church in Canada best know whether such palpable enormities are preceded in their inquisitions. All these have been inflicted by assemblies and committees who dare to call themselves the British Parliament, and to profess themselves supporters of the Constitution for which Hampden fought and died, for which Russell and Sydney bled, for which our ancestors disclaimed the degenerate country that could no longer defend it, which they rescued from the wreck of English freedom, and which we have at length successfully fixed on these happy coasts, the eternal palladium of liberty and happiness.

Thus hath God in his divine and just displeasure suffered, for a time, the exercise of the completest system of tyranny over the unhappy people of Britain; a tyranny of the most malignant nature, the tyranny of their inflamed and corrupted passions over their blinded reason. May the God of reason, of justice and benevolence, enlighten their minds, and turn their hearts! May they soon see the futility, and abhor the cruelty of their efforts to oppress a virtuous people, determined to be free. In our consciousness of christianity, we pray in all humility for peace and good-will among men; and we invite all nations to mutual friendship and brotherly love. These truly christian objects we conceive are to be attained only by christian means; we, therefore, do not draw the unsparing sword of hireling cruelty, nor sharpen the savage knife of the Indian; nor denounce anathemas of devastation, famine, and every concomitant horror; but, harrassed as we are by unrelenting persecution, ob-

liged by every tie to repel violence by force, urged by self-preservation to exert the strength which Providence has given us to defend our natural rights against the aggressor, we appeal to the hearts of mankind for the justice of our cause: its event we submit to Him who speaks the fate of nations, in humble confidence, that, as his omniscient eye taketh note even of the sparrow that falleth to the ground, so he will not withdraw his countenance from a people who humbly array themselves under his banner in defence of the noblest principles with which he hath adorned humanity. (Signed)

GEORGE WASHINGTON,

In the name and on the behalf of the
army of the United States of America.
Continental Camp, Middlebrook,

July 19, 1777.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

A forgery of the guinea notes of the royal bank of Scotland having lately appeared, his Majesty's pardon and 100*l.* reward is offered to whoever shall apprehend the forger.

At the assizes at Lancaster, John Rockley received sentence of death for injuring his grand-daughter, an infant of ten years of age.

His Excellency Sir William Howe has appointed Andrew Elliot, Esq. superintendent for regulating the affairs of commerce at New York, to whom all merchants, traders, and masters of vessels, are strictly ordered to be obedient.

August 1.

The brother of the Abp. of Spalatro was assassinated in the streets of Venice. Letters were found in his pockets apprizing him of the danger, but he neglected to take any precaution.

Aug 7.

Miss Mary Max, an heiress of a large fortune, was carried off, against her consent, from Cashal county, in Ireland, brought over to England, and afterwards carried to France, by a young gentleman of the count. of Kilkenny. She is only 13 years of age, and a ward. Her guardians have offered a reward of 1000*l.* for apprehending the father and son, who were the principals in carrying her off. They were near being taken by Sir John Fielding's men at Brighthelmston, from whence they failed in the packet.

August 23.

A fire broke out in a cottage at Auburn, Wilts, which in a few hours consumed more than two thirds of the town. The damage is computed at more than 10,000 pounds over and above all insurances; and the distress to the poor, who have lost their all, is truly deplorable.

August 29.

The Hon. Leveson Gower, of t' Va-
liant,

hiant, fell in with and took the Smiling Molly, laden with rice and indigo for Bourdeaux.

August 31.

A Dutch East Indiaman, homeward bound from Ceylon, was wrecked on the coast of Holland, and out of 150 persons on board only 37 were saved.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2.

A general promotion of officers has taken place on the following plan: Five are raised Generals, whose commissions, as Lieutenant Generals, are dated before 1761. Every Major-General, (General Prescott excepted,) is raised to the rank of Lieutenant General. All Colonels, whose commissions are dated before 1775, are raised to Major Generals. All Lieutenant Colonels, whose commissions are dated before 1769, to the rank of Colonels. All Majors, whose commissions are dated before August 1772, to the rank of Lieutenant Colonels: and Captains, who were so before 1764, have the rank of Majors.

Monday 8.

A superb white marble statue, in honour of Mrs. Catharine Macaulay, was erected in the chancel of the church of St. Stephen, Walbrook, by Dr. Thomas Wilfon, rector of the parish.

Wednesday 10.

The sessions began at the Old Bailey.

Thursday 11.

At a meeting of the three choirs at Hereford, the collection amounted to 18ol. 18s. 8d.

Sunday 14.

During the time of divine service, the people in Manchester and the places adjacent were thrown into the utmost consternation by a violent shock of an earthquake, attended with a rumbling noise like thunder at a distance: the windows and doors of some houses were burst open by it, and some chimnies were thrown down; but though it was felt for more than 30 miles round, little or no damage, that we have yet heard of, ensued.

Tuesday 16.

Mr. Layton, one of his Majesty's officers of excise, was mortally wounded in an attack on a party of smugglers. His Majesty's pardon and 100l. reward is offered for the discovery of the murderers.

The sessions at the Old Bailey ended, when four convicts received sentence of death; John Greaves, for breaking into and robbing the stables of Henry Morris, Esq; of Hammer Smith; Richard Turwood, for robbing his master, Mr. Wildman, of Cheapside; James Harrison, for stealing goods out of the dwelling-house of Richard Burn, Esq; and F. Jones, for breaking the house of Jemima Saint-Hill, and stealing linen, &c. to a large amount.

Mr. John Harrison, late Accomptant to the London Assurance Company, was

tried for a forgery, and found guilty; but a point of law arising, his sentence was referred to the opinion of the Judges.

Wednesday 17.

The Hon. Mr. Hawke, son of Lord Hawke, was most unfortunately killed by his horse running him against the shafts of a chaise, one of which penetrated his body, so that he died on the spot.

Sunday 21.

The Court went into mourning for his Serene Highness Prince Maurice of Saxe-Gotha, uncle to his Majesty.

Monday 22.

A letter appeared in the papers from Carolina, Aug. 4, giving an account of the arrival there of 3 large French ships from Martinico, laden with field-pieces, salt peire, pole-axes, hand-grenades, grape-shot, and various other implements of war, for the service of the Congress.

This day being the anniversary of their Majesty's coronation, the Park and Tower guns were fired at noon, and in the evening there were illuminations, and all public demonstrations of joy.

Wednesday 24.

Admiralty Office, Sept. 24, 1777.

Extract of a Letter from Captain Pearson, of his Majesty's Ship the Garland, to Mr. Stephens, dated off Quebec, the 12th of August, 1777, received this Day by the Silver Eel Ordnance Transport.

BY the last accounts from General Burgoyne's army, dated the 2d instant, they were encamped at and near Fort Edward; which place the rebel army, a few days before, abandoned, and were then retiring towards Saratogha. General Arnold has lately joined and now commands their northern army: he brought with him 12 pieces of brass cannon, with which it is expected he means to make a stand at Saratogha. General Burgoyne, with his army, all well and in great spirits, purposed marching on the 5th to attack them.

Part of a Letter from Lieut. Bazely, Commander of the Alert Cutter, to Mr. Stephens, of the Admiralty.

Plymouth, Sept. 24th, 1777.

S I R,

I HAVE the pleasure to acquaint you of my arrival here, having met with the Lexington brig, armed by the American Congress, with 16 four-pounders, 12 swivels, and 84 men, commanded by Henry Johnston, (late master of the Yankee privateer, who made his escape from the Mars at Blackflakes, in September, 1776,) which I took the 19th instant, W. b. S. 14 leagues from Ushant, two days from Morlaix, bound to Boston with dispatches for the Congress, which were thrown overboard.

I gave chase at five in the morning and came up with him at half past seven, had a close engagement till ten, when he bore

bore up and made fail. As soon as I got my rigging to rights, again gave chase, and came up with him at half past one, renewed the action till half past two, when he struck. I have been so fortunate as to have had only 2 men killed and 3 wounded, 1 of which is since dead, with my mast, rigging, and sails much cut and damaged.

The loss on the rebels side is 7 men killed, and 11 wounded.

JOHN BAZELY.

Thursday 25.

Prince Masserano, the Spanish ambassador, set out from Calais to Paris on his way home, having obtained leave to return on account of his ill state of health.

Evan Pugh, Esq; of Bishopsgate-street, was chosen Alderman of Tower-Ward, in the room of Alderman Smith, who lately resigned.

Friday 26.

At a Court of Enquiry by the Governors of Bethlem and Bridewell Hospitals, a charge was made against one of the Governors for having appropriated a considerable portion of the bread, beer, milk, butter, beef, &c. &c. to the use of himself and family. He did not deny the charge, but urged that he intended to pay for what he had so applied.

Saturday 27.

The following regulations in the navy are ordered to take place: Adm. Duff to relieve Adm. Mann in the Mediterranean; Lord Shulldham to relieve Adm. Young in the Leeward Islands; Adm. Graves to succeed his Lordship in the command at Plymouth; and Adm. Sir Peter Parker to relieve Adm. Gayton at the Windward Islands.

Tuesday 30.

The last letters from his Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester give hope of his Highness's recovery, and add, that he was preparing to set out on his return for England.

BIRTHS.

DUchefs of Chartres, of two princesses.

Rt. Hon. Lady Dartrey,—a daughter.

Aug. 16. Her Majesty the Q. of the Two Sicilies,—a prince.

MARRIAGES.

COL. Calander,—to Lady Eliz. M'Donald, 2d sister to the Earl of Antrim.

John Udney, Esq; British Consul at Leghorn,—to Miss Selina Cleveland, with 10,000l. fortune.

Capt. Shaw, of the Queen's regiment,—to the relict of the late Capt. Ogle, of Causey-park.

Wm. Calvert Benn, Esq; of Great Horstead, Herts,—to Mrs. Sales, of Hampstead.

William Finch Ingle, Esq; of Shelford, Cambridgeshire,—to Miss Beevor, of Hethel, Norfolk.

Aug. 8. Edm. Bunney, Esq; of Leicestershire,—to Miss Hurlock, daughter of Joseph Hurlock, Esq; and grand-daughter to Sir John Hartopp, Bart. to whom she was heiress.

26. Rev. Mr. Rd. Morgan Graves, of Mickleton, in Gloucestershire,—to Miss Shermer, of Castle-Eaton, Wilts.

Sept. 1. William Bertram, Esq; of the Queen's dragoons,—to Miss Jean Lockhart, eldest daughter of the late Sir Wm. Lockhart, of Curstairs, Scotland.

2. Jn. Hyde, Esq;—to Miss Charlotte Jelle, of Grafton-street.

12. Geo. Purcell, Esq; of Grosvenor-street,—to Miss Maria Broughton, of North-Audley-street.

* Thomas Bowtein, Esq; of Jamaica,—to Miss Cudden, daughter of the late Thomas Cudden, Esq; one of the Masters in Chancery.

20. William Hutchinson, Esq; College-green, Bristol,—to Miss Weekes, of that city.

22. Abel Smith, jun. of Hull,—to Miss Appleby, of Barrow, Lincolnshire.

24. Edw. Stracey, Esq; of Backheath, Norfolk,—to Miss Bull, of Clapham.

DEATHS.

REV. Fran. Maria West, R. of Dauntsey, Wilts.

Rev. James Worley, at Bath, chaplain to his Majesty, prebendary of Stillington, and R. of Stonegrave, in Yorkshire.

Rev. Mr. Geo. Kilby, R. of Great and Little Birch, Essex.

Lady Lever, mother to Ashton Lever, Esq; of Alkington.

Ichabod Wright, Esq; of Nottingham.

Rev. Mr. Edm. Granger, prebendary of Exeter, R. of Sowden, and V. of Hunnington Clift, Somersetshire.

Rev. Dr. Chambers, R. of Achurch, Northamptonshire; suddenly.

Rev. John Benson, of Christ-church college, Oxon, only son of Dr. Benion, Chancellor of Gloucester.

Rev. Tho. Hunter, V. of Weaverham, Cheshire, author of several ingenious works.

Wm. May, Esq; of Snodland, in Kent.

Relict of Rev. Jos. Williamson, many years R. of Leachly, Yorkshire. She had 11 children, 54 grand-children, 53 great-grand-children, and 6 great-great-grand-children. She is survived by 7 children, 37 grand-children, 42 great-grand-children, and 5 great-great-grand-children.

Rt. Hon. Philip Tisdall, Attorney-General of Ireland.

Aug. 19. John Lidderdale, Esq; of Castle-Milk, Scotland.

23. Rev. Mr. Geo. Wm. Harris, R. of Egglecliffe, Durham, and prebendary in Sarum.

25. Geo. Wegg, Esq; at Colchester.

Col. Mark Renton, at Delvin, Scotland.

Geo. Long, Esq; at Chigwell, Essex.

26. Edw. Bowater, Esq, Woolwich, Kent.

Rev. Francis Fawkes, R. of Hayes, Kent, a celebrated poet.

30. Ralph Allen, Esq; nephew of the late Ralph Allen, Esq; of Prior-park.

Sept. 1. Ant. Jewson, Esq; of Hackney. Cornelius Seers, Esq; of Piccadilly.

7. Rt. Daroll, Esq; Richmond, Surry.

9. Geo. Ward, Esq; Wandsworth, Surry.

11. Capt. Thomas Forbe, formerly of the royal navy.

12. Capt. John Jackson, of the guards.

Cha. Buxton, Esq; of Brocksted, Essex.

14. John Vanderhagen, a Dutch merchant, in Great Russell-street.

15. Abraham Turner, Esq; Park-hall, near Kidderminster.

16 Rt. Hon. Earl Harcourt. His Lordship's death is the more to be lamented, as it happened in his park when unattended by any of his family or domestics. In taking his morning's walk, it was supposed that, in reaching for a little water either for himself or a favourite little dog, he had fallen into a narrow well, in which he was found suffocated, with the little dog standing on his feet. Every method to recover so valuable a life was tried; but having lain some hours with his head and body in the water, in a position that rendered it impossible for him to help himself, every effort was tried in vain. He was a nobleman of unblemished character, beloved by all who had the honour of his acquaintance, and almost adored by his domestics. Some memoirs of his Lordship's life shall appear in our next.

17. Joshua Cowper, Esq; of Hampstead.

Rev. Mr. Bush, 50 years pastor of the Protestant Dissenters of Enfield.

Alderman Davenport, of York.

18. Robert Stewart, Esq; of Newmains, Lanerkshire.

19. Tho. Wyndham, Esq; Commissioner of the Land-Tax, at Hammersmith.

20. Geo. Walker, Esq; formerly Commander in Chief of the Royal Family privateers.

Henry Geo. Hume.

His Grace Edw. Howard, Duke of Norfolk, and hereditary Earl Marshal of England, aged 92. His Grace is succeeded by his nephew, Wm. Howard, Esq; of Graystock.

21. Tho. Fleming, Esq; Epping Forest.

Samuel Sutton, Comptroller of the Customs at Chester.

Aaron Franks, Esq; at Isleworth, aged 92.

22. Theo. Atkinson, Esq; formerly of Cockfield-hall, Suffolk.

John Blencowe, of Marston, Northamptonshire.

24. Mr. Jonathan Colston, 30 years Register of the Lord-Mayer's court.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

REV. Walter Chalmers, — to the church of Towie, in the presbytry of Aberdeen, and shire of Aberdeen.

And Rev. Wm. Digby, D. L. to the

deanery of Durham, vice Dr. Tho. Dampier, dec.

Rev. Daniel Gaches, of King's college, Cambridge, to Long Compton V. with that of Wootten Wawen, both in Warwickshire.

PROMOTIONS, from the Lond Gazette.

JOHN Dalling, Esq; Gov. of Jamaica, vice Sir Basil Keith.

Edward Smith, Esq; — Governor of Fort Charles, in that island.

John Boddington, Esq; — Secretary to the Board of Ordnance.

Mr. Duncan Campbell, — Commissary of the Commissariat of Stirling, vice Mr. David Stewart.

Frederick Haldimand, Esq; — Governor of Quebec, vice Sir Guy Carleton, K. B.

B—K—TS.

WM. Woodnorth, of Falcon-square, refiner.

David King, of Fleet-street, hosier.

Eliz. Dunsford, of St. Thomas the Apostle, Devonshire, widow, ironmonger.

T. Wilson, of Northumberland-str. miller.

Jos. Greenhill, Rd. Tibbitts, Wm. Hill, and Sam. Budd, Birmingham, butchers.

J. Goode, of St. Mary-le Bonne, linen-dra.

Jos. Haynes, Olney, Bucks, innholder.

Wm. Dobie, of Wantage, linen-draper.

Hugh Connor, of London, merchant.

William and Mary Paige, of Leatherhead, linen-drapers.

Nich. Backshall, of Epsom, Carpenter.

Tho. Jaques, of Charing-cross, victualler.

Tho. Calvert, Cockerham, Lancash. merch.

John Monger, of Birmingham, merchant.

Geo. Anderson, Berwick on Tweed, dealer.

Sam. Drawbridge, Nutley, Suffex, linen-dra.

Wm. Adcock, of Birmingham, builder.

Sam. Cubitt, Neatishead, Norfolk, shopkeep.

Edm. Brickleton, of Wych-street, Middlesex, grocer.

T. Smith, Mifferton, Nottinghamsh dealer.

Dav. Clarke, Stockport, check-manufacturer.

Wm. Silvey Geen, Northumberland-street, merchant.

John salisbury, of Denbigh, mercer.

Jacob Axford, of Bath, ironmonger.

John Fellows, of Hornsey, hay-factor.

John Taylor, Biggleswade, Bedfordsh. grocer.

John Pullen, Neasdon, Middlesex, coal-mer.

John Scott, of London, merchant and insurance-broker.

Nat. Bowier, Halefworth, Suffolk, merch.

John Morfe, Langharne, Carmarthenshire, merchant.

Step Popham, Lincoln's-inn fields, scrivener.

Jn Shepherd, Whitby, Yorksh. ship-builder.

J. Puzey, the elder, of Wantage, hatter, &c.

John Reedford, of St. George's, Hanover-square, dealer.

Sam. Shrigley, of the Minorities, linen-drap.

Joel Jukes, of Birmingham, innholder.

W. Gott, of Hinks-hall, Yorksh. maltster.

Personal Estate sequestrated.

Angus Christian, vintner, in Canongate.

Sept. 14	Shut.	Stock.
27	Ditto	Stock.
	1654 1/4	1634 1/4
No Price.	Stock.	Annuit.
Ditto	Ditto	Annuit.
No Price.	Annuit.	Reduced.
Ditto	Ditto	Consols.
	76 1/2	78 1/2
	76 1/2	78 1/2
No Price.	No Price.	An. 1726.
Ditto	Ditto	1751.
No Price.	No Price.	E. I. Ann.
Shut.	Shut.	An. 1758.
Ditto	Ditto	4 per Cts.
No Price.	No Price.	prem.
Ditto	Ditto	discunt.
	25	23 1/2
	55a6s	4
	3 1/2	23 1/2
	23	

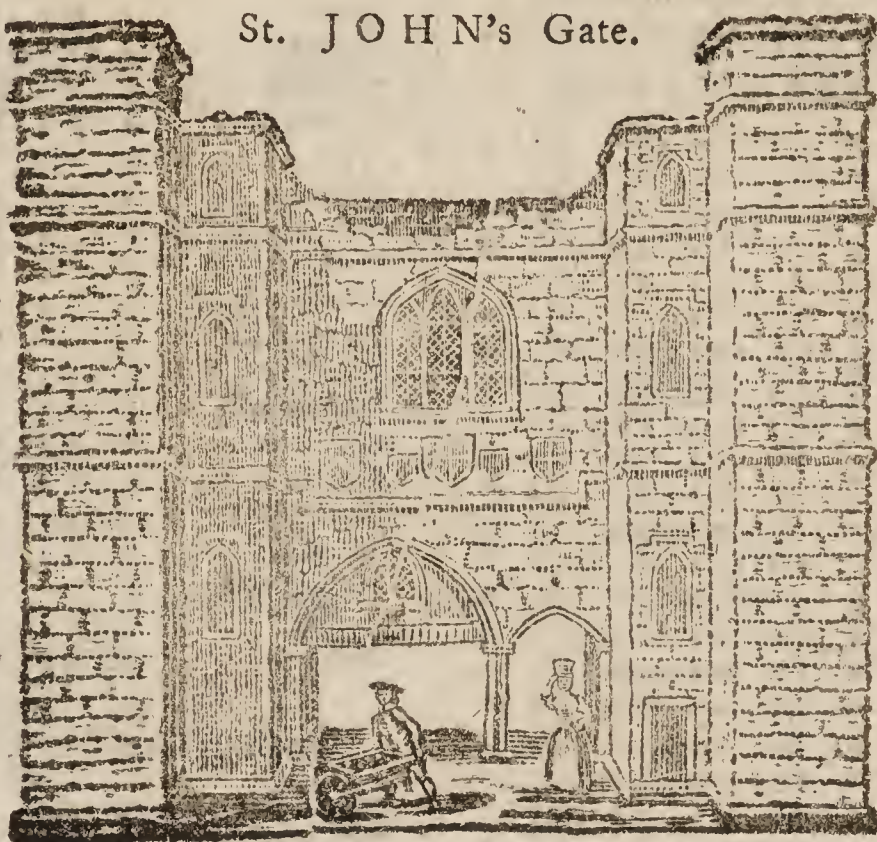
The Gentleman's Magazine:

London Gazette
Daily Advertiser
Public Advertiser
Public Ledger
Gazetteer

St James's Chron
London Chron.
General Evening
Whitehall Even.
London Evening
Lloyd's Evening,
Monday, Wednesday, Friday.

Oxford
Cambridge
Reading
Northampton
Birmingham 2
Bath 2 papers
Coventry 2
Bristol 3

St. JOHN'S Gate.



York 2 papers
Dublin 3
Newcastle 3
Leeds 2
Edinburgh
Aberdeen
Glasgow
Ipswich
Norwich
Exeter
Gloucester
Salisbury
Liverpool
Sherborn
Worcester
Stamford
Nottingham
Chester
Manchester
Canterbury
Chelmsford

For OCTOBER, 1777.

C O N T A I N I N G

More in Quantity and greater Variety than any Book of the Kind and Price.

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Dr. Lettsom's farther Thoughts on the Hooping-Cough	465	Mistake in List of Attendants on H. VIII. <i>ib.</i>	
Rev. Mr. Maty's Reasons for separating from the established Church	466	Remarkable Recovery of Sir Hu. Ackland <i>ib.</i>	
Natural History of the Honey-Guide	468	Manner of discovering the obliterated Inscription on the Maison Carrée at Nismes	484
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Description of Marshal Saxe's Monument <i>ib.</i>		Description of Keswick Lake, Cumberl.	487
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—Line of perpet. Congellation ascertained	481	—Horace, Book I. Ode 14, translated—	
Rowlie's Memoirs decisive of Forgery <i>ib.</i>		Elegy written at Stanton Harcourt	499
Bartholine's Account of a Child's growing out of a Man's Breast.	482	Prologue and Epilogue to the Spanish Barber	
		—Sonnet, by Mr. Warton's—Elegy addressed to Fabricius	500
		American News.—Defeat of the Americans.	
		Remarks on Franklin and Deane's Letter.	
		—Historical Chronicle, &c. &c.	

With the Print of a curious *African Bird*, called the HONEY-GUIDE; also of an INSCRIPTION on the *Maison Carrée*, at Nismes, from Mr. Thicknesse's Year's Journey through France.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

LONDON, Printed for D. HENRY, at ST. JOHN'S GATE.

Prices of Grain.—Meteorological Diary.—Bill of Mortality.
AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from Oct. 13, to Oct. 18, 1777.

	Wheat Rye Barley Oats Beans				
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
London	5 1	3 1	2 6	1 11	3 8

COUNTIES INLAND.

Middlesex	5 9	0 0	2 9	2 2	3 5
Surry	5 10	3 10	2 8	2 2	4 0
Hertford	5 4	0 0	2 5	2 3	11 11
Bedford	5 2	3 2	2 4	2 3	3 3
Cambridge	4 9	2 10	2 2	1 7	2 9
Huntingdon	4 9	0 0	2 3	1 8	3 2
Northampton	5 8	2 11	2 7	1 11	3 6
Rutland	5 1	3 4	2 6	1 10	2 4
Leicester	5 6	3 10	2 9	2 2	4 3
Nottingham	4 8	3 3	2 3	2 0	4 0
Derby	5 6	0 0	2 6	2 3	4 6
Stafford	5 11	3 7	2 10	2 0	4 5
Salop	5 8	3 10	2 9	1 10	0 0
Hereford	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Worcester	5 9	0 0	2 11	2 0	4 3
Warwick	6 5	0 0	2 10	2 4	3 11
Gloucester	6 9	0 0	2 7	2 4	3 11
Wilts	6 6	4 9	2 11	2 2	4 2
Berks	6 2	4 9	2 5	2 3	3 7
Oxford	6 3	0 0	2 4	2 2	3 7
Bucks	5 9	0 0	2 6	2 0	3 7

COUNTIES upon the COAST.

Essex	5 0	3 3	2 6	2 1	3 4
Suffolk	4 11	2 11	2 3	1 9	2 10
Norfolk	4 9	2 11	2 0	1 8	0 0
Lincoln	4 8	3 5	2 2	1 9	3 8
York	5 1	3 6	2 6	1 10	3 11
Durham	5 0	3 9	0 0	2 0	3 10
Northumberland	5 3	3 5	2 2	1 10	3 4
Cumberland	5 7	3 4	2 5	2 1	3 6
Westmorland	6 8	4 0	2 9	2 2	0 0
Lancashire	5 11	0 0	2 9	2 1	3 8
Cheshire	5 3	3 7	3 0	1 8	0 0
Monmouth	6 0	0 0	3 2	1 9	0 0
Somerset	6 5	3 6	3 0	1 10	3 5
Devon	6 0	0 0	2 8	1 5	0 0
Cornwall	5 10	0 0	2 11	1 5	0 0
Dorset	6 5	0 0	2 8	1 10	3 7
Hampshire	5 11	0 0	2 4	2 0	3 6
Suffex	5 7	0 0	2 6	2 0	3 4
Kent	5 8	3 6	2 8	2 1	3 0

WALES, from Oct. 6, to 11, 1777.

North Wales	5 9	4 3	2 9	1 7	2 10
South Wales	5 10	5 0	3 2	1 7	3 9

A Meteorological DIARY of the Weather for Nov. 1776.

Nov. 1776.		Wind.	Barom.	Therm.	Weather.
1	S S E	little	29 8	47	bright frosty morn. cloudy mid-day, wet evening
2		ditto	29 7	46	ditto, a few showers in the day
3		ditto	29 9 $\frac{1}{4}$	45	smart frost in the night, foggy morn. and evening
4	Ditto	fresh	30	44	ditto, a very fine bright day
5	S W	little	30	47	no frost, chiefly cloudy, a little sunshire at times
6		ditto	30 $\frac{1}{4}$	45	an exceeding thick fog all day
7	S E	ditto	29 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	45	fog continues without intermission
8		ditto	29 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	45	ditto, sun burst out a little about noon, little effect
9	S W	ditto	29 8 $\frac{3}{4}$	44	fog till noon, then began to disperse, clear aftern.
10	S E	ditto	29 8 $\frac{3}{4}$	47	a heavy, moist, missing day
11		ditto	29 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	49	a hazy moist day
12	S W	fresh	29 8 $\frac{3}{4}$	49	an exceeding fine bright day
13		ditto	30	49	ditto
14		ditto	29 9	50	a heavy missing day
15	W	fresh	29 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	49	a fair day, and sometimes bright
16	W S W	strong	29 8	49	heavy missing morning, fine bright day
17	W	ditto	29 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	51	an exceeding bright fine day
18	S W	ditto	29 8	47	fine morning, cloudy heavy afternoon
19	N E	little	29 6 $\frac{3}{4}$	50	a very foggy missing day
20	S W	stormy	29 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	53	a very coarse day, some heavy showers
21	N N W	strong	29 4	44	very churlish & cold, strong shower hail, rain, & sleet
22	W	fresh	29 4 $\frac{1}{4}$	45	bright morning, cloudy mid-day, very wet evening
23	S W	little	29 4	44	an exceeding heavy moist day
24	N	stormy	29 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	44	chiefly bright, some flying clouds, cutting wind
25	N N W	fresh	30	41	frost in the night, exceeding fine bright day
26	N E	little	30 1	39	hard frost, foggy morn. bright day, very cold
27	E	fresh	30	37	ditto, foggy till nine, fine bright day
28	E N E	ditto	29 6	38	cloudy heavy day
29	E	ditto	29 2	38	heavy foggy morning, bright afternoon
30	W	ditto	29 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	42	a fine bright day, wet evening

Bill of Mortality from Sept. 23, to Oct. 28, 1777.

Christened.		Buried.			
Males	657	Males	936	Between	2 and 5
Females	685	Females	952		211
					50 and 60
					94
				Between	5 and 10
					98
					60 and 70
					67
				Between	10 and 20
					67
					70 and 80
					59
				Between	20 and 30
					90
					80 and 90
					29
				Between	30 and 40
					129
					90 and 100
					3
				Between	40 and 50
					143

Whereof have died under two years old 898

Peck Loaf 2s. 6d.

T H E

Gentleman's Magazine;

For OCTOBER, 1777.

* * The discerning reader has, no doubt, observed in this Magazine a very great increase of valuable Correspondents on a variety of interesting subjects. To gratify these benefactors to us and to the public, we have occasionally enlarged our quantity of letter-press, and at the same time have been obliged to defer, for a time, the Debates in Parliament, which are not temporary. These, however, will be resumed the very first opportunity; and a concise account of the most important is now preparing for the Supplement.

Memoirs of the late Earl Harcourt.



HE late Simon Earl Harcourt was 20th in descent from Robert de Harcourt, Sheriff of Warwick and Leicester in the years 1199, 1201 and 1202, the

representative of Gervaise Count de Harcourt, who with his two sons attended the Conqueror in his invasion of England in 1066. This Count was of the Harcourts of Normandy, so named from a place in that province where the family has usually resided, and of which the present head is the Duke of that name, Governor-general of Normandy. His Lordship's grandfather, being bred to the law, was first made Solicitor-general to Queen Ann, and afterwards Attorney-general, which office he soon resigned; but was afterwards, in 1710, recalled to it, and the same year promoted to be Keeper of the Great Seal. In 1711 he was created a Baron; and, as the preamble of his patent tends to establish, in some measure, his character, the reader will not be displeased with an extract from it.

"There is nothing," says her Majesty, "wherein we more willingly exercise our royal authority than by rewarding men of merit, whose ancestors have been remarkably famous in their generation: among these none is more conspicuous than our well-beloved Sir Simon Harcourt, Keeper of our Great Seal; a gentleman recommended to us by a long descent of progenitors, renowned for their warlike actions ever

since the Norman times"—[here some of his ancestors who fell in the civil wars are particularized; then the preamble reverts to the Lord-Keeper,] "who having suffered in his paternal inheritance, though not in his glory, he, as a lawyer, has advanced the same by the force of his wit and eloquence; for we have understood that his faculty of speaking is so full of variety, that many doubt whether he is fitter to manage causes in the lower courts, or to speak before a full Parliament; but it is unanimously confessed by all, that among the lawyers he is the most eminent orator, and among the orators the ablest lawyer. To this praise of his eloquence he has added those domestic virtues, magnanimity and fidelity, supported by which he has resolutely persevered in maintaining the cause he had undertaken, and in despising danger, and has kept his engagements of friendship, whether in prosperity or adversity, sacred and inviolable. Whom, therefore, furnished with such great endowments of mind, all clients have wished to defend their causes; and not without reason We have preferred, &c. &c. And that the same feat, which is known at this time, and has been for 600 years, by the name and patrimony of Harcourt, be honoured with the title which we now confer," &c.

It must not, however, be forgotten, that this great man, while yet a youth, married rather indiscretely*; for which

* In the Nonconformists Memorial, Vol. II. p. 11, we find the following article:

GODSHILL, (in the Isle of Wight,) [V.]† Mr. Thomas Clark. He was one

† [V.] Vicar.

reason most of the Peerages have either omitted or misrepresented this marriage*, though other marriages are mentioned by whom he had no issue.

In 1712 he was created Lord High Chancellor of Great-Britain; and, being in that office at the demise of the Queen, August 1, 1714, was one of the Lords of the Regency till the arrival of K. Geo. the First; four days after which the great seal was delivered to Lord Cowper. For some time he remained unnoticed; but in the year 1721 he was created a Viscount. His only son, Simon, who has been immortalized by Pope†, died, extremely regretted, in the life-time of his fa-

ther, in 1720, leaving one son, the subject of these memoirs, who succeeded his grand-father in his honours and estates July 29, 1727. Soon after his coming of age, he married, in 1735, Rebecca, only daughter of Charles Le Bas, of Pipewell-Abbey, in Northamptonshire, Esq. Being one of the Lords of the Bedchamber, he attended his late Majesty in the campaign of Dettingen, 1743: in 1745 he was one of the noblemen who raised a regiment for the service of the Crown: in 1749 he was created an Earl: on the demise of Frederick, Prince of Wales, in 1751, he was appointed Governor to his son, our present Sovereign; and the regret of the nation when he resigned that important trust, in 1752, is the best elogium on his merit: in 1755 he was promoted to the rank of Major-General, in 1759 to that of Lieutenant-General, and in 1772 to that of General, in the army: in 1761 he was appointed Master of the Horse to the intended Queen, and sent as Ambassador-Extraordinary to the Court of Mecklenburgh Strelitz, whence he had the honour of conducting her Majesty to England: in 1763 he was sworn of his Majesty's Privy-Council, and constituted Lord-Chamberlain of the Queen's Household: in 1766 his Lordship was appointed Ambassador to the Court of France, where he acquitted himself to the satisfaction of both Courts, and resided with universal esteem till 1772, when he was appointed Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland. In that high station he was equally acceptable, and stemmed the torrent of party like an able and experienced pilot. Returning from thence at the beginning of this year, he retired to his seat at Nuneham in Oxfordshire, where the act of humanity (if it may be so called) which preserved the life of his four-footed friend at the expence of his own. Sept. 16, is too recent to need being here repeated. For it is by no means supposed (as hinted in our last) that "he was reaching for water for himself or this faithful domestic," but rather that he over-reached himself in endeavour-

* Collins, in his Peerage, makes his wives, of which he had three, all widows: the first, Rebecca, daughter of Thomas Clark, Esq; and widow of Sir Sam. Henbury, of Gloucestershire; his second, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Rd. Spencer, and widow of Rd. Anderson, of Derbyshire, Esq; second son of Sir Richard Anderson, of Pendley, Bart. the third, Elizabeth, daughter to Sir Thomas Vernon, of Twickenham Park, and relict of Sir John Walter, of Saresden, in Oxfordshire, Bart.

His Lordship had, by his first lady, three sons, Simon, Philip, and Walter; and two daughters. Of the sons, the two younger died in their infancy. Of the daughters, Anne married John Barlow, Esq; of Slebeck, in Pembrokeshire; and Arabella, Herbert Aubery, Esq; of Clay-Hanger, in Herefordshire.

† In the following Epitaph, in the church of Stanton-Harcourt, Oxfordshire:

TO this sad shrine, whoe'er thou art,
draw near, [most dear,
Here lies the friend most lov'd, the son

ther, in 1720, leaving one son, the subject of these memoirs, who succeeded his grand-father in his honours and estates July 29, 1727. Soon after his coming of age, he married, in 1735, Rebecca, only daughter of Charles Le Bas, of Pipewell-Abbey, in Northamptonshire, Esq. Being one of the Lords of the Bedchamber, he attended his late Majesty in the campaign of Dettingen, 1743: in 1745 he was one of the noblemen who raised a regiment for the service of the Crown: in 1749 he was created an Earl: on the demise of Frederick, Prince of Wales, in 1751, he was appointed Governor to his son, our present Sovereign; and the regret of the nation when he resigned that important trust, in 1752, is the best elogium on his merit: in 1755 he was promoted to the rank of Major-General, in 1759 to that of Lieutenant-General, and in 1772 to that of General, in the army: in 1761 he was appointed Master of the Horse to the intended Queen, and sent as Ambassador-Extraordinary to the Court of Mecklenburgh Strelitz, whence he had the honour of conducting her Majesty to England: in 1763 he was sworn of his Majesty's Privy-Council, and constituted Lord-Chamberlain of the Queen's Household: in 1766 his Lordship was appointed Ambassador to the Court of France, where he acquitted himself to the satisfaction of both Courts, and resided with universal esteem till 1772, when he was appointed Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland. In that high station he was equally acceptable, and stemmed the torrent of party like an able and experienced pilot. Returning from thence at the beginning of this year, he retired to his seat at Nuneham in Oxfordshire, where the act of humanity (if it may be so called) which preserved the life of his four-footed friend at the expence of his own. Sept. 16, is too recent to need being here repeated. For it is by no means supposed (as hinted in our last) that "he was reaching for water for himself or this faithful domestic," but rather that he over-reached himself in endeavour-

Who ne'er knew joy but friendship must divide,

Or gave his father grief but when he died.

How vain is reason, eloquence how weak!

If Pope must tell what Harcourt cannot

Oh! let the once lov'd friend inscribe thy stone,

And with a father's sorrows mix his own!

ing

ing to save his dog's life, who in leaping over the bushes which surrounded this well had accidentally fallen in, his Lordship's hat and right-hand glove lying by the side. Humanity, indeed, was the characteristic of this amiable Peer, no man being more justly beloved, or more generally regretted, by his family, friends, and dependents. Among his friends, and consequently his mourners, may be reckoned the two greatest Personages in this kingdom, of whom the one esteemed him as a parental friend, and the other lamented him, she said, as her husband by proxy. His Lordship left issue, two sons and a daughter; viz. George Simon, the present Earl, born in 1736, and married in 1765 to Elizabeth, daughter of Lord Vernon; and William, born in 1743, Lieutenant-Colonel of Burgoyne's dragoons, in America, who has distinguished himself this campaign by taking General Lee prisoner. Lady Elizabeth, the daughter, born in 1733, is married to Sir William Lee, Bart. of Hartwell, Bucks.

The following letter from his Lordship to a gentleman, whom (to use his own expression) he had been instrumental in bringing to light, will shew that his humanity was tempered with prudence; and that while it gave him the highest pleasure to assist the distressed, he had also an additional satisfaction from a consciousness that the object of his recommendation was deserving of his notice.

"Sir, I saw ——— last night, and am truly happy to find that I have not been unsuccessful in my attempt to serve you; and hope it will be an earnest of something better. My friend had the happiness to lay your case before a King possess of every virtue that can adorn a Crown. Don't call on me to-morrow, for I am going to Chatham: any other time I shall be happy to see a man possess of so fair a character, which I value beyond every thing in this life.

"*Cavendish-Square*, Your friend,
Friday Morn. and humble servant,
May 8, 1767. HARCOURT."
His Lordship was about 60.

Further Observations on the HOOPING-COUGH.

A Remedy that may be indicated in one stage of a disease may prove inefficacious in another; this is peculiarly true of the Peruvian bark, which, tho' it has been recommended

in formula, as a powerful medicine in the later stages of the hooping-cough, rarely produces any benefit when given at the commencement of that disease, particularly when it is accompanied with fever, hæmorrhage, contractions of the extremities, pains in the breast, hard pulse, and bloated face, indicating congestions in the vessels; under which circumstances no reasonable objection can be urged against

BLEEDING.

Though many children have expired under the hooping-cough, yet few dissections have been related by authors. MORGAGNI, in his excellent work, "*De Causis et Sedibus Morborum*," has not introduced one evident case. LIEUTAUD, indeed, in his "*Historia Anatomico-Medica (a)*," has collected many dissections of fatal coughs, in most of which the viscera were found inflamed, or in a state of suppuration, particularly the lungs and the liver; which dangerous consequences might probably have been prevented by early blood-letting*.

In the years 1773 and 1774, the hooping-cough was frequent and fatal; and out of nearly 20 dissections which I attended, most of them discovered suppurations in the lungs, or inflammations on the coats of the lungs, with considerable adhesions to the pleura; in which instances bleeding had been doubtless of great service (b).

The hooping-cough rarely appears without a cough having previously existed for some days; and if, in such cases, the patients are much weakened, we ought to be sparing of the vital fluid (c).

(a) Vol. II. p. 438.

* Lieutaud *Histor. Anatomico-Medica*, Vol. II. p. 438.

(b) Vide Millar's *Observations on the Hooping-Cough*, chap. iii. p. 140.

Burton's *Essay on the Hooping-Cough*, p. 349.

Lieutaud, *Synopsis Univers. Præceus Medicæ*, p. 494.

(c) Astruc's *Diseases of Children*, p. 141.
Huxham's *Observat. de Aere et Morbis Epidemicis*. Tom. I. p. 76, 105, et passim.

Home's *Principia Medicinæ*, p. 122.

Sauvage's *Method*. Tom. III. p. 157.

Hillary's *Diseases of Barbadoes*, p. 46.

Bisset's *Medical Observations*. Newcastle. 1766.

Forbes de *Tussi Convulsiva*. Edinburgh. 1754.

Animadversions on a late Treatise on the Kink-Cough, p. 52.

Of BLISTERS.

The same reasons that indicate bleeding in the hooping-cough are applicable here; as, besides the oppressed breathing, and the fever, it appears, by dissections, that a considerable inflammation is sometimes excited in the thoracic viscera, and particularly in the pleura and lungs.

Blisters, however, should always be applied as near as possible to the parts affected; and, in this view, the application to the sides, or to the breast, will be more efficacious than to the back; as dissections, and the knowledge of anatomy, must plainly point out.

Of VOMITING†.

Every writer of eminence who has professedly treated of the hooping-cough has admitted the utility of vomiting: it seems, indeed, to be the natural cure; and, therefore, by promoting this operation, we assist Nature to throw off an offending accumulation of phlegm or mucus.

Upon this subject the principal doubts to be ascertained are, What emetic is the most easy and efficacious? And at what periods of the disease, and how often, it is to be administered? If the experience of a celebrated physician (*d*) may determine the first question, the preference is undoubtedly due to antimonials, the repeated use of which has sometimes alone been sufficient to stop the progress of this disease.

The time and frequency of exhibiting this remedy will be regulated, in a great measure, by the quantity of phlegm or mucus with which the patient appears to be loaded, and by the strength of the system upon which it is to operate: when the disease has subsisted long, and induced considerable debility, a repetition of vomiting has rather augmented than relieved it.

Though antimonial emetics usually mitigate all the symptoms of the hooping-cough, yet fevers of greater or less violence, with difficulty of breathing, are apt to recur; and in such instances we may have recourse to small and frequent doses of antimonials, to act as relaxants between the times of vomiting, and thereby to dissipate the fever.

† I have purposely omitted to mention change of air, as its utility is so universally admitted.

(*d*) Vide Medical Observations and Inquiries. Art. XXX. by Dr. Fothergill. Vol. III. p. 319. &c. Dr. Armstrong's Diseases of Children.

and sooner admit the exhibition of the Peruvian bark in formula, recommended in the last Gentleman's Magazine (*e*). J. C. L.

Mr. URBAN,

WHAT I think myself obliged to offer to the public on a very serious subject, I shall be obliged to you to insert in your respectable Magazine. Yours, &c.

HENRY MATY.

British Museum, Oct. 22, 1777.

I Should neither have withdrawn myself from the ministry of the Church of England, nor have troubled the public with my reasons for so doing, if I had not thought myself obliged to both. I trust, therefore, that both the step itself, and this account of my motives for taking it, will be treated with candour.

As a Christian thoroughly satisfied with the evidence, and deeply solicitous about the success of whatever had a tendency to promote the cause of Christianity, I thought myself called upon to study the controversy about Subscriptions. The following is an account of the effect that study has had upon my mind, which I offer as a vindication of my own conduct only, and hope it will be accepted as such.

I have no objection to subscriptions in general to articles of faith, which, notwithstanding what has been urged against them by Burnet, the masterly author of the Confessional, and others, seem to me both lawful and expedient; all the arguments that have been brought against them tending only to prove that their use has been less hitherto than it might have been, owing to the narrow principles on which they have been framed; considerations which, in my opinion, do not outweigh the objections stated by Dr. Balguy to having none at all.

But satisfied as I should be, for myself, with a subscription of some sort, and probably not a very general one neither, I cannot comply with that required of me to the present articles and liturgy for the following reasons.

First, After bestowing all the pains which I am able to give in informing myself of what is the true Scripture doctrine of the Trinity, the only conclusion I have been able to arrive at is, that I see no sufficient proof of the

(*e*) For August, 1777.

Athanasian, and rather incline to the Arian hypothesis.

2dly, I am clear, that the very dangerous doctrine that unbaptised children are subject to the penalties of sin, is asserted in the 9th article, and still more strongly in the service for the public baptism of infants; and that it is not taught in the Bible.

3dly, I cannot help thinking, notwithstanding what has been written by Dr. Tucker, and others, upon the subject, that the 17th article does teach absolute predestination; a doctrine likewise not found in the Bible, and of a still more destructive tendency than that of original sin.—These are my principal objections: I have others to many parts of the service, but do not mention them, partly because they are to things generally complained of, and which will probably be removed whenever a revision takes place; and partly because I do not know how far, had they been the only ones, they would have led me to think of a separation.

This separation I do now think myself authorized to; because, believing the doctrines themselves to be erroneous, I am not satisfied with any reasons that I have seen given for continuing to subscribe them under such a persuasion. I cannot be thoroughly satisfied, that either the words in which it is drawn, or the King's declaration, justify me, who think with Arminius on the subject, in subscribing the 17th article; the more, as it is a subject which, in my opinion, *is to be disputed upon*, and the *obvious sense of the article preached against*, whenever opportunity offers.

If the plea made for subscribing this one could avail me, I have no such plea for subscribing the articles relative to the Trinity, or continuing to read the parts of the liturgy relative either to them or the doctrine of original sin. These were not subjects of dispute at the time the articles were drawn, and of course no salvo was made for them, except the general one of the sixth article. But surely Dr. Waterland very fully confuted Dr. Clarke's ideas on this subject, in his case of Arian subscriptions; and if he had not, the author of the Confessional has unanswerably proved, that, if the sixth article had been designed to justify those who, willingly binding themselves to support the opinions of the majority, propagate opinions different from theirs, it

might have justified the Roman Catholics, it might have justified the first seditious and mad disgracers of Protestantism, whereas against both these the articles are well known to have been made. Neither Dr. Powell's plea in favour of first subscriptions, nor Mr. Hey's considerations on obsolete ordinances, can be of service to me, who at this time of life am not at liberty to subscribe upon authority, and whose objections both to articles and liturgy are too extensive to find a solution in the doctrine of obsolete ordinances.

Finally, I can neither submit to acquiesce in silence, after having made my objections known, nor take upon me to alter the service of the Church as long as I continue to profess myself a minister of it. The latter, besides its being of dangerous example, I rather think my voluntary promise to use the established liturgy precludes me from. With the former I could only have been satisfied upon the supposition that the things complained of were indifferent, or, as they have been thought to be by many good men, of little importance; but as I should in that case have thought it my duty to have waited for a change by public authority, without expressing any disapprobation public or private, so being of a very different opinion, that is, believing firmly that some of the obnoxious doctrines strike at the root of all religion, natural as well as revealed, and that nothing is of little importance which the Deists and Methodists can make so formidable use of as they are known to do of the subscriptions of those amongst us who subscribe what they profess not to believe; under these circumstances I have nothing left me but the part on which I have determined, and that is,

To withdraw myself from ministering in the Church of England, either till our forms shall have undergone such a revision and alteration as I think they stand in need of, or till time and farther study shall have prevailed upon me to view them in a different light from what I can do at present.

This I therefore thus publicly declare that I do, with becoming humility, with the utmost diffidence and regret for differing from such numbers of wise and good men, and with the resolution to persist in such studies as may best serve the general cause of religion, at the same time that they bid fairest for affording my own mind

the

the conviction none can more ardently wish me than myself.

I will only add, that I do not mean to preclude myself from officiating in any other Protestant congregation; on the contrary, should I see reason to believe that there is any number of pious people disposed to attend a place of public worship, where a liturgy, not materially different from Dr. Clarke's, shall be used, I will take the first opportunity which presents itself of opening a place of public worship with such a liturgy. In this I shall do no more than follow that strong inclination which first led me to adopt, and will ever incline me to return to, the most pleasing, the most honourable, the most useful of all occupations.

HENRY MATY.

*An Account of the BIRD represented in the
annexed Plate.*

THIS curious bird is a species of Cuckoo found in the interior parts of Africa, at a great distance from the Cape of Good Hope. It has nothing either singular or remarkable in its shape; but Nature has furnished it with a sense which is discoverable in no other of the feathered tribe in any part of the known world. The Dutch, from this peculiar property of discovering wild honey to travellers, have called it *Honig-wyzer*, or Honey-guide. Not only the Dutch and Hottentots, but likewise a species of quadruped, called *Ratel*, are guided by this little pilot to the wild bee-hives. Perhaps its own cravings prompt to this discovery. Unable to ravage the hive itself, it calls to its assistance whatever is capable of committing the depredation, and contents itself with feeding on the scraps. The morning and the evening are its times of feeding, and it is then heard calling in a shrill tone *cherr, cherr*; to which the honey-hunters carefully attend, and from time to time answer in a softer note, till they and their conductor come in sight of each other, when the latter flutters to the spot where the bees have formed their hive: but, what is most remarkable, if the hunters are retarded by accident or design, the bird redoubles its cry, and, if they do not come up, it returns to them again, as if to reproach them for their tardiness or disregard. When the hunters approach, the bird hovers over the spot a few moments, and then retires to a neighbouring bush to wait the event. Here it is observed to be very attentive to what is going forwards, waiting seemingly with impa-

tience to share the spoil, as the hunters never fail to leave a small portion for their conductor, but never so much at a time as to satisfy its hunger, for then it would no longer continue its pursuit.

"I have," says Dr. Sparrman, (who communicated the history of this bird to Dr. Forster, to be inserted in the Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society,) "had frequent opportunities of seeing this honey-guide, and have been witness of the destruction of several republics of bees by means of its treachery. I had, however, but two opportunities of shooting it, which I embraced, to the great indignation of my Hottentots. From those specimens, both of which are supposed to be females, I have made the subsequent description:

" Descriptio Cuculi Indicatoris.

"Rostrum crassiusculum, versus basin fuscum, apice luteum. Angulus oris usque infra oculos extensus. Nares postremæ ad basin rostri, supremæ vicinæ ut carinulâ dorsali saltem separarentur, oblongæ, margine prominulo. Pili aliquot ad basin rostri, præcipuè in mandibulâ inferiore. Lingua plana, subsagittata. Oculorum irides ferrugineo-griseæ. Palpebræ nudæ, nigre. Pedes nigri, scanforii. Tibiæ breves; Ungues tenues, nigri. Pileus læte griseus e pennis brevibus latiusculis. Gula, Jugulum, pectus, sordidè alba, cum aliquo virore vix notabili in pectore. Dorsum et Uropygium ferrugineo-grisea. Abdomen, Crissumque alba. Femora testâ pennis albis, macula longitudinali nigra notatis. Alarum tectrices superiores omnes griseo-fuscæ, exceptis summis aliquot quæ flavis apicibus formant maculam flavam in humeris, exiguan, et a plumis scapularibus sæpe tectam. Tectrices infra alam albidæ, harum supremæ ex albedo nigroque maculatæ. Remiges omnes supra fusci, primarii octo, secundarii sex, subtus cinereo-fusci. Alulæ griseo-fuscæ. Cauda cuneiformis, rectricibus duodecim: harum duæ intermediæ longiores angustiores, supra et infra æruginoso-fuscæ; proximæ duæ fuliginosæ, margine interiore albicantes; duæ utrinque his proximæ, albæ, apice fuscæ, et exterius ad basin macula nigra notatæ; extima utrinque reliquis brevior, alba, apice fusca, macula nigra vix ulla ad basin. Alæ complicatæ caudæ partem quartam attingunt. Longitudo ab apice rostri ad extremum caudæ circiter septem uncias pedis Anglicani explet. Rostrum a basi superiore ad apicem semunciale."



The following Case being very singular, we have extracted it from the Account published by Authority in the Journal de Medecine at Paris.

JAMES DEREAU, apprentice to an engraver, aged fourteen years, born at Fontainebleau, lived in the street d'Enfer in Paris, near the *Pont Rouge*, with his master the *Sieur Montabon*, who occupied an apartment, two chambers of which look towards the *Grève*.

This youth was in one of those chambers, with one *Leroux*, his companion, May 6, the day of the execution of *des Rues*: his master, mistress, and some of their friends, were in the other chamber.

At the moment of the criminal's leaving the Town-house, *Dereau*, apprized by his companion, felt an extraordinary emotion: this agitation was prodigiously increased when this unfortunate wretch was thrown into the fire. *Dereau* was instantly seized with a violent head-ach, and a great suffocation and uneasiness. In the night he was disturbed by frightful dreams; the object that had struck him remained strongly impressed on his brain. Next day his disorder and uneasiness increased; on the 9th he was brought to the Hospital of Charity: he continued in the same situation for above a month. He had also a fever, all his motions were convulsive, his looks were expressive of fright; the least noise, the approach of those who took care of him, seemed to inspire him with horror. He uttered incessantly, by day and night, deep and bitter cries; he forcibly kept his eyes shut; he refused all food and medicines; he was extremely weak and emaciated: at length he had a cramp, which lasted 48 hours. This alarming attack yielded to the application of blisters; but at the same time his belly swelled. This new symptom was successfully combated by bark glisters, and from that time the violence of the disorder abated. The boy began to open his eyes, and ventured to look at the objects round him; his cries were less frequent; his disposition, naturally gentle and weak, made him tractable. He had two abscesses formed near the loins; they were opened, and soon healed. He left the Hospital Aug. 1, having recovered his flesh and all his senses. Nothing remains but a little oppression and difficulty of expressing himself, and a voice almost lost; in-

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stead of which he asserts that his pronunciation was clear, and his voice sonorous. This remarkable disorder is not the only one occasioned by the wretched *des Rues*: a woman, ill before, it is true, was so affected by the particulars of his villainy, that she thought herself suspected of being his accomplice; and this impression deprived this poor creature of her senses, so that she threw herself out at window from a third story, but did not lose her life by the fall.

Description of the Monument erected to the Memory of Marshal Saxe, at Strasburg.

THE hero is the principal object. At the foot of a pyramid of marble, on which hangs the sarcophagus, appears *Marshal Saxe* in armour, his head crowned with laurels, and the General's baton in his hand; with undaunted steps descending a stair-case, which leads to the tomb, he beholds Death with indifference. On his right hand are seen, in attitudes of rout and dismay, the animals that are symbolical of the allied nations over whom he triumphed in the wars of Flanders, and their ensigns broken. On his left is a *Cupid* weeping, with his eyes fixed on the hero, and holding his torch reversed. On the same side are the French colours elevated and victorious. Below the *Marshal*, and on the stairs, appears *France*, a striking, noble, interesting figure, full of expression and grace. With one hand she endeavours forcibly to detain him, and with the other to repulse Death; who, with his skeleton concealed under an ample drapery, is on the left of the tomb: his hour-glass in his hand, he tells the hero that his sands are run; he summons his illustrious victim, and urges him to enter the tomb, which he holds open. On the other side of the sarcophagus is a figure of *Hercules*, whose masculine and profound grief makes an admirable contrast to the lively, animated, and more refined concern of *France*. Below the sarcophagus are seen the *Marshal's* arms, crossed with two batons of command, and adorned with the collar of the *Black Eagle of Poland*. On the front of the pyramid is this inscription in Latin:

Mauritio Saxoni,
Curlandiæ et Semigalliæ Duci,
Summo Exercituum Regionum Præfecto,
Semper Victori,
Ludovicus XV.

Victoriarum

Victoriarum auctor et ipse Dux,
Poni iussit.
Obiit Cambariti xxx Nov. A. MDCCLX.
Ætatis LV.

Mr. Pigalie was the sculptor.

Into this mausoleum the Marshal's corpse has been lately placed with great funeral pomp.

Mr. URBAN,

SEEING lately in the papers an account of a statue erected in St. Stephen's, Walbrook, in honour of Mrs. Macaulay, (just mentioned also in your Magazine,) I was much surprised to find the inscription styled an "Extract from the late Lord Lyttelton's Letters to Mrs. Peach," (now Lady Lyttelton,) being confident that no such work exists. Some Letters ascribed to them appeared indeed a year or two ago; but, as I remember, their authenticity was positively disavowed in the papers by his Lordship's executors; and, besides, there were such internal marks of spuriousness as could not deceive an attentive reader. In justice, therefore, to the deceased Lord, and to the living Lady, and also to himself, it highly behoves Dr. Wilson to inform their friends, and the public, on what authority he ascribes these Letters to that excellent nobleman, especially as some passages in them are very unworthy of his Lordship, and inconsistent with his known virtuous and religious principles. These passages, I think, did not escape your Reviewer. And should they (of which I have no doubt) be spurious, what will the world think of a Christian divine who not only turns his church into a Heathen temple, but makes it the vehicle of falsehood to posterity? CRITO.

Mr. URBAN,

THE sentiments expressed in the following extracts from Sir Joshua Reynolds's "Discourse to the Students of the Royal Academy on Dec. 10, 1766," are so just and striking, that I rely upon your approved candour for the admission of them into your truly valuable repository.

V I N D E X.

"One man opposing another determines nothing; but a general union of minds, like a general combination of the forces of all mankind, makes a strength that is irresistible. In fact, as he who does not know himself does not know others, so it may be said with equal truth, that he who does

not know others knows himself but very imperfectly.

"A man, who thinks he is guarding himself against prejudices by resisting the authority of others, leaves open every avenue to singularity, vanity, self-conceit, obstinacy, and many other vices, all tending to warp the judgement, and prevent the natural operation of his faculties.

"This submission to others is a deference which we owe, and indeed are forced involuntarily to pay. In fact, we are never satisfied with our opinions, till they are ratified and confirmed by the suffrages of the rest of mankind. We dispute and wrangle for ever; we endeavour to get men to come to us, when we do not go to them.

"He therefore who is acquainted with the works which have pleased different ages and different countries, and has formed his opinion on them, has more materials, and more means of knowing what is analogous to the mind of man, than he who is conversant only with the works of his own age or country. What has pleased, and continues to please, is likely to please again: hence are derived the rules of art, and on this immovable foundation they must ever stand."

RULES recommended to SERVANTS.

ENGAGE yourselves cautiously, but stay long in your places; for long service shews worth, as quitting a good place through passion is a folly, which is always repented of too late.

Never undertake any place you are not qualified for; for pretending to do what you do not understand exposes yourself, and, what is still worse, deceives them whom you serve.

Preserve your fidelity; for a faithful servant is a jewel, to whom no encouragement can be too great.

Adhere to truth; for falsehood is detestable; and he that tells one lie must tell more to conceal it.

Be strictly honest; for it is shameful to be thought unworthy of trust.

Be modest in your behaviour; it becomes your situation, and is pleasing to your superiors.

Avoid pert answers; for civil language is cheap, and impertinence provoking.

Be clean in your behaviour; for slovens and fluts are disrespectful servants.

Never

Never tell the affairs of the family you belong to; for that is a sort of treachery, and often makes mischief; but keep their secrets, and have none of your own.

Live friendly with your fellow-servants; for the contrary destroys the peace of the house.

Above all things avoid drunkenness; for it is an inlet to vice, the ruin of your character, and the destruction of your constitution.

Prefer a peaceable life with moderate gains to great advantages with irregularity.

Save your money, for that will be a friend to you in old age; be not expensive in dress, nor marry too soon.

Be careful of your master's property; for wastefulness is a sin.

Never swear; for that is a sin without excuse, as there is no pleasure in it.

Be always ready to assist a fellow-servant; for good-nature gains the love of every one.

Never stay when sent on a message; for waiting long is painful to a master, and quick return shews diligence.

Rise early; for it is difficult to recover lost time.

The servant that often changes his place works only to be poor; for the rolling-stone gathers no moss.

Be not fond of increasing your acquaintance; for visiting leads you out of your business, robs your master of your time, and puts you to an expence you cannot afford; and, above all things, take care with whom you are acquainted; for persons are generally the better or the worse for the company they keep.

When out of place, be cautious where you lodge; for living in a disreputable house puts you upon a footing with those that keep it, however innocent you are yourself.

Never go out on your own business without the knowledge of the family, lest in your absence you should be wanted; for leave is light; and returning punctually at the time of your promise shews obedience, and is a proof of sobriety.

If you are dissatisfied in your place, mention your objections modestly to your master or mistress, and give a fair warning, and do not neglect your business, or behave ill, in order to provoke them to turn you away; for this will be a blemish in your character, which you must always have from the place you served,

Directions to Paragraph-Makers, Letter-Writers, and Scribblers of every Denomination, on the Right Side of the Question, by ONE OF US.

IMPRIMIS, be sure to keep up the names of *Whig* and *Tory*; the names, I say, for the distinction has long been lost. The present ruling powers are, indeed, the continuation of the old *Whig* interest; however, it will serve our purpose to call the K—'s friends *Tories*.

It grieves me much, that we succeed no better in reviving the ancient prejudices between North and South Britain. We harped too long on that string, but you may touch it now and then. Who knows but it may once more ravish our souls with sweet discord!

But the theme of all themes is America, a better one than ever Hanover was in the late reign. Like a two edged sword, it cuts both ways. The revolted provinces can never be reduced, without carrying fire and sword into their very bowels. Either way will serve our purpose. If intelligence arrives of any considerable advantage being gained by the King's troops, accuse the Ministry with *wantonly shedding human blood, and laying waste the empire*. If little or nothing be effected, charge Administration with *want of spirit and irresolution*, and the *two brothers* with being *interestedly inactive*; and we'll all join in the general chorus, *America is lost for ever and for ever*.

The surest way of succeeding in party scribbling is, to attack individuals by name. Happily for scandal-mongers, there are but few characters, in this degenerate age, without spot or blemish; however, neither sex, age, station, or merit, is to be spared, when they come in our way; even Majesty itself is now no longer to be held sacred.

The abilities of Lord N. as a statesman, his thorough knowledge of the finances of the kingdom, and happy talent in conducting parliamentary business, are not to be questioned. His integrity and constant attention to the laws and to the constitution seem to have formed a complete suit of armour; nevertheless, like Achilles, perhaps he is not invulnerable in the heel; attack him there; charge him with being *tardy*.

Lord G. G. is sensible, judicious, penetrating, determined; happy in military

litary arrangement, and second to none in point of abilities requisite to fill the American department at this critical juncture. It is in such men that the Sovereign may safely confide, and to whom the nation will ever look in times of difficulty: they are the pillars of the state. But you know his reputation was once sacrificed to foreign pride—halloo *Minden* in his ear.

At the head of the law you see integrity, genius, learning, eloquence, and assiduity, that do honour to the kingdom and the age. Overlook them all, and call him *Scot, Tory, and Jacobite*.

Some of the Circumstances which inevitably retard the Progress of a Northern Army through the uninhabited Countries of America.

THE whole army, with all their artillery, stores, and provisions, are to be transported in flat-bottomed batteaux (about the size of below-bridge wherries), carrying from a ton to a ton and a half, down the rivers and creeks, with almost incredible difficulty and fatigue. To instance, in such a place as Wood-Creek (see *Gazette Extraord.* p. 401) the natural obstructions to the passage are numerous and great.

The American woods, literally in a state of nature, are all covered with trees close to the water's edge, whether they form the border of a lake, a river, or a creek. The inland rivers, forming the immediate, and indeed the only communication between Albany and Montreal to the northward, and between Albany and Oswego on Lake Ontario to the westward, may certainly, with the strictest attention paid to truth and justice, be ranked amongst the most extraordinary waters in the known world. From some time in December till the latter end of April, they are either in a vast frozen state, or the ice is not sufficiently cleared for boats to proceed. Immediately upon this succeeds a flood, occasioned by the melted snow pouring in from the creeks and vallies. A private adventurer, with a few boats, may make great advantage of the flood, arrive with his cargo at a good market, and perhaps return before the water falls. If I must suppose any person hasty enough to enquire what hinders an army doing nearly the same, the old observation, that great bodies move slow, (though perfectly in point,) needs a very minute explanation.

The boats, the baggage-waggons, the provisions, the artillery, the naval and engineers stores, are all to be carefully surveyed, and the proper reports made. Coopers, carpenters, wheelwrights, collar-makers, smiths, &c. are all set to work to put every necessary in order for a march; which cannot be done sooner, because the bulky articles, as gun-carriages, mortar-beds, and boats, are but just dug out of the snow to undergo the proper repairs. Whilst these preparations are making with the utmost expedition, and during the march of the army to these most astonishingly difficult waters, a month or six weeks may elapse. The benefit of the deep water is hereby totally lost, there not being, with the least shadow of reason, the smallest cause to charge, or even to suspect, any individual of the land or sea-service with having materially contributed to the delay.

Obstacles entirely insurmountable by irresolute minds, and within a few degrees of forming real *ne plus ultras*, next ensue. These obstacles (I repeat it upon weighing the declaration) immediately ensue, and continue till October. By the middle of May, the sun has gained great power; and in the months of June, July, and August, the land-waters, which alone make these rivers with any tolerable convenience passable, being dispersed and gone no man knows whither, the creeks and small rivers are almost dry. This is the cause of the demand for many hundred flat-bottomed boats.

Thus situated, one half of the business of the batteau-men is to get out of their boats, positively in some places every quarter of an hour, and, by an exertion of strength, and many dangerous strains, for several days together, to hoist them over pieces of rock, stumps of trees, and gravelly banks. Even where a river is forty or fifty yards broad, it frequently happens that there is no channel but for single boats; and when the channel itself is barely deep enough to float the boat, (no uncommon case,) it really requires some faith on the score of the marvellous, not having seen a similar circumstance, stedfastly to believe how much an army must be delayed by these causes: however, Truth not being a wholesale dealer in worldly interest, authorizes us to represent things as they are, leaving to Falshood, as a sufficient punishment for her forgeries, a dread, eternally terrifying, of beholding a just mirror.

Another

Another great impediment arises from the carrying-places, where both boats and stores are to be transported in wag-gons, to avoid falls or rifts. This is a piece of service tedious enough, if it was generally understood, to become proverbial; but is only one plague upon the list when Necessity is Commander in Chief.

A third obstacle arises from the accidents of boats getting flaved and blocking up the channel, which indeed, though a common circumstance, may nearly be said to complete the chapter of accidents, and close the mortifying representation of remediless delays, too well authenticated to admit of a dispute, by much too vexatious ever to be forgotten.

A fourth inconvenience is occasioned by bad steerage of the boats, amidst a continual succession of trees, stumps, and stones. A number of men, chiefly residing at Albany and Schenectady, and called batteaumen, get their living by working batteaux up and down the rivers; and their dexterity in turning and steering a heavy-laden flat-bottomed boat, with setting poles, against a rapid stream, is truly wonderful: in the unskilful hands of soldiers, bred to no such business, expedition, without some months practice, is impossible. An American campaign is incomparably well calculated to correct the wishes, and new model the mishapen expectations, of mankind; and an European may very safely be credited, on his bare word, returning from such a service, that he never carried out with him above one half of the stock of patience he has brought back.

Overcharged this representation is certainly not; yet full charged as it may probably appear, the worst part of the story, and the labour the nearest approaching to Herculean, is absolutely yet untold. It relates to the creeks. In their natural state, you will find numbers of fallen trees covering the stream; and as they grow close to the water, an enemy has nothing more to do for the stoppage of an army, but to cut down, if they have time, sufficient to choak it up entirely. Not a single tree needs removing one inch from the spot where it is cut and must fall.

The Marquis de Montcalm, about the year 1756, when he retreated from Fort Stanwix and Oswego to Montreal, set the first example of this superlatively-disfressing manœuvre. In Wood

Creek, at the head of the Mohawk River, and leading to the Oneida Lake, between the wood naturally fallen and what he cut down, the water was in a manner hid by the trunks and branches of trees for about twenty-four computed miles.

Lord Amherst's army, in the year 1760, had the very laborious honour of cutting through these trees for a passage to their boats; a task which nothing short of absolute necessity could ever engage even an army of men for a moment seriously to think of executing. Justice requires it should be acknowledged as a great military exploit, and Truth will bear witness it is in no respect magnified. When individuals magnify ordinary events, they either call no witnesses, or none who can prove any thing. Every body knows hearsay is no evidence in law. Can any middling reason be given why it ought to be allowed as such in politics, geography, or tactics?

Lord Loudon, in the year 1757, was much censured in England for trifling away a campaign. At that time, not having viewed the woods of America, or met with any view in England like them, I own I thought it exceedingly strange the army made so little progress. Nothing short of the most undeniable facts can possibly controvert general opinions. The roads from Albany to the Lakes George and Champlain, and Lake Ontario, were all, or chiefly, made in his time; and all the American road-makers since his time are his scholars.

The difference between making a road through a wood in England and the woods in America, is simply this: we have, comparatively speaking, but a very few trees and a little underwood to clear away, and the road is made, and, without one barrowful of gravel, far superior to any road in the desolate, uninhabited lands of America; except it may be a road of a mile or two at a carrying-place, or five or six miles about some capital fort, which the garrison may have mended for their convenience.

The American woods have in some places a great deal of underwood, in other parts none at all. The difficulties of making roads in such situations may be reduced to four. First, the trees in general, in their natural state, are very close to each other. In the second place, fallen trees, lying in all directions, some sound, blown down

by winds, others in a rotting state, are as plenty as lamp-posts upon a highway about London, and frequently as thick as the lamps upon Westminster bridge: these being irremovable, and almost innumerable, the road is continually upon the turn to one side or the other to get clear of them. In the third place, about every two or three miles, probably there is a bridge to be made, twenty, thirty, or forty feet high, and twice or three times as long, over a creek, or rather a great gutter, between two hills, and the avenues, when the ground is very high, want leveling. The sum of the perplexity must be charged to the account of swamps. The cure of these is very troublesome. The whole army may be out of humour about it. But when they are got into the thickest of the work, one hint about the connection between their present actions and the future history of their country, will cure them all of the vapours, and make their eyes flash with indignation at the idea of their being conquered even by the most rugged baulks of nature.

To make a swamp passable for heavy artillery, they cut down small trees in lengths of about ten or twelve feet; and laying them close to each other, a carriage can pass. There is a piece of road between the Oneida Lake and the Seneca River, twelve computed miles, almost entirely a swamp, and covered in this manner. When I travelled it, being of an age qualified to walk on tiptoe, I got over it in company, and, driven by necessity, I shall only say indifferently well. One hundred and thirty-three of these bridges, I was assured, were really to be reckoned in this distance. I do believe it true, but I was not in a humour to count them.

General Burgoyne's situation, and the advances he has made, as appears by the last Gazette (see Mag. p. 455), I hope, may be better understood by the above descriptions. Most people allow he has made great advances; but such persons who think or say he has done nothing very particular in reaching Hudson's River, will do well to consider and enquire before they condemn.

Useful Hints for learning to swim. By Benjamin Franklin, LL. D. F. R. S. In a Letter to a Friend.

Dear Sir,

I Cannot be of opinion with you, that it is too late in life for you to learn to swim; the river near the bottom of

your garden, affords a most convenient place for the purpose. And, as your new employment requires your being often on the water, of which you have such a dread, I think you would do well to make the trial; nothing being so likely to remove those apprehensions, as the consciousness of an ability to swim to the shore in case of an accident, or of supporting yourself in the water till a boat could come to take you up.

I do not know how far corks or bladders may be useful in learning to swim, having never seen much trial of them. Possibly they may be of service in supporting the body while you are learning what is called the stroke, or that manner of drawing in and striking out the hands and feet that is necessary to produce progressive motion. But you will be no swimmer till you can place some confidence in the power of the water to support you; I would therefore advise the acquiring that confidence in the first place, especially as I have known several who, by a little of the practice necessary for that purpose, have insensibly acquired the stroke, taught as it were by nature.

The practice I mean is this: chusing a place where the water deepens gradually, walk coolly into it till it is up to your breast, then turn round your face to the shore, and throw an egg into the water, between you and the shore; it will sink to the bottom, and be easily seen there, as your water is clear. It must lie in the water so deep as that you cannot reach it to take it up but by diving for it. To encourage yourself in order to do this, reflect that your progress will be from deeper to shallower water, and that at any time you may, by bringing your legs under you, and standing on the bottom, raise your head far above the water. Then plunge under it with your eyes open, throwing yourself towards the egg, and endeavouring, by the action of your hands and feet against the water, to get forward till within reach of it. In this attempt you will find that the water buoys you up against your inclination; that it is not so easy a thing to sink as you imagined; that you cannot, but by active force, get down to the egg. Thus you feel the power of the water to support you, and learn to confide in that power; while your endeavours to overcome it, and to reach the egg, teach you the manner of act-
ing

ing on the water with your feet and hands, which action is afterwards used in swimming to support your head higher above water, or to go forward through it.

I would the more earnestly press you to the trial of this method, because, though I think I satisfied you that your body is lighter than water, and that you might float in it along time with your mouth free for breathing, if you would put yourself in a proper posture, and would be still, and forbear struggling, yet, till you have obtained this experimental confidence in the water, I cannot depend on your having the necessary presence of mind to recollect that posture, and the directions I gave you relating to it. The surprise may put all out of your mind. For, though we value ourselves on being reasonable knowing creatures, reason and knowledge seem, on such occasions, to be of little use to us: and the brutes, to whom we allow scarce a glimmering of either, appear to have the advantage of us.

I will, however, take this opportunity of repeating those particulars to you, which I mentioned in our last conversation, as, by perusing them at your leisure, you may possibly imprint them so in your memory, as on occasion to be of some use to you.

First, that, though the legs, arms, and head of a human body, being solid parts, are specifically somewhat heavier than fresh water, yet the trunk, particularly the upper part, from its hollowness, is so much lighter than water, as that the whole of the body, taken together, is too light to sink wholly under water, but some part will remain above, until the lungs become filled with water; which happens from drawing water into them instead of air, when a person, in the fright, attempts breathing, while the mouth and nostrils are under water.

2dly, That the legs and arms are specifically lighter than salt-water, and will be supported by it; so that a human body would not sink in salt-water, though the lungs were filled as above, but from the greater specific gravity of the head.

3dly, That therefore a person throwing himself on his back in salt water, and extending his arms, may easily lie so as to keep his mouth and nostrils free for breathing; and, by a small motion of his hands, may prevent turning, if he should perceive any tendency to it.

4thly, That, in fresh water, if a man throws himself on his back, near the surface, he cannot long continue in that situation, but by a proper action of his hands on the water. If he uses no such action, the legs and lower part of the body will gradually sink till he comes into an upright position, in which he will continue suspended, the hollow of the breast keeping the head uppermost.

5thly, But if in this erect position the head is kept upright above the shoulders, as when we stand on the ground, the immersion will, by the weight of that part of the head that is out of water, reach above the mouth and nostrils, perhaps a little above the eyes, so that a man cannot long remain suspended in water with his head in that position.

6thly, The body continued suspended as before, and upright, if the head be leaned quite back, so that the face looks upwards, all the back part of the head being then under water, and its weight consequently in a great measure supported by it, the face will remain above water quite free for breathing, will rise an inch higher every inspiration, and sink as much every expiration, but never so low as that the water may come over the mouth.

7thly, If therefore a person, unacquainted with swimming, and falling accidentally into the water, could have presence of mind sufficient to avoid struggling and plunging, and to let the body take this natural position, he might continue long safe from drowning, till perhaps help would come. For, as to the cloaths, their additional weight, while immersed, is very inconsiderable, the water supporting it; though, when he comes out of the water, he would find them very heavy indeed.

But, as I said before, I would not advise you or any one to depend on having this presence of mind on such an occasion, but learn fairly to swim, as I wish all men were taught to do in their youth; they would, on many occurrences, be the safer for having that skill, and on many more the happier, as freer from painful apprehensions of danger, to say nothing of the enjoyment in so delightful and wholesome an exercise. Soldiers particularly should, methinks, all be taught to swim; it might be of frequent use either in surprizing an enemy, or saving themselves. And, if I had now

boys

boys to educate, I should prefer those schools (other things being equal) where an opportunity was afforded for acquiring so advantageous an art, which, once learnt, is never forgotten.

I am, &c. B. FRANKLIN.

Address to the People of Massachusetts Bay, by one of their most popular Preachers.

Friends and Brethren,

Resentment has fired the soul of every lover of his country at the disgraceful evacuation of Ticonderoga. Every circumstance that we have yet heard of marks villainy and treason in its strongest colours. All our accounts agree, that our force in Ticonderoga nearly equalled the enemy in numbers; that the quantity of provisions there would have supported them, at full allowance, during a siege of half a year; that they were well supplied with battering cannon and field artillery; that the stores of gunpowder were immense; that the enemy's force was intirely insufficient to invest the place completely; and that the works were so formed as to secure a retreat if they were driven from such posts as were necessarily exposed to the first attack. Had the enemy attempted to carry it by storm, they could not have hoped for success. They must have made the attack on a part that was fully manned: they must have marched against a dreadful fire of cannon, while their march was retarded by the situation of the ground. Even supposing them to have forced the outlines, their success could not have served them. A retreat to the citadel remained for us; and, in case of a second retreat, Mount Independence would have been ours, which effectually commanded all the out-works. But such were the circumstances, that an attack need not be feared. Better success they could not expect from a siege. The stores were sufficient for a half-year, at least. In less than one month a reinforcement would have arrived, and raised the siege. The army there was disposed to defend the place, till every man should be cut off. Many of our Officers declared openly against quitting a post of such importance—but the orders were absolute; and our troops left the place with all the disorder of a mob. Scarcely had they begun to move, when a house was set on fire, which informed the enemy of their design—The British forces pur-

sued, and a number of our brave Officers and soldiers fell by their hands. In a disorderly flight our men were incapable of exerting themselves with effect, and were slaughtered by the enemy.

It is in vain to palliate such conduct; by assigning fear as the cause. Fear was treason. It is equally in vain to excuse such conduct, by want of skill in war. Every Officer ought to know the extent of his military abilities before he takes the command. It is, therefore, as treasonable to take upon him a command, without the necessary qualifications, as it is to neglect his duty if he has them. Public justice, and the honour of American arms, demand an enquiry into this procedure. Let this enquiry be made by Congress. The call of the whole Continent is to them. The confidence of all America is reposed in them, as in the wisest and best of men. They are, therefore, the most proper persons to make the inquiry, and no determination but theirs will satisfy the people.

In the mean time our duty is enlarged. The blood of our brethren crieth from the ground for vengeance. Rouse, then, my countrymen, gird on your swords, and rival the most celebrated feats of antiquity. Let us take this for our motto, *Cursed be he that keepeth back his sword from blood.* It is in our power still to retrieve our characters. Let us then do it.

I cannot finish this Address without taking notice of a futile publication pretended to be a letter from an Officer of distinction in the Northern army. The writer of this letter seems to vindicate the retreat, by reflecting on the army. Was not this army better disciplined than the army last year? Had not the Officers greater experience in war than they had the last year? Yet the last year the place was defended; this year it was deserted. The last year it was defended by militia against a superior force, when the works were incomplete; this year a standing army, well provided, and with the works completed, have fled before equal numbers. But what dignity of sentiment do we discover in the concluding sentence of this curious epistle! "I think myself happy, upon the whole, in having made a retreat from under their nose." Is it possible that this sentence could come from an Officer of distinction? It is incredible that a man
of

of any feeling could be the author of it. Be not deceived. Reward merit wherever you find it; but punish villains, however exalted their station may be.

Substance of some Trials at Doctor's Commons, respecting American Captures, and, among others, the following:

THE William and Grace, a Dutch Jew Merchant, who had resided at Surinam and Eustatia, claimed the ship and cargo as his property; which he swore it to be; and, among other things, set forth, that he had bills due to him, drawn by persons at Philadelphia, upon merchants in Holland; that they were returned protested; on which he went to Holland, and gave bail to his creditors, and then went to Philadelphia, where he was obliged to take Congress money, and with that purchased the ship and cargo, and was returning in it to Holland when taken. The ground of his claim was, that this was a trade of necessity; and not such a trade with America as was prohibited by the act. But the court was of opinion, that the act left no discretion to the Judges of the Admiralty; that all ships and goods, whether Americans or others, going to or coming from the rebellious colonies, after a limited time, were a forfeiture to his Majesty; that even cargoes remitted to subjects in England and Ireland, after a certain time, were confiscable; and that this Dutch Jew could not expect to be upon a better footing than British subjects; that no sort of trade was admissible, besides that it was against the colonizing laws of all Europe, for foreigners to traffick for and carry away the produce of their colonies; that, in a letter annexed to his affidavit, there was a proof that part of the cargo belonged to some other persons. A distinction was made between the case determined on the 29th of July last, in favour of a Mr. Baird, a King's officer, who came away with a few casks of indigo for his support, being banished by the pretended government of South-Carolina, for refusing to swear allegiance to them, and abjure the King, which was in evidence; as also the case of the Rev. Mr. Angus Macaulay, under the same circumstances. Also the case of the Polly was noticed, for that was a ship re-purchased from the rebels by an English master who had been taken by them; he loaded her with rice, &c. was in the midst

of Hopkins's fleet at Rhode Island, when the King's fleet appeared; he did not sail up the river with Hopkins, or try to escape; and swore he intended, after carrying his cargo to Portugal, in order to save his bail, which he had given at the Congress custom-house, to have come home to England; yet the ship and cargo were condemned, because the setting up an intention would be liable, if admitted, to great collusion.

Another cause determined was the Friendship, in which Mr. Wells, late Marshal of the Superior Court of Admiralty at Charles Town, was a claimant. He came away in 1775, being driven from thence by force, because he would not join an association against Government, leaving his daughter and family; she left the colony a few months ago, and came on board this ship, having two barrels of indigo for her support, and the ship was bound to Nantz. The court restored the indigo claimed, as also one barrel in favour of a Mr. Millegan, late chief surgeon of the King's garrison in that colony, who was forced away at the same time. This indigo was brought over by his wife. Millegan came over with Government dispatches in 1775. The court said, that it should be careful how it gave ear to petitions, from which large consequences might follow to defeat the act. But here were two officers of the crown compelled; their families made a part of themselves, and the quantity brought over was very small, and for immediate maintenance of the ladies. It was proved, by the examination, that there were ladies on board; it was reasonable, therefore, to take this case out of the rigor of the law; for as the Congress governor permitted British subjects to take away their property with their persons, it would be injustice to friends to rob them of what foes had spared; but all depended on circumstances, and no one case can be a precedent for another. On the other hand, in the case of the Bell Savage, the court condemned one cask of indigo, claimed by the said Mr. Wells, which was under the care of a passenger, and said to be remitted by some persons not named, his attorneys at Philadelphia, to some persons at Nantz; and in the preparatory examinations his claim was contradicted by the witnesses swearing that the whole cargo belonged to persons resident

dent in America. The danger of admitting these sort of claims was animadverted upon, as the act might be entirely defeated; and all sorts of people, under one pretence or other, let in to cover the trade of the rebel Americans.

In the case of the *Commerce*, in which Governor Bull, late the King's Governor, was claimant of sixteen casks of indigo, which he brought with him, the court restored the indigo. The Governor had an estate in the province, and this indigo he swore to be the produce of it. He staid there some time after the Congress had deprived him of all authority.

The case of the *Betsey*, was a determination of great consequence to the officers of his Majesty's navy. She was laden with Government stores, and the Navy Board contested the demand of Sir James Wallace for an eighth salvage; because the act of Parliament only expressed that salvage should be given to the officers and mariners of any of his Majesty's ships of war, or vessels, or boats, under his Majesty's protection, for ships and goods of his Majesty's subjects retaken from the enemy.—It was insisted on, that the officers of the King's ships having their pay, it was sufficient, and they did no more than their duty in retaking the King's goods: but the court held, that common right of salvage is always due for re-captures; that it would be very illiberal to construe the act of parliament narrowly, which was meant by the policy of the legislature to encourage all the King's officers to do their duty, by coupling the principle of interest with the principle of honour: that the pay was not, in most cases of the service, adequate to the risk, and danger, and fatigue; that private merchant-ships, who never fought but where something was to be gained, would be better off than the King's ships, if the latter were denied salvage; that in Queen Anne's war, the *Winchelsea* man of war being retaken by the *Chester*, the King's Proctor claimed the re-captured ship, and salvage was decreed to the *Chester*, in these especial words, "according to law and custom." It was said, that the King's stores are the public stores, voted and paid for by the public, of which his Majesty has the application; that salvage had always been allowed where any thing was recovered from an enemy; and that although the quan-

tum of salvage had been floating, as to what the courts of Admiralty allowed, at different times, before the prize acts of parliament had fixed that quantum; yet it was always settled, that re-captors were to be rewarded according to their merit. Dr. Marriott, the King's Advocate-general, and Dr. Calvert, argued in favour of the men of war; and Dr. Harris, the advocate of the Admiralty, and Dr. Wynne, for the Commissioners of the Navy.—The case of the *Rising States* was quoted; a transport ship re-taken by a King's ship, and adjudged about a month ago, when the Admiralty Proctor prayed restitution of the King's stores, paying the salvage; so it seemed singular, that it now should be made a question by the Navy-Board.

In the cases above-mentioned of the private adventures of banished subjects, the King's advocates, Dr. Marriott, and Dr. Harris, argued the causes with great candour and tenderness towards the loyal unfortunate sufferers, although on the side of the captors, who prayed condemnation of the forfeitures to his Majesty, the interest of which is vested in the captors eventually, being *first* finally adjudged lawful prize to his Majesty, according to the terms of the act of parliament.

Mr. URBAN,

THE territorial dominions of the East-India Company, which are extensive and populous beyond what an European can readily imagine, are inhabited by a people governed, or who would be glad to be so, by laws to which they uniformly ascribe the most remote and divine origin. The sword of Mahomet has, however, established his tenets over a great part of this fine country, and shews little complaisance for the doctrines of Brama; and, within a few years last past, the French had assigned to them a large territory, but, I believe, had not time to establish themselves in the enjoyment of it. What they had the English have vastly enlarged, either by grants or conquests. Now, as 'tis equally clear, that so large a body of people must be governed by some laws, and as it is not usual for conquerors, especially when resident in full force, to suffer the natives to govern themselves by their own, especially if those laws are wrapped up in a language that neither they nor the natives themselves understand, except a few priests, and they only imperfectly;

It becomes a great object of enquiry to discover a police by which all parties may be affected most beneficially.

Mr. Verelst observed long ago, that it was in vain to think of introducing our laws among a people whose understandings would never be able to comprehend them, and whose customs, to which they were most devoutly attached, were so different from ours, that they would never endure the exchange. This, being the opinion of a gentleman of great good sense, whose long residence among them as their governor gave him the best opportunity of knowing their tempers, certainly deserved, and would probably have had, more attention paid to it, had it been delivered by itself, and not mixed with private dissentions. Not that the English government can be blamed for endeavouring to establish our laws; as it was natural to think, that what made a Briton happy was necessarily calculated to make even a Gentoo so: but, it seems, the scheme on trial has proved the reverse; and one of the Judges, it is whispered, has confessed the impossibility of putting it in practice. But, in consequence of "a thought having suggested itself to the Hon. Warren Hastings," Governor-General of the British settlements in the East Indies, "to investigate the principles of the Gentoo religion, and to explore the customs of the Hindoos, and to compile a book in a known language, to prevent contradictory decrees; and that by a proper attention to each religion (i. e. their own and the Mahometan) justice might take place impartially, according to the tenets of every sect," Bramins, learned in the *Shaster*, (they were eight, and are named,) were accordingly invited from all parts of the kingdom to Fort William, in Calcutta, which is the capital of Bengal and Bahar; and the most authentic books, both antient and modern, were collected, and the original *Hindon* was faithfully translated by [one of] the interpreters into Persian. They began their work in May, 1773, and finished it in Feb. 1775.

Such is the account given by the authors of the rise and execution of a curious, but scarce volume in 4to. printed (but not for public sale) by the East-India Company, and whose title is "A Code of Gentoo Laws, &c. London, 1776." Prefixed is a Preface, of 74 pages, by the English Translator, containing a variety of matter relating to the ancient language, with

engraved specimens of its alphabets and writing; and short observations on some of their most singular tenets and practices, their chronology and geography; and a laboured attempt to point out a wonderful correspondence with many parts of the institutes of Moses, one of the *first known* legislators. (P. XLIV.) These are all curious and weighty points, and deserve to be considered carefully. But, as legislation, however necessary to mankind, seems to be a task too difficult for the wit of man, as one may guess from the oblivion or contempt into which the systems of the most celebrated antient law-givers have fallen; and as I have no thoughts of writing about a language, of which I must confess myself totally ignorant, however fashionable it may be to do so; I shall confine what I have to say to the account given us of the other particulars. And here I must premise, that, notwithstanding the contrary protestations, I cannot help entertaining a mistrust of the fidelity with which "the present work was picked out, sentence by sentence, from various originals in the *Shanscrit* language, neither adding to, nor diminishing any part of, the antient text." (P. x.) For, in the first place, we can have no other proof of this than their own word, as neither the Translator of the Persian copy, nor perhaps any other European, at the time of making this declaration, understood a word of the original: and why should we suppose, that persons, who knew themselves safe from detection, should scruple doing, what Josephus is known to have done, in order to make his countrymen's religion and history less unacceptable to their conquerors, though he was liable to detection. Now, if he could soften down the miraculous passage through the Red Sea into a mere ordinary transaction, contrary to the belief and boast of all his countrymen, why should we suppose, that every passage in the work we are considering is stated at this time of day exactly as it was penned at first? In support of this doubt, I will instance in two remarkable particulars which appear in the code itself; and beg leave to enquire after one that certainly doth not.

P. LVII. "If a widow should give all her property to the Bramins for religious purposes, the gift indeed is valid, [approved p. 30,] but the act is improper, and the woman blameable."

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The Commentator adds, "Such a censure, though not amounting to an absolute prohibition, is surely a sufficient warning to those whose weak bigotry might lead them to an error; and an argument that those law-givers (i. e. the Bramins) were free from all the narrow principles of self-interested avidity." I much question whether European priests and Christian doctrines would find so kind and willing an advocate on the like occasion. Surely, one might have expected a prohibition or limitation at least. But what I most wonder at, is, the weakness or indecisive tone of the language in a legislator who (p. 304) ordains, in a very different style, "That, if any person interposes with his hand, or speaks, when the Magistrate is at play at tables, &c. the Magistrate shall put him to death." May we not therefore suspect, that, in the original, these pious bequests were more strongly recommended, if not absolutely ordered; but that, to avoid offence, the law was softened into a trifling or unmeaning proposition?

A similar instance occurs p. LXX. 286: "It is proper for a woman to burn herself with her husband's corpse." But can we conceive, that a custom so contrary to flesh and blood, and to the end of marriage, (I mean the education of the fruits of it,) could possibly have arisen, and still subsist, notwithstanding the discouragement of even their Mahometan rulers, from so slight a recommendation? If it should be said, that "happiness in the seventh heaven is promised" to the deluded victim, may we not say, (see p. XLVII.) "How can we reconcile so splendid and exalted a benediction," indeed the greatest of all possible rewards, to a thing only proper to be done? Is it not more natural to imagine, that the Bramins, who certainly encourage a practice (Mod. Un. Hist. VI. 281, [T]) which, tho' beneficial to them, they know appears horrid to us, have mentioned it only as warmly as they durst? But one can hardly think, that, in either of these cases, (the last of which is of the utmost importance, as it concerns the lives of so many women, and those most renowned for conjugal virtues,) these Bramins have spoken the whole truth; and if so, one cannot tell how far "the genuine principles of the Gentoo jurisprudence are made public" on this occasion. (See p. x.)

The last particular, of which I said that I should be glad to know whether it made part of their law or no, is founded on the testimony of Feyjoo, in Four Dialogues, lately published in English, (some account of which may be seen in Gent. Mag. for Aug. last, p. 385,) and is this, That in Bengal all new-married women, those of the first rank not excepted, before they are allowed to be enjoyed by their husbands, are delivered up to the Bramins. If this is true, 'tis at least certain that no traces of it appear in the Code; nor can we wonder at it, after what has been said. But having seen only an extract from Feyjoo in a newspaper, I do not know upon what authority he grounds this charge; as I have not met with it myself in any original writer. If 'tis false, the Writer of the Preface may cry out with much truth, that the customs and manners of these people have, to their great injury, been long misrepresented to the Western world; but if true, we cannot be at a loss what to think of institutions that claim a divine origin, and yet authorise the prostitution of every bride, and the death of every widow* that pretends to any thing of a character, the most deserving of every reward and blessing. And, certainly, they shewed as thorough an ignorance or contempt of all our notions of right and wrong, when they dared to propose for our sanction such horrid practices, as they did of our common-sense, when they could swell their work with abundance of such laws as this, (p. 302,) If any man, having accepted another's invitation, doth not eat at his house, then he shall be obliged to make good all the expence that was incurred in consequence of the invitation:—and this for a people that neither eat flesh nor drink wine, but are satisfied with almost an handful of rice.

(The rest in our next.)

Mr. URBAN,
MR. Wraxall, in his very agreeable account of several of the French Kings, and their courts, says, (I. 267) Every writer of Francis's reign agrees in making him die of a distemper contracted in the pursuit of lawless pleasures, by the contrivance of an enraged husband, tho' with some unes-

* One not over twelve years burnt, Mod. Un. Hist. VI. p. 280, 283.

sential variations in minute particulars; and that the portrait of La Belle Feroniere is yet to be seen in cabinets; and the most common opinion is, that her husband was a lawyer, but that is not certain.—The variations, however, in M. Grosley's account, in his Tour through Italy, seem to be considerable, and instructive: "At Lodi we saw the house, room, and *bed*, in which Francis I. contracted the distemper that carried him off: 'tis the corner house of the great square opposite to the cathedral: the tradition is that she was a baker's wife; and the house is still occupied by a baker." Please to observe he doth not pretend to name her; and it might be added, that this gallant monarch and the brother of Montezuma were the two first considerable personages that fell victims to the respective diseases that the old and new world had, according to the common opinion, so lately interchanged.

Dr. Robertson, in his History of America, (II. p. 3, 224) mentions the Great Captain in Italy. Many readers may not know, that history dignified Gonzalez de Cordova with this title. See Mr. Wraxall, (I. 153.)—So, too, where *the Historian*, in a note, giving an account of some of the highest mountains in the world, says, "The height of that part of Chimborazo which is perpetually covered with snow is 2,400 feet," he should have said, that the part which begins to be perpetually covered with snow commences at 2,400 toises or 14,400 feet above the level of the sea. The whole height of the mountain is 3,380 toises, or 20,280 feet. See London Chronicle, Sept. 25, 1777, p. 301. And such is the height at which the point of perpetual congelation begins under the Equator; but in quitting that, and moving towards the Poles, this line continually approaches nearer and nearer to the earth, so as to touch it at the Poles: the consequence of which is, unless other causes intervene to hinder, that the surface of the earth there is constantly frozen. The French Academicians, to whose learning and resolution we owe information in so many curious points, have calculated the distance of this line from the earth through all its course.

Mr. URBAN,

FROM whatever quarter you had Rowlie's "Memoirs of Wm. Canynge," printed in your last Magazine,

they are the most decisive against the authenticity of Rowlie's writings of any thing that has yet been printed.

Let any antiquary who has the least knowledge of drawings of architecture, or other subjects, in the time of Henry I. or later, say, if such drawings as Rowlie pretended to collect were likely to be produced, or why Leland, who had far more antiquarian curiosity, and made a much stricter search, met with no such morceaus. The names of the painter and of the priest of St. Cuthbert, the idea of a church set up in the air like a cross, the rapid ordination of Canynge, the scolding of Mistress Pelham, and the lucky escape of our poor author in a *safe skin*—the repetition of *mickle*, *greedy* of *gaine*—the phrase *franke* from the power of Kings, and *person* for *man*—the strained orthography, the flimsy disguise of a few terminal letters, the frequent short sentences, and the general turn of style so antico modern, and so modern-antique, are such proofs of forgery, that one must suspect a third person* concealed behind the curtain, who, having lost one tool, makes use of some other to dispense his frauds. This imitator of antiquity is not above the rank of one in a novel or a newspaper, nor has he read a tenth part of what our classical imitators of antiquity have furnished themselves with before they attempted the smallest imitation. Rowlie's style is not so ancient as that of Latymer's Sermons.

It is of the highest importance to have this literary imposture detected; not for the sake of adding to the list of our poets or antiquaries, but for the honour of the city of Bristol, which either has or has not preserved the memorial of her benefactor, and done justice to his liberality. If the corporation, like that of Gloucester in a recent instance, have grossly perverted the benefaction, they will have no will or deeds to produce: if they have not suffered them to perish, to conceal their shame, as they suffered the archives of Redcliffe church to fall a prey to the clerk's penury, and his

* This seems the more probable, as after Chatterton recanted his first Battle of Hastings, he *after a considerable time* (see the Editor's preface, p. xxii) produced the second, and *some time after* brought the conclusion of this. These intervals were necessary for printing, and we may depend upon it the impostor was hard at work to cook up these mungrel poems.

son's ingenuity, after keeping them barricaded for centuries, it is incumbent on them to authenticate the whole history of William Caxynge, and on Mr. Barrett, their historian, as he values his own reputation, to leave no stone unturned till he has dragged the impostor into open day. H. D.

MR. URBAN,

THOUGH I cannot wholly gratify your correspondent, (whose signature is the word *Curious*, in your Magazine for August, page 375,) by explaining the cause of so wonderful a production as that of a child growing out of a man's side; yet to confirm the possibility of such an event, and the veracity of Mr. Shaw, the relator of it, I herewith transmit to you a narrative of a similar case, published by Bartholine, of which he himself was an eye-witness, and of the truth of which I myself have very little doubt.

Thomas, son of Gaspar Bartholine, was an accurate and judicious naturalist of the last century, in the kingdom of Denmark. He was Royal Professor of Anatomy at Copenhagen; and, besides many other writings, published some centuries of uncommon anatomical histories. In the first volume of these, entitled, *Historiarum Anatomicarum rariorum Centuria I. et II.* dedicated to Frederick the Third, then king of Denmark, and published at the Hague in the year 1654, is the following curious relation. The author wrote it in Latin, but for general information and entertainment, as the account has not, to the best of my knowledge, been before translated, I therefore now send it to you in English. It is his sixty-sixth history, p. 102, and is entitled, "*Frater pectori fratris connatus*," or rather *connexus*.

"Twice, says he, I saw with astonishment Lazarus Colloredo, a Genoese, aged about 28, first at Copenhagen, afterwards at Basil, in Switzerland. This Lazarus had a small brother born with him, growing out of his breast, and adhering to him, if my conjecture is right, by an union of the Xiphoides, or sword-shaped Cartilage, with the Sternum. This little brother had but one, and that the left leg and foot, which hung down; he had two arms, but no more than three fingers on each hand; the rudiments of a pudendum appeared on him; and, if a pressure was made against his breast, he moved his hands, ears, and lips:

He received no food or nourishment but through the medium of the body of his greater brother Lazarus; and what excrement he had was emitted from his own mouth, nose, and ears. As he slept, sweated, and stirred, when his greater brother was awake, not in motion, and without remarkable perspiration, their vital and animal parts seem to be distinct from each other. They had been both baptized, the greater being named at the font, Lazarus, the lesser, John Baptist. Their viscera, as liver, milt, &c. were common to each.

John Baptist's eyes were generally shut, and his respiration but weak; for when I held a feather to his mouth and nostrils, they gave it but little motion; though when I placed my hand near his face, I had a gentle sensation of the warmth of his breath. His mouth, ever wet with saliva, open and gaping, discovered no want of teeth, though no part of him seemed to increase in size, from the nourishment communicated to him, except his head, which was much larger than that of his greater brother Lazarus, deformed, and with long dangling hair. They both of them had beards; that of Lazarus was combed and kept clean; that of the other, neglected and squallid.

Lazarus was of a proper stature, comely in his person, of morals humane and courteous, with the polite accomplishments of a courtier: he concealed the body of his little brother, and preserved it from injury, by covering it with his own cloak; so that a stranger to his person, at first accosting him, would have no suspicion of the monster underneath. He was commonly in good spirits, though now and then a little dejected, when thinking on his future fate; and as he prefigured that the death of his brother would, by the consequent putrefaction and stench, be the destruction of himself, he therefore became much more solicitous for his brother's preservation than his own. For the satisfaction of my readers, continues Bartholine, I here present them with a not unlike effigies of this uncommon monster."

So far our author: He has accordingly annexed to his narrative a neat copper-plate impression, to be seen in the Hague edition of 1654; but it may dissatisfy some of your readers, that he has omitted to date the time when

when he beheld this strange phenomenon

I have Bartholine's book, from which I took the above account. I am unwilling to part with it, but shall very readily shew it to any of your readers in my neighbourhood, whose convenience it may suit to call upon me; and therefore subscribe my name and place of residence.

J. GREENE,

of Welford, near Stratford on Avon.
Warwickshire, Oct. 16, 1777.

Mr. URBAN,

ALLOW me to make a short reply to your correspondent, who signs himself *Amator Artis Chirurgorum*, in the September Magazine. He seems to lay much stress on what *Mr. Sharp* has said of the "difficulty of conveying the instrument through the prostate gland, and the danger of mortification, from the necessity of retaining it there." Of this assertion of *Mr. Sharp* I was not unapprised when I wrote my last letter. Let us, then, suppose it to be undeniable matter of fact; yet, it does not appear to have occurred to him that the puncture of the perinæum may be performed without wounding the prostate gland at all, by perforating the bladder between that gland and the insertion of the ureter; in which case it is evident there can be no more danger from the wound in the bladder, than when it is made through the anus, and the objections to this latter mode will certainly be avoided. *AMATOR* cannot, surely, be unacquainted with this method of performing the operation, and he will not, I presume, allege that the wound in the skin and muscles is more dangerous than that of the rectum, as they cannot be more, if so much, liable to be affected by the disease before the operation becomes necessary.

To what I have asserted in regard to the ease and safety of performing the puncture in perinæo; I beg leave to adduce the testimony of a celebrated professor of anatomy and surgery in a neighbouring university; for which I am indebted to a gentleman who attended his lectures in 1774, and who assures me that the accuracy of the notes he took, may be depended on. Speaking of this operation as it is proposed to be performed through the RECTUM, he says, "Besides the danger of bringing on fistula, we are ALMOST SURE to wound the vasa defe-

rentia and vesiculae seminales, surely a FAR BETTER PLACE to puncture the bladder will be at the side of the prostate gland, and near its cervix, which is very practicable; and the canula, or a flexible catheter, may be left in the wound without danger of hurting the neighbouring parts." Nay, he further adds, "This operation is so EASY, that it might be performed in the dark." Such a declaration from so great a man as professor MONRO, must, I think, carry with it as great weight as the assertion of *Mr. Sharp*, quoted by *AMATOR*, and convince a judicious and discerning public, that the puncture in perinæo is neither so DIFFICULT nor so DANGEROUS as he would wish us to believe; and that it may be easily and safely performed by any surgeon, who has, as every one ought to have, a proper idea of the anatomical structure of the parts.

CHIRURGOPHILUS.

Mr. URBAN,

IN your last Magazine you have copied a mistake in Dr. Ducarell's list of the noblemen and gentlemen who attended Hen. VIII. in 1520, on his interview with the French King.

The person whom he calls Sir Edward Brax was either Sir Edmund or Sir Edward Bray. They were two of the nephews of Sir Reginald Bray, the able and upright minister of Hen. VII. It is most likely to have been Sir Edmund, as he had before gone with Henry into France, and had been knighted by him at Boulogne. He was afterwards summoned to Parliament as Lord Bray. B.

A remarkable Fact to prevent sudden Interventions. See p. 423.

THE late Sir Hugh Ackland, of Devonshire, apparently died of a fever, and was laid out as dead: the nurse, with two of the footmen, sat up with the corpse. Lady Ackland sent them a bottle of brandy to drink in the night: one of the servants, being an arch rogue, told the other, that his master dearly loved brandy when he was alive, and, says he, I am resolved he shall drink one glass with us now he is dead; the fellow accordingly poured out a bumper of brandy, and forced it down his throat: a gagging immediately ensued, and a violent motion of the neck and upper part of the breast. The other footman and the nurse were so terrified, that they ran down

down stairs; and the brandy genius, hastening away with rather too much speed, tumbled down stairs head foremost. The noise of the fall, and his cries, alarmed a young gentleman that slept in the house that night, who got up, and went to the room where the corpse lay, and, to his great surprise, saw Sir Hugh sitting upright: he called the servants; Sir Hugh was put into a warm bed, and the physician and apothecary sent for: these gentlemen in a few weeks perfectly restored their patient to health, and he lived several years after.—The above is well known to the Devonshire people, as in most companies Sir Hugh used to tell this strange circumstance, and talk of his resurrection by his brandy footman, to whom (when he really died) he left a handsome annuity.

MR. URBAN,

ON reading Mr. Thicknesse's Year's Tour through France, &c. which abounds with curious observations, I was struck with his description of the *Maison Carrée* at *Nîmes*, but more with the account he gives of the recovery of the inscription. The *Maison Carrée*, he says, has stood near 1800 years, without receiving any other injury than that of time, and time has given it rather the face of age than of ruins. It is said, and, he adds, I have felt the truth of it in part, that there does not exist, at this day, any building, antient or modern, which conveys so secret a pleasure, not only to the connoisseur, but to the clown. What reason else can be assigned for its preservation to this day, but that the savage and the saint have been equally awed by its superlative beauty!

Mr. Thicknesse is still more minute in his description of this *uninsulted monument of antiquity*, as he terms it; but what excites admiration most, is, the singular manner by which he tells us the inscription was discovered, that both fixes the æra of the building, and the purpose for which it was erected, and of which not a single letter had been seen during many ages past. But Mons. Seguier, a gentleman whose long life has been employed in search of Roman antiquities, "perceiving a great number of irregular holes upon the frontal and frieze of this edifice, concluded that they were the cramp-holes which had formerly held an inscription, and which, according to the practice of the Romans, were often

composed of single letters of bronze. Mons. Seguier, therefore, erected scaffolding, and took off on paper the distances and situation of the several holes; and after nicely examining the disposition of them, and being assisted by a few faint traces of some of the letters which had been impressed on the stones, brought forth, to the full satisfaction of every body, the original inscription, which was laid before *L'Académie des Inscriptions & des Belles Lettres de Paris*, of which he is a member, and from whom he received their public thanks, having unanimously agreed that there was not a doubt remained but that he had produced the true reading: and as the method and manner Mons. Seguier took to decypher this antient inscription cannot be easily explained by words, I herewith send you a drawing (*see the annexed Plate*), which will explain the matter clearly at one view," &c.

As this new method may afford a hint to future antiquarians, the making it public in your Magazine will, no doubt, oblige many of your curious readers.

D. Y.

MR. URBAN,

HAVING met with some observations on the national debt in Dale's Supplement to Calculations of the Value of Life Annuities, &c. which to me seem to be clear and important, I presume they would make an acceptable article in your valuable Magazine, especially as they are greatly wanted by such as have disputed, nay, have pretended to confute, what has been advanced relative thereto by Dr. Price. I must not expect that you can find room to admit the whole, therefore I send such part only as points out the remedy.

The Table, referred to, shews in what time a debt may be reduced, at several rates of interest, and by various surplusses; but as it would not be easily understood, without the explanations attending it, it is also omitted, for sake of brevity, by, Sir,

Your Constant Reader.

Having explained the Table, and other particulars, the writer observes, as follows:

"It may be seen in the column under 3l. per cent. in the preceding Table, in how many years and days a debt of 100l. may be paid; provided that all above 3l. in the first column of yearly payments were to be Surplusses,

CAESARI AVGVSTIFCOS . L . CAESARI MCVSTIFCOS DESIGNATO

PRINCIPVVS IVVENTVTIS

Inscription on the Shrine of the MASON CAREW at TSMH.S.

plusses, and constantly applied to that purpose: or if the debt be called 100 millions, the yearly interest would be 3 millions, and all above would be proportionable Surplusses.

“ These are instances which serve to shew, that, if the projectors and continuators of funding loans had had the precaution to have added to their then present burdens, suppose only *one-tenth* part of the interest more, to be employed as surplus to redeem the debt, the present generation would not have had so much cause to complain of them, as it reasonably has, for incumbering it with the whole debt, either for ever, or until wisdom, justice, and magnanimity, shall perceive the necessity, and adopt the equity, of resolving to add to *present and successive* burdens (whatever they are or may become), by freely consenting to raise some annual overplus of interest, to be invariably applied towards redemption of debt.—To say the load is already too heavy to admit of such addition, is to persist in making it still heavier to posterity, and rendering even immediate descendants less capable of supporting it. It was the cruel, *mean* desire of progenitors to lighten *their* present burdens at the expence of their sons, that has been the cause of the present heavy weight; which, if some remedy be not provided, may increase to such extremity as to become insupportable.—’Tis said the national debt was 55 millions, anno 1715, and perhaps it may have increased near 100 millions since that year. Suppose future necessity should require to borrow 100 millions in a course of years to come; surely the nation would be less able to raise an adequate surplus *for continuance*, when it would have more than *seven* millions to pay annually for interest alone, than it is now when only about 4 millions and a half are required for interest. But if due regard for posterity would now provide an annual surplus of 500,000*l.* to be invariably applied for their relief, then 100 millions of debt would be redeemed in 65 years, 304 days; and public debt would be found in no worse state then, than it is now, even altho’ 100 millions should be borrowed in the course of that time; and this would be no other than prudently providing 100 millions for the service of that period, by the rational mode of accumulating that great sum by payment of half a million annually from the present time

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for the term of 66 years to come; which would be buying 100 millions for 33 millions; and that not all paid in present money, but by only half a million annually, provided it be without interruption for 66 years.—Or, a present grant of 14 millions would nearly clear the same debt in the same time, without the half million annuity or any other expence” (*interest excepted*): “ for opposite 66 years in Mr. Smart’s Table, p. 56, is 7.03488222, which, multiplied by 14 millions, produces 98,488,351*l.*—The preceding Table shews that 4 per cent. which would be *one* million surplus, on a loan of 100 millions at 3 per cent. interest, would redeem that loan in 46 years, 329 days, by the expenditure of 187,605,000*l.* which would be for above 42 millions less expence; and in 19 years less time than 500,000*l.* surplus would require.

“ These remarks are not mentioned as being *new* discoveries; they are, indeed, but repetitions, tho’ in other words, of what has been known long since: see Smart’s Tables, last paragraph, p. 98: and notwithstanding the reasoning may have been misunderstood and misrepresented by some, yet the Truth is not supposed to be unknown to those who may be desirous to secure the State from fatal contingencies, but who are prevented from carrying their wishes into execution by a general unwillingness to bear a due and proper share of present and future additional burdens; although it be to relieve their own children, to secure to descendants their paternal estates, and to preserve their native land to their latest posterity.”

The subject of this note has led the writer rather farther than at first intended, and he would feel a consciousness of presumption if he *meant* to affect superior judgment, or to direct (or even to inform) those whose more immediate province it is to bestow attention upon an affair of such vast importance; but as these examples and explanations may be useful to shew to Others the necessity of acquiescing in what may become necessary, and was at all times no more than common justice; and as they are given with the respectfulest deference, it may be more his duty to communicate than to suppress them.

After explaining some things which seemed intricate to the objectors to Dr. Price’s Observations, the writer proceeds:—

ceeds:—"If all the former supplies had been continued at the rate of 4l. per cent. after the interest was lowered to 3l. $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. and after it was again lowered to 3l. per cent. there would have been 1l. per cent. annual Surplus, which would have been *now* effecting, and would have completed the redemption of 100 millions in less than 47 years from the time such surplus had been granted; and very many of the present generation might have lived to see the nation relieved of such a debt, and restored, if not to pristine, probably to more than present ability to support future ones for national defence; while the pleasing prospect of such an event, and so near at hand, might have stimulated every considerate person, who had regard for his country or for his offspring, to payment of such addition to present contribution with more cheerfulness.

"But an opportunity so favourable to the *future* well-being of the nation has been sacrificed to the all-pleasing narrow principle of lightening present burden; still without due regard to posterity, otherwise than considering such reduction as relieving the public of 1l. per cent. annual interest, which has also been considered the same as paying off 25 per cent. debt immediately, (be it remembered, that the *whole debt, with large additions*, remains to be redeemed,) because no more interest is required for 100l. at 3l. per cent. than had been required to pay interest for 75l. at 4l. per cent. and *new* debts might be contracted to the extent of 25 per cent. for new exigencies, without *present* burden becoming heavier than *former* burden had been before such reduction took place.—These, likewise, are evident truths; and also that necessary supplies have been, still are, and will remain (until the expiration of 47 years from the time 1l. surplus should have been granted) *less* by 1l. per cent. interest than if equivalent taxes *had not* been annihilated, but had been continued during" (the said) "47 years to raise 1l. per cent. Surplus to redeem 100 millions debt in that time.

"But the differences to Futurity will be found to be of the utmost consequence, being so very great as that by the adopted mode the annual interest to be paid for loans may be found as much or even greater at the expiration of 47 years than it was at time of reduction, because the debt may be then

very much increased; and also it may then be without the former resource of another so great reduction, and without any other *adequate* provision for relief.—By the other mode, one million Surplus would have been granted and continued, when the weight to present supplies would have been all along heavier, 'tis true, but the expiration of that term would have afforded instant relief, by *then* disencumbering the nation of 100 millions debt, and with it all the taxes which supplied interest and surplus to pay off that sum; excepting such part as might be continued to redeem other loans.

"As such a mode has not been adopted, what remedy can be applied at present? To reduce interest 1l. per cent. is *now* perhaps hardly practicable; or if it were, and 1l. per cent. Surplus were to be granted, it could not procure the *same* relief in 55 years; and to continue present interest and raise 1l. per cent. Surplus may now be thought a hardship, and indeed be altogether as impracticable. If neither these nor such-like methods can be carried into execution, in any material degree, to relieve the *growing* effect of past indifference to the future welfare of the state, yet present feeling may perhaps teach that *every future* exigency ought to provide for itself: if that also be impracticable, *at least* it may be henceforth deemed expedient that *some* Surplus to the interest of *every future* loan should be granted to redeem it by degrees. Would Parliament hereafter grant 1l. Surplus to the interest of all future loans, it would be but laying on the Borrowers a small part only of the great weight which their descendants will be sure to feel if it be not done: and surely the same faith which has ever secured the payment of interest will also secure the said annual Surplus of 1l. per cent. especially if it be *invariably* applied to the purchase of stock; which in time would become redemption of the whole debt, and when so secured *and expended* it could not with propriety be considered as a separate fund to be applied to *any other* exigency.

"Should not the nation be so greatly distressed as to be necessitated to lower the debt 100 millions at once, a better mode might be adopted to reduce it gradually.—The *same* Surplus of one million *annually* during 47 years would pay off 4 millions debt *annually* for 47 years continuance, which would amount

amount to 188,559,066l. redeemed loan, provided the *first* reduction should not take place until 47 years hence: this would require longer time for its operation, but its effects would be considerably more, and the debt would be continually decreasing until it vanished totally.—Should this be a *new* Observation, it may be necessary to explain, that, by Mr. Smarr's first Table of Compound Interest, 1l. becomes more than 4l. at 3l. per cent. interest, in 47 years time: so every *one* million granted would redeem 4 millions at the expiration of 47 years; which grant for redemption might be continued yearly as long as need should require.—The *same* grant would redeem 3 millions annually, reduction commencing at the expiration of 37 years and a half; or *five* millions *annually*, supposing the *first* reduction to commence not until 54 years and a half; and, in all these cases, interest to continue at 3 per cent. per ann."

Welton, Sept. 29.

BY inserting the enclosed account of a short excursion to the Lake of Keswick, in Cumberland, you will enable your readers to form some idea of that most remarkable spot.

Yours, &c. J. BUSHBY.

WE set out from Welton, near Rose Castle, about the middle of July last; took Cockermouth in our road, in order to enjoy the romantic ride from that town to Keswick. We met with nothing to amuse (but rocks and mountains of various figures, and some very lofty) till we arrived at the place, where we dined, and proceeded on towards Keswick.

We descended the hills to Ouse Bridge, where Bassenthwaite water, a most beautiful canal about four miles in length, opened to our view on the right, adorned with cots, and cultivated fields newly stript of their summer's pride:—Bowness church on the right—Armathwaite at the foot of the bridge peeping forth from a grove of Scotch firs—Skiddaw, with his two towering peaks rising in the clouds, were objects most enchantingly beautiful. Rode over the Derwent, and turned to our right along the foot of Skiddaw.—Passed by Ormathwaite, the seat of Dr. Brownrigg, on the left, most pleasingly situated, the front smiling over the Lake of Keswick, and commanding a view of Crosthwaite church, with the parsonage; behind, Skiddaw rises

in awful Majesty, frowning over the lesser mountains.

Rode through the turnpike, and arrived at Keswick in the evening, and lodged at the *Royal Oak* that night. The town has been much improved of late, the inns, which before were dirty and incommodious, are now quite the reverse, and the houses are generally covered with blue slate, and rough-cast fronts, which give the town a very neat appearance. After a sound night's repose, we were early the next morning conducted by our civil landlord to the boat, three of us in number. We ordered the men to row towards the right-hand side of the Lake.—The first place we approached was *Vicar's Island*, containing about six acres of ground:—a grove of sycamores on the eastern side has lately been hewn down, which has defaced this picturesque scene greatly. Passing by *Water-end*, situated at the extremity of a fine spreading wood, and coasting up the Lake, we had a pleasant view of the valley of *Newland*:—little cottages were dispersed amongst the ashes, and cattle and sheep were seen depasturing, whilst the shadows of the hills suffered the sun-shine to fall in strips over the vale, which had a pleasing effect. We landed at *St. Herbert's Island*, of about five acres covered with young trees, famous for being the residence of that saint, a priest and confessor. We pursued our voyage towards *Brandelbow Park*, by an elegant sylvan scene rising from the edge of the water: behind, hills and rocks rise to a stupendous height. Rowing by the *Lead-mines*, we arrived at the borders of *Manesty Ellers*, where we anchored to view the prospect round us:—behind lay *Brandelbow Park*, with the villages of *Gudderscale* and *Swinside*, and *Birkkrigg Mill*; in front, the *White House of Grange*, and *Castle Hill*, covered with stately trees, presented themselves; with the *Derwent* gliding by as clear as chrysal. After passing *Bank Park*, and sailing round the narrow part of the Lake, we landed at *Lowdoor House*: the most stupendous spectacle ever beheld here opened to our view—a waterfall, about 200 feet in height, pours its whole stream between two lofty precipices, winding amongst the trees and shrubs, and leaping from one rock to another in wild confusion, which deprived us of hearing any-thing but its noise and fury. After quitting this grand scene, we returned to the boat, and proceeded on our

our voyage near the coast, and observed to the right a rude cliff projecting over the Lake, called *Eve's Crag*, from its resemblance to a female colossian statue; came under *Ashness Fell* and *Caulf-way Pike*, near which are three or four little inclosures sloping down to the very margin of the water, most elegantly beautiful. Sailing up the Lake, a white house, romantically situated, next strikes the eye: from hence *Castle-Head Crag*, a fine round of rocky wood, rises out of a vale backed with waving inclosures. Coasting up the water for about the distance of a quarter of a mile, we landed, and regained the inn where our horses waited for us, and returned towards *Carlisle*, delighting ourselves in our conversation in enumerating the various grand and romantic scenes at which we had just been present.

MR. URBAN,

THE three following short prayers, which are occasionally used before the sermon by a Clergyman of the Church of England, are at your service. They may be acceptable, and possibly not unuseful, to some of your readers. I am, &c. J. D.

O THOU almighty, supreme, and self-existent Creator, governor and judge of the kingdoms of the whole earth, graciously dispose the hearts of us thy servants duly to enquire into thy most just and righteous laws, and diligently to practise the same. Bestow thy blessing, O God! upon all earnest endeavours to inculcate religious and useful lessons of instruction, by confining now the thoughts of our hearts to the single business of this thy day and place. And let not the devout or serious impressions we may receive therefrom pass over our minds like an eagle that hasteth to its prey, (Job ix. 25,) and carrieth no remembrance of what hath passed. Thus much we now ask, O Lord! in respect to the ordinary means of our spiritual welfare, leaving the rest with thee, and concluding this our prayer in the words of our blessed Saviour, Jesus Christ.—Our Father, &c.

O GOD! who art the *giver of every good and perfect gift, and with whom there is no variableness, neither shadow of turning*, (Jam. i. 7,) teach us to keep a diligent guard over all our unruly affections and dispositions. Guide us, O Lord! by thy grace, into those ways which will enable us to liken the

close of our days unto the latter end of the good man about to be made perfect, and which will finally bring us to that everlasting happiness, in the world of spirits, wherewith thou hast promised to reward thy faithful servants.

Teach us so to number our days, that we may apply our hearts unto true wisdom; and that, as we know not the hour or the day when our Lord cometh, we may live in a constant preparation for that trial to which he will call us at the great day of account.

Let us all aim at as much true piety and true goodness as may be attainable by frail and fallible mortals, not giving into the indulgence of any one vice or vicious practice, but endeavouring uniformly and constantly to obey thy will in all things. Give us, further, O God! an humble mind to acknowledge ourselves, after all, unprofitable servants; and give us grace to trust and rely on thy mercy and wise providence.

And here we finally sum up all our petitions in that perfect form of words which Jesus Christ thy son did use himself, and hath directed all his disciples to use when they pray unto thee, who art his God and our God.

Our Father, &c.

LET the words of our mouths, and the meditations of our hearts, be acceptable in thy sight, O Lord, our strength and our redeemer. (Psalm xix. 14.) Give unto us who ask; let us that seek find; and open unto us who knock. (Matt. vii. 7, and Luke xi. 9.) We have now prayed unto thee, and do thou hear our prayers as the sacrifice of unfeigned lips, a sacrifice acceptable and well-pleasing to thee. (Phil. iv. 18.) And as we are about to seek thy will in thy infallible word, let us find the true interpretation thereof, and henceforward improve and amend ourselves according to the instructions which thou hast revealed unto us in thy several dispensations: let us ponder them in our secret thoughts, and be influenced by them in our daily practice, in the whole course of our pilgrimage through this probationary world.

Professing ourselves the disciples of Jesus Christ, thy son, we further call upon thee in that form of words in which he also prayed unto thee.

Our Father, &c.

In p. 451, col. 1, l. 5, for "vetari" read "veteri."

It

It will not break; they will not crack;
 or else [the deed,
 What more, just Heav'n! was wanting to
 Than to behold—Oh! that eternal night
 Had in that moment screen'd me from
 myself!

My Stanhope to behold, whose filial ear
 Drank, pleas'd, the lore of wisdom from
 my tongue, [sight!
 My Stanhope to behold!—Ah! piercing
 Forget it;—'tis distraction:—Speak who
 can!

“But I am lost! a criminal adjudg'd!
 A guilty miscreant!—Canst thou think,
 my friend,
 O Butler, 'midst a million faithful sound!
 —O canst thou think, who know'st, who
 long has known, [life,
 My inmost soul; O canst thou think that
 From such rude outrage for a moment
 sav'd,
 And sav'd almost by miracle, deserves
 The languid wish, or e'er can be sus-
 tain'd?”

At the close of the *IId Week* he compares himself, “thus wiling away his hours in confinement,” to “gallant Raleigh,” or his “hapless ancestor, famed Overbury†,” with this difference, that he fell a victim to the wiles of a vengeful woman, while our author's “gloom was brightened by female virtue and conjugal affection.” Another material difference should have been mentioned, they both were innocent.

In *Week III.* could Mr. Howard's publication have reached our prisoner, a due eulogium, no doubt, would have been paid to his labours, as well as to those of Mr. Hanway, on the subject of prisons, and solitude in confinement. A midnight vision, in which he introduces the ghost of his father silently gliding by him, is extremely striking. But we could have wished, for many reasons, that the “coward mimic,” the “poor buffoon,” had not also been brought upon this tragic stage, his name serving only to revive a scene which had much better have been buried in oblivion.

In *Week IV.* the retrospect of his former happiness at Ham and Charlotte-chapel, in his studious and charitable labours, and in the patronage of the late Ld. Chesterfield, the Bp. of St. David's, &c. is very affecting. His apostrophe to his noble pupil, with the *Et tu, Brute*,

“My Philip, my lov'd Stanhope, is it
 thou?
 Then let me die!”—

† How Dr. D. was descended from Sir Thomas does not appear.

and a vision, in which he supposes himself lured by this young guide up a precipice that led to the temple of Preferment, and then dashed headlong down, and thrown into a dungeon, must be felt, however undeserved.

In the *Vth Week* are very naturally introduced the many distinguished deaths that happened during his confinement, the King of Portugal, Bp. Terrick, Countess Temple, Sir Steph. Janssen, and the comedian Woodward, “tragic actor now,” two catastrophes in Newgate, and Mrs. Dodd's sister, [Mrs. Warcup,] “who in the midst of” their “sorrows did—what she never did before—augment them, by dying of a broken heart for” their “calamity.” Mr. Hume also is mentioned, with some just strictures on his infidelity, and on his “playing so idly (as Prior says of Asgill) with the darts of death,” by jesting, in his last moments, with Charon, Tartarus, and Elysium, &c. In conclusion, the author, in the manner of Othello, desiring to be “spoken of as he was,” draws his own portrait, as of *one*—But for this we must refer to the original, and will not criticise or remark, except that, in general, few, if any, however qualified, could in such circumstances have compiled a work like this, a work in which imagination has often a great share—We must therefore think, that, without strong but delusive hopes of pardon, rashly suggested by his too sanguine friends, his mind could never have been sufficiently at ease for such a composition. If it was, he was an extraordinary, and so far a happy man, as in his many lonely, miserable hours, no other employment could so well, so properly, have engaged his attention. And we cannot, even now, but rejoice that he was so employed, and could be so engaged. Yet, though conscious of his guilt, that he saw it not in the same light in which it appeared to Reason and Religion, as well as to Law and Justice—that, in speaking of “his necessity and distress, his family's urgent calls, and the just demands of his creditors,” he forgot the luxury and extravagance, and consequent injustice, which occasioned that distress and necessity—is much to be lamented, but ought to be mentioned, to exculpate the wisdom and justice of our laws, and to teach others, in like cases, to stand in awe, and sin not, and to guard against self-deception.

The few little pieces subjoined, on the

the same subject, together with his last Prayer, were found among his papers. As none but a prisoner, oppressed with guilt and misery, could write them, by those in like circumstances they will be most felt and best understood.

§6. *A Voyage towards the South Pole, and round the World. Performed in his Majesty's Ships the Resolution and Adventure, in the Years 1772, 3, 4, and 5. Written by James Cook, Commander of the Resolution. In which is included Capt. Furneaux's Narrative of his Proceedings in the Adventure during the Separation of the Ships. Illustrated with Maps and Charts, and a Variety of Portraits of Persons and Views of Places, drawn during the Voyage by Mr. Hodges, and engraved by the most eminent Masters. 2 Vols. 4to. 2l. 2s. Strahan.*

THE particulars of this important voyage, and the view with which it was undertaken, being already well known from other accounts, our readers must expect no more than a general idea of the present work, and of the manner in which it is executed. And, first, we cannot but observe, that from this publication it appears unquestionably, that Capt Cook, though, as he modestly says, "he has had no opportunity of cultivating letters, having passed through all the stations belonging to a seaman, from an apprentice-boy in the coal-trade, to a Post-Captain in the royal navy," yet is far from requiring any secretary, or amanuensis, to pen or digest his thoughts, which in fact he has expressed with a plain natural strength and clearness, and an unaffected modesty which schools cannot teach, and which make us entirely concur with those friends who thought that "what he had to relate was better to be given in his own words than in those of any other person, especially as it is a work designed for information, and not merely for amusement, in which it was their opinion that candour and fidelity would counteract the want of ornament."

Of this proofs shall be given by some quotations, after adding that, in his general Introduction, the Captain has prefixed a short account of all the voyages that have been made on discoveries to the Southern Hemisphere prior to his own, from that of Magalhaens, in 1519, to those of the present reign, with particulars of his own two ships, their equipment, stores, provisions, &c. The only ships proper for discoveries, he observes, for several incontrovertible

reasons, are North-country-built ships, or such as are built for the coal-trade, such as were the Endeavour, used in his former voyage, and the Resolution and Adventure, employed in this. Of the extra-antiscorbutic articles to which (under Providence) the health of his crew was owing, the particulars are also given. Without farther preface our readers shall now have a specimen of the kind of entertainment they may expect in the present work by a few unconnected extracts.

"A New-Zealander brought his son, a boy about nine or ten years of age; and presented him to me. As the report of selling their children was then current; [it took its rise on board the Adventure, where they were utter strangers to their manners and customs,] I thought, at first, that he wanted me to buy the boy: but at last I found that he wanted me to give him a white shirt, which I accordingly did. The boy was so fond of his new dress, that he went all over the ship, presenting himself before every one that came in his way. This freedom used by him offended Old Will the ram-goat, who gave him a butt with his horns, and knocked him backward on the deck. Will would have repeated his blow, had not some of the people come to the boy's assistance. The misfortune, however, seemed to him irreparable. The shirt was dirtied, and he was afraid to appear in the cabin before his father, till brought in by Mr. Forster; when he told a very lamentable story against *Gourey the great dog*, (for so they call all the quadrupeds we had aboard,) nor could he be reconciled, till his shirt was washed and dried. This story, though extremely trifling in itself, will shew how liable we are to mistake these people's meaning, and to ascribe to them customs they never knew even in thought."

The custom of their eating human flesh is, however, in this voyage, confirmed beyond a doubt, by many shocking incidents, in particular by the horrid tale of the Adventure's boat's crew, which, having related it already, (Vol. XLIV. p. 460.) we wish not to repeat. Much more pleasing is the following account of Omai, who we hope is now alive and merry among his countrymen.

"Before we quitted Huaheine, Capt. Furneaux agreed to receive on board his ship a young man named Omai, a native of Ulitea, where he had some property."

property, of which he had been dispossessed by the people of Bolabola. I at first rather wondered that Capt. Furneaux would encumber himself with this man, who, in my opinion, was not a proper sample of the inhabitants of these happy islands, not having any advantage of birth, or acquired rank; nor being eminent in shape, figure, or complexion: for their people of the first rank are much fairer, and usually better behaved, and more intelligent, than the middling class of people, among whom Omai is to be ranked. I have, however, since my arrival in England, been convinced of my error; for, excepting his complexion, (which is undoubtedly of a deeper hue than that of the Earees, or gentry, who, as in other countries, live a more luxurious life, and are less exposed to the sun,) I much doubt whether any other of the natives would have given more general satisfaction by his behaviour among us. Omai has most certainly a very good understanding, quick parts, and honest principles: he has a natural good behaviour, which renders him acceptable to the best company, and a proper degree of pride, which taught him to avoid the society of persons of inferior rank. He has passions of the same kind as other young men, but has judgment enough not to indulge them in an improper excess. I do not imagine that he has any dislike to liquor, and if he had fallen into company where the person who drank the most met with the most approbation, I have no doubt but that he would have endeavoured to gain the applause of those with whom he associated; but, fortunately for him, he perceived that drinking was very little in use but among inferior people; and as he was very watchful into the manners and conduct of the persons of rank who honoured him with their protection, he was sober and modest, and I never heard that, during the whole time of his stay in England, which was two years, he ever once was disguised with wine, or ever shewed an inclination to go beyond the strictest rules of moderation.

“Soon after his arrival in London, the Earl of Sandwich, First Lord of the Admiralty, introduced him to his Majesty at Kew, where he met with a most gracious reception, and imbibed the strongest impression of duty and gratitude to that great and amiable Prince, which I am persuaded he will

preserve to the latest moment of his life. During his stay among us he was caressed by many of the principal nobility, and did nothing to forfeit the esteem of any one of them; but his principal patrons were the E. of Sandwich, Mr. Banks, and Dr. Solander; the former probably thought it a duty of his office to protect and countenance an inhabitant of that hospitable country, where the wants and distresses of those in his department had been alleviated and supplied in the most ample manner; the others, as a testimony of their gratitude for the generous reception they had met with during their residence in his country. It is to be observed, that, though Omai lived in the midst of amusements during his residence in England, his return to his native country was always in his thoughts, and though he was not impatient to go, he expressed a satisfaction as the time of his return approached. He embarked with me in the *Resolution*, when she was fitted out for another voyage, loaded with presents from his several friends, and full of gratitude for the kind reception and treatment he had experienced amongst us.”

Among the wonders of the Southern deep, nothing seems more extraordinary than the naval force of Otaheite, the Britain of the other hemisphere, it appearing, by a calculation here made, that the whole island can raise and equip 1720 war-canoes, and 68,000 able men, allowing 40 to each canoe. “And as these cannot amount to above one third part of the number of both sexes, children included, the whole island cannot contain less than 204,000 inhabitants; a number which at first sight (says the Captain) exceeded my belief. . . . There cannot be a greater proof of the richness and fertility of Otaheite (not 40 leagues in circuit) than its supporting such a number of inhabitants.” Like our island of old, it is now divided into two kingdoms, Opoureonu and Tiarabou. Their joint fleets, part of which Capt. Cook saw reviewed by the King of the former (Otoo), were, when he left Otaheite, in May, 1774, just going on a joint expedition against the island of Eimeo, which they seemed purposely to defer till Capt. Cook was gone; declining his offer of sailing with them, as he gladly would have been present at a sea-fight. Of the event we may hope to hear at his return.

Affecting

Affecting is the farewell that was taken at Ulitea. "During the time these people remained on board, they were continually importuning me to return. The Chief, his wife and daughter, but especially the two latter, scarcely ever ceased weeping. I will not pretend to say, whether it was real or feigned grief they shewed on this occasion; perhaps there was a mixture of both: but were I to abide by my own opinion only, I should believe it was real. At last, when we were about to weigh, they took a most affectionate leave. Oreo's last request was for me to return. When he saw he could not obtain that promise, he asked the name of my *marai* (burying-place). As strange a question as this was, I hesitated not a moment to tell him "Stepney," the parish in which I live, when in London. I was made to repeat it several times over, till they could pronounce it: then, "*Stepney marai no Tooté*"* was echoed thro' an hundred mouths at once. I afterwards found the same question had been put to Mr. Forster by a man on shore; but he gave a different and indeed a more proper answer†, by saying, no man who used the sea could say where he should be buried. It is the custom at these isles for all the great families to have burying-places of their own, where their remains are interred. These go with the estate to the next heir. The *marai* at Oparree, in Otaheite, when Tootaha swayed the sceptre, was called *marai no Tootaha*; but now it is called *marai no Otoo*. What greater proof could we have of these people esteeming us as friends, than their wishing to remember us, even beyond the period of our lives? They had been repeatedly told that we should see them no more; they then wanted to know where we were to mingle with our parent dust." On this occasion we cannot help anticipating the pleasure, the unexpected pleasure, these good people will experience in seeing again their justly-beloved *Tooté*—though even then they must again and finally part.

These extracts will sufficiently evince the unaffected and interesting manner in which this narrative is written. As a navigator Capt. Cook undoubtedly ranks as the first of this or any age or nation, and to every other requisite seems to have added that humanity in

which seamen and discoverers, especially of former times, have been too generally and shockingly deficient. Not a gun, as it appears, was ever wantonly or unnecessarily fired *by his order*, and but rarely in self-defence; and his attention to the health of his own mariners was so singularly successful, that in a voyage of three years and eighteen days, with a company of 118 men, throughout all the climates from lat. 52° N. to 71° S. a voyage of above 20,000 leagues, nearly equal to three times the equatorial circumference of the earth, he lost only one man‡ by sickness. For his new method of preserving health at sea Sir Godfrey Copley's medal was justly decreed him by the Royal Society in 1776, and the Discourse on the subject, delivered by the President, is annexed. In conclusion, to adopt Sir John Pringle's words, "how meritorious must that person appear, who hath not only made the most extensive but the most instructive voyages; who hath not only discovered, but surveyed, vast tracts of new coasts; who hath dispelled the illusion of a *terra australis incognita*, and fixed the bounds of the habitable earth, as well as those of the navigable ocean, in the Southern hemisphere!" What Sir John truly calls a *wonder of the deep*, and the *romance of his voyage*, ought also to be mentioned, viz. his receiving his support in the high Southern latitudes from those very fields and mountains of ice which seemed to threaten nothing but destruction, by discovering that frozen sea-water would thaw into fresh, a transmutation then little expected. Besides the maps and charts, the numerous views of places and transactions, drawn on the spot, and portraits of persons taken from the life, by Mr. Hodges, and admirably engraved by Sherwin §, Basire, Wool-

‡ This was a *phthisis pulmonaris* terminating in a consumption; and his lungs, the surgeon said, were affected before he came on board. Three men also died by accidents.

§ In particular, the "landing at Middleburgh, one of the Friendly Isles;" for the grouping of the figures, their drapery, picturesque composition, chiaro oscuro, &c. is equal to any thing we have seen, ancient or modern, though certainly they are much too elegant and Grecian to be drawn from the life. In that particular the other plates seem more characteristic; and it is very remarkable that one hand should excel equally in landscapes and portraits.

* They could not pronounce *Cook*.

† Surely not.

let, and other eminent masters, reflect great honour on those artists, and much increase the value, though not the price, of the work, being given by the government.

Mr. Forster, jun. has also published an account of this voyage, of the same size and price, a book undoubtedly of merit, considered as a composition; but as we think the publication is not only superseded by the above, but is also invidious and interested, we shall in some future Magazine lay before the impartial public the grounds on which we have formed our opinion.

87. *The Speeches of John Wilkes, one of the Knights of the Shire for the County of Middlesex, in the Parliament appointed to meet at Westminster the 29th of Nov. 1774, to the Prorogation the 6th Day of June, 1777. With Notes by the Editor. 2 vols. 12mo. No price, nor publisher's name.*

TO this publication the following advertisement is prefixed:

"I have collected the Speeches of Mr. Wilkes in the present H. of Commons from news-papers and oral tradition, for two reasons. The first is, they contain, in my opinion, many bold truths, especially respecting America, which are of importance, and in this convenient form they will be found more useful. The other reason is, if that gentleman should ever swerve from the great line of public duty, and declared attachment to the people, which he has often pledged himself to pursue thro' life, the most general infamy may overtake him, and punish his apostacy.

"The Protests of the Lords, on the same subject with some of the speeches, I thought would be acceptable to the political reader.

"Some notes are added, chiefly by way of illustration, for which I am answerable.

"London, THE EDITOR."
July 9, 1777.

Of the Speeches, as they are only a republication, we shall be silent. But the notes are new and curious. In one of them, on the motion for expunging the resolution of thanks given to Dr. No—II for his famous 30th of January sermon, thanks to "a stupid Tory parson of the rank Oxford breed for a libel on the revolution and the present establishment," the commentator introduces the late political sermon of the Archbp. of York, whom he calls "a pedantic schoolmaster of Westmin-

ster;" and, after severely lashing the preacher for styling the opposition "one of the lowest and wickedest combinations," exposing his Grace's ignorance of his own language, "a perfect Polyglot" as he is, in not knowing the distinction between *liberty* and *licentiousness**, which pensioner Johnson's Dictionary†, as well as Milton and Swift, could have told him, and also reminding his Grace of St. Peter and St. Paul, this writer adds,

"What a melancholy consideration is it for the rising generation, that an illiberal priest, one of

The low-born, cell-bred, selfish, servile band,

although now promoted to be a general-officer in the *sable army* of the ministerial mercenaries of the *church militant* in the H. of —, that such a man should have been preceptor to the children of England, to the Prince of Wales, and Bishop of Osnaburgh!

Was a mere *book-worm*, who does not understand the meaning of the most important *word* in the language of this free country, who is equally ignorant of the *thing*, and is found stumbling at the very threshold of LIBERTY, was such a person fit for such a charge? *The child that is unborn may rue the fatal mistake.* Is the next age likewise to deplore the mischievous errors of their Prince?"

Among other cringing courtiers the pensioned Paoli, the once famed Corsican Chief, now "bowing low, and smiling eternally at the levee of a King, by whom he is again smiled upon, caressed, and *pensioned*," does not escape the annotator's lash, and even the General's courage is impeached from the Abbé de Germanes's *Histoire des Révolutions de Corse*. "The pension," adds this writer, "of 1200l. a year, was given him at the intercession of Lord George Germaine, in the administration of the Duke of Grafton. His treachery recommended him to the Duke: a similitude of character and conduct naturally captivated the heart of *Germanicus*." The Earl of Abingdon has lately given us his own *Thoughts*. This writer gives us his

* "I have sometimes thought it a misfortune, that a thing so valuable and important should have no word in our language to express it, except one which goes to every thing that is wild and lawless."

Sermon.

† *Licentiousness* is "boundless liberty, a contempt of legal and necessary restraint." Johnson.

character.

character. "This noble Earl," says he, "has been one of the most steady and intrepid assertors of liberty in this age. . . . No gentleman was ever more formed to please and captivate in private life, or has been more deservedly, more generally, esteemed and beloved. He possesses true honour in the highest degree, has generous sentiments of friendship, and to superior manly sense joins the most easy wit, with a gaiety of temper which diffuses universal cheerfulness: it is impossible not to be charmed with the happy *prodigality of Nature* in his favour; but every consideration yields with him to a warm attachment to the laws and constitution of England."

The unbecoming rancour with which Majesty is every where treated, and which we chuse not to exemplify, will fully justify us in exclaiming *Aut W— aut Diabolus*. The Editor and the Author must be *unus et idem*.

88. *An Account of the Tenia, or Long Tape-Worm, and of the Method of treating it, as practised at Morat, in Switzerland. Being a Translation of a Memoir published at Paris, entitled, Traitement contre le Tenia, ou Ver Solitaire, &c. With a Preface. By Samuel Foart Simmons, M. D. 8vo. pp. 61. 2s. Wilkie.*

"OF this formidable enemy," Dr. Simmons tells us, in his Preface, "by far the most dangerous of all the worms that are occasionally met with in the human body, physicians have in all ages complained, as yielding with certainty to no known remedy. And the curiosity of the public having long been excited by the Morat method of treatment, the translator flatters himself that he is doing an acceptable office by giving this little work an English dress. The authors of it are men of the most distinguished learning and abilities, and the observations they have made cannot be too generally known."

They begin with giving a description of the Tenia, or Solitary Worm, (so called because there commonly exists only one in the same subject,) commonly known in English by the name of the Long Tape-Worm; of its distinctive difference from the Tenia Cucurbitina, or Gourd-Worm; and of the symptoms that attend its presence: but for these we must refer to the work, confining ourselves only to the present mode of cure.

"Amidst the methods of destroying

and expelling these worms, many of which are forgotten, and most are unsuccessful, there is one which seems to merit a particular attention. Madame Nouffer, of Morat, in the canton of Berne, who has administered it for 20 years past, after the example and instructions of her husband, has had so constant a success, that she not only drew to her a great number of patients from Switzerland, but even from other countries, and from the North of Europe, who went to her in search of a cure by the advice of the most respectable physicians. Prince Baratinski, of Russia, experienced the utility of it in October last, and discharged the day after his arrival at Morat a Tenia perfectly whole †, and four ells long. This nobleman, six months after his return to Paris, perceived that he had a second worm. Mad. Nouffer, at his request, came from Switzerland to Paris, and gave him, under the direction of M. de la Motte, his physician, a fresh dose of the specific, which in 15 hours procured the expulsion of another Tenia, as entire as the first, and of much greater length, for this last measured eight ells. The same remedy was afterwards administered to other persons with the same success, and went so far as to mitigate, without any disagreeable consequence, in a young person of a very delicate and irritable habit, some symptoms which had led the physicians to suspect the existence of a solitary worm.

"His Majesty [of France] having been informed of the celebrity and efficacy of this remedy, was induced to make the acquisition of it from Mad. Nouffer; several physicians were therefore directed by M. Turgot, Comptroller-General of the Finances, and by M. Trudaine, Intendant of the Finances, to examine and verify its effects, and to make it public."

89. *Poems. A new Edition, with Additions. By Thomas Warton. 8vo. 3s. Becket.*

THE following are the titles of these poems, the pieces marked with an asterisk being now first published. MISCELLANEOUS PIECES: Elegy on the Death of the late Frederick Prince of Wales; * Inscription in a Hermitage at Ansley-hall, in Warwickshire; * Monody writ-

† The worm generally breaks, and the patients void portions of it occasionally, either naturally or by the means of various remedies.

ten near Stratford-upon-Avon; On the Death of King George the Second; On the Marriage of the King; On the Birth of the Prince of Wales.—

ODES: * I. To Sleep; * II. The Hamlet; * III. Written at Vale-Royal Abbey; * IV. The First of April; * V. To Mr. Upton, on his New Edition of the Faerie Queene; * VI. The Suicide; * VII. To a Friend, on leaving a favourite Village in Hampshire; VIII. The Complaint of Cherwell; * IX. The Crusade; * X. The Grave of King Arthur.—SONNETS: I. Written at Wynflade, in Hampshire; II. On Bathing; * III. Written in a Blank Leaf of Dugdale's Monasticon; * IV. Written at Stonehenge; * V. Written after seeing Wilton-House; * VI. To Mr. Gray; * VII, * VIII. On King Arthur's Round Table at Winchester; * IX. To the River Lodon.

Of these we shall select the VIth Ode; and are confident, that no one, who has a true taste for poetry, can read this without wishing to read more.

THE SUICIDE.

“ Beneath the beech, whose branches bare,
Smit with the lightning's livid glare,
O'erhang the craggy road,
And whistle hollow as they wave;
Within a solitary grave,
A wretched Suicide holds his accurs'd abode.

Lour'd the grim morn, in murky dies
Damp mists involv'd the scowling skies,
And dimm'd the struggling day;
As by the brook that ling'ring laves
Yon rush-grown moor with fable waves,
Full of the dark resolve he took his sul-
len way.

I mark'd his desultory pace,
His gestures strange, and varying face,
With many a mutter'd sound;
And ah! too late aghast I view'd
The reeking blade, the hand embru'd:
He fell, and groaning grasp'd in agony
the ground.

Full many a melancholy night
He watch'd the slow return of light;
And fought the powers of sleep,
To spread a momentary calm
O'er his sad couch, and in the balm
Of bland oblivion's dews his burning eyes
to sleep.

Full oft, unknowing and unknown,
He wore his endless noons alone,
Amid th' autumnal wood:
Oft was he wont, in hasty fit,
Abrupt the social board to quit,
And gaze with eager glance upon the tum-
bling flood,

Beckoning the wretch to torments new,
Despair for ever in his view,
A spectre pale, appear'd:
While, as the shades of eve arose,
And brought the day's unwelcome close,
More horrible and huge her giant-shape
she rear'd.

“ Is this,” mistaken Scorn will cry,
“ Is this the youth, whose genius high,
“ Could build the genuine rhyme?
“ Whose bosom mild the favouring
Muse
“ Had stor'd with all her ample views,
“ Parent of fairest deeds, and purposes
sublime?”

Ah! from the Muse that bosom mild
By treacherous magic was beguil'd,
To strike the deathful blow:
She fill'd his soft ingenuous mind
With many a feeling too refin'd,
And rous'd to livelier pangs his wakeful
sense of woe.

Though doom'd hard penury to prove,
And the sharp stings of hopeless love;
To griefs congenial * prone,
More wounds than Nature gave he knew,
While Misery's form his fancy drew
In dark ideal hues, and horrors not its
own.

Then with not o'er his earthly tomb
The baleful nightshade's lurid bloom
To drop its deadly dew:
Nor oh! forbid the twisted thorn,
That rudely binds his turf forlorn,
With spring's green-swelling buds to ve-
getate anew.

What though nor marble-piled bust
Adorn his desolated dust,
With speaking sculpture wrought?
Pity shall woo the weeping Nine
To build a visionary shrine,
Hung with unfading flowers, from fairy
regions brought.

What though refus'd each chanted rite?
Here viewless mourners shall delight
To touch the shadowy shell:
And Petrarch's harp, that wept the
doom
Of Laura, lost in early bloom,
In melancholy tones shall ring his pensive
knell.

To sooth a lone, unhallow'd shade,
This votive dirge sad Duty paid,
Within an ivy'd nook:

* We cannot think the rejection of the *n* in this word, any more than in *contem-
porary*, *consistent* with the idiom of our lan-
guage, for the reasons given by Dr. Bent-
ley in his Dissertation on Phalaris; rea-
sons so cogent, as to induce the late Lord
Lyttelton to cancel every leaf in his His-
tory of King Henry II. in which he had
written co-temporary.

Sudden

Sudden the half-sunk orb of day
More radiant shot its parting ray,
And thus a cherub voice my charm'd at-
tention took.

“Forbear, fond bard, thy partial praise;
“Nor thus for guilt in specious lays
“The wreath of glory twine :
“In vain with hues of gorgeous glow
“Gay Fancy gives her vest to flow,
“Unless Truth's matron-hand the float-
ing folds confine.

“Just Heaven, man's fortitude to prove,
“Permits through life at large to rove.
“The tribes of hell-born woe :
“Yet the same power, that wisely sends
“Life's fiercest ills, indulgent lends
“Religion's golden shield to break th'em-
battled foe.

“Her aid divine had lull'd to rest
“Yon foul self-murderer's throbbing
breast,
“And stay'd the rising storm :
“Had bade the sun of hope appear
“To gild the darken'd hemisphere,
“And give the wonted bloom to Nature's
blasted form.

“Vain man! 'tis Heaven's prerogative
“To take, what first it deign'd to give,
“Thy tributary breath :
“In awful expectation plac'd,
“Await thy doom, nor impious haste
“To pluck from God's right hand his
instruments of death.”

Mr. Warton, we presume, has omit-
ted his *Triumph of Isis*, for the same
reason that induced Mr. Mason, when
he collected his poems, to omit *Isis*.
Poetry is of no party.

90. *Memoirs of eminently pious Women.*
By Thomas Gibbons, D.D. 2 vols 8vo.
12s. sewed. Buckland.

THE niches in this Temple of Fame
are filled by the following ladies :—In
Vol. I. Lady Jane Gray ; Queen Ca-
therine Parr, dowager of King Henry
VIII ; Jane, Queen of Navarre, mo-
ther of Henry IV. of France ; Mary,
Queen of Great Britain, wife of King
William III. Lady Mary Vere, born
in 1581 ; Susannah, Countess of Suf-
folk, born about 1627 ; Lady Ma-
ry Armine ; Lady Elizabeth Lang-
ham ; Mary, Countess of Warwick,
daughter of the first Earl of Corke ;
and Lady Elizabeth Brooke, daughter
of Thomas Culpepper, Esq ; born in
1601.—In Vol. II. Mrs. Margaret
Andrews, daughter of Sir Henry
Andrews, Bart ; Lady Alice Lucy,
wife of Sir Thomas Lucy ; Lady
Margaret Houghton ; Mrs. Anne
Baynard ; Lady Frances Hobart, and

Lady Catherine Courten, daughters of
the Earl of Bridgewater ; Lady Cutts ;
Mrs. Anne Askewe, who was mar-
tyred for pretended heresy, in 1546 ;
Lady Elizabeth Hastings, born in
1682, daughter of the Earl of Hun-
tingdon ; Mrs. Jane Ratcliffe ; Lady
Rachel Russel, relict of the unfortu-
nate Lord of that name ; Mrs. Eliza-
beth Burnet, born in 1661 ; Mrs.
Elizabeth Bury ; and the ingenious
Mrs. Rowe.—If to these Mrs. Rowe's
friend, the late excellent Dutchess of
Somerset, and also Lady Elizabeth Ger-
maine, had been annexed, their names
and virtues would have added more lus-
tre, than they received from this distin-
guished list. For particulars we must
refer to the work, observing only that
the intention of the collector is truly
laudable, and his fidelity unimpeach-
able.

91. *Sermons by Hugh Blair, D. D. one of
the Ministers of the High Church, Edin-
burgh. 8vo. 6s. bound. Cadell.*

THESE excellent discourses, of
which we know not which most to ad-
mire, the sentiments or the language,
though we wish the latter had been less
metaphorical, will equally please and
instruct the reader. The tendency of
Sermon I. is to shew, that morality with-
out devotion, or devotion without mo-
rality, is defective : *Alterius sic
Alteri poscit opem res, et conjurat amicè.*

Sermons II, III. On the Influence of
Religion on Prosperity and Adver-
sity. IV. On our imperfect Knowledge
of a future State. V. On the Death of
Christ, from his own Words, John xvii,
1. “Father, the hour is come.” VI.
On Gentleness ; an uncommon but
a most useful subject. VII. On the Dis-
orders of the Passions, from the story of
Haman and Mordecai. VIII. On our
Ignorance of Good and Evil in this
Life. IX. On religious Retirement.
X. On Devotion. XI. On the Du-
ties of the Young. XII. On the Duties
and Consolations of the Aged. XIII.
On the Power of Conscience. XIV. On
the Mixture of Joy and Fear in Reli-
gion. And XV. On the Motives to
Constancy in Virtue.—From the IVth
discourse we shall beg leave to quote the
following just reflections on the veil
which Providence has thrown over the
events of futurity, on the wisdom of
our “not being certified how long we
have to live.” “If in this present
mixed state all the successive scenes of
distress through which we are to pass,
were

were laid before us in one view, perpetual sadness would overcast our life. Hardly would any transient gleams of intervening joy be able to force their way through the cloud. Faint would be the relish of pleasure, of which we foresaw the close: insupportable the burden of afflictions, under which we were oppressed by the load not only of present but of anticipated sorrows. Friends would begin their union with lamenting the day which was to dissolve it; and with weeping eye the parent would every moment behold the child whom he knew that he was to lose. In short, as soon as that mysterious veil which now covers futurity was lifted up, all the gaiety of life would disappear; its flattering hopes, its pleasing illusions, would vanish, and nothing but its vanity and sadness remain. The foresight of the hour of death would interrupt the whole course of human affairs; and the overwhelming prospect of the future, instead of exciting men to proper activity, would render them immoveable with consternation and dismay.—How much more friendly to man is that mixture of knowledge and ignorance which is allotted him in this state! Ignorant of the events which are to befall us, and of the precise term which is to conclude our life, by this ignorance our enjoyment of present objects is favoured; and knowing that death is certain, and that human affairs are full of change, by this knowledge our attachment to those objects is moderated. Precisely in the same manner as, by the mixture of evidence and obscurity which remains on the prospect of a future state, a proper balance is preserved betwixt our love of this life, and our desire of a better.”

92. *A Letter to the Body of Protestant Dissenters; and to Protestant Dissenting Ministers of all Denominations.* 8vo. 1s. pp. 41. Almon.

THIS writer, with great energy and seeming knowledge of his subject, stigmatises the public conduct of the Dissenters as being actuated in hardly a single instance by truly public and patriotic principles; and asserts, that their opposition to arbitrary power, though steady, firm, and beneficial, has scarce ever been upheld by a single motive which extended beyond the inclosures of their own conventicles. He accuses their ancestors (the Independents) of

of the same persecuting principles in America, when persecuted themselves and driven thither by the Stuarts; and of exercising an assumed and iniquitous power in England, by the mischiefs done by their assemblies, and by the vengeance wreaked on their poor dependent ministers; recording in particular the melancholy fate of Mr. James Pierce of Exeter, in which the amiable Foster, the great Huxham, and the learned Mudge, had like to have been involved. Mr. Emlyn's persecution might also have been mentioned. Orthodoxy, not Liberty, he establishes as their principle, faith being their object, and intolerance their disposition. To this he imputes their being neglected by the Hanover family whom they had assisted in elevating to the throne, the desertion of their meeting-houses, and the want of uniformity in their ministers, the arianism of one, the gown of another, and the liturgy of a third*. On the bribe of 1500l. a year, commonly called the *Regium Donum*, with which Sir R. Walpole insulted their application for a repeal of the test laws, our author lays a heavy hand. Eight of their ministers (he says) distribute it, and they serve as spies and informers. This paltry sum (he adds) keeps the half-starved country ministers dependent on *the powers that be*. That their late bill, fabricated by Mr. Dyson, with the pretended approbation of the Ministry, was thrown out by the Bishops, as has been said, he gives sufficient reason to discredit; and strongly maintains the right and expedience of private judgment, and intellectual liberty, as the only rational and justifiable principle of dissent.

In conclusion, he wishes the Dissenters to unite in the cause of liberty, would have their assemblies continued, and only their business changed, from oppression and intolerance into good offices and free enquiry; and, as a consequence of this letter, expects that they will call their ministers and principal people together; renounce the *Donum Regis*; declare their principle to be the right of private judgment to all men without exception; and establish some mode of uniting their body, for the perpetual preservation of it.

This pamphlet deserves the serious attention of those to whom it is addressed.

* He might have added *the organ* of a fourth.

E P I T A P H

On the late Rev. HENRY HEATON, B. D.
Prebendary of Ely, and Vicar of Boughton-
under-Blean, in the County of Kent.

A MIDST a flood of sorrow bursting forth,
Speak, grateful Friendship, gentle Heaton's worth. [troul,
With steady Faith, each movement to con-
Dwelt Piety, the inmates of his soul.
Ne'er did his mind from virtue swerve aside,
With learning stor'd, yet free from learning's
pride.
Rewarding Plenty blest'd his calm abode,
And Wisdom's right-hand length of days be-
flow'd. [cay,
When Nature droop'd, oppress'd with slow de-
Mild-beaming Hope illum'd his setting day;
Around his couch soft-whisp'ring Comfort
stood,
And Peace—attendant only on the GOOD.
Her faithful herald did Religion mourn,
And Boughton, hapless village, wept forlorn.
But tho' for ever silent is the tongue
On which Persuasion's sweetest accents hung;
That bade the sinner Grace's call obey,
That charm'd so oft Despondency away;
Tho' nought could rescue from the ruthless
grave [gave;
The heart that sympathiz'd—the hand that
Yet shall the truth-recording marble tell
How lov'd he liv'd, and how lamented fell.
Bristol. J. COULTON.

HORACE, B. I. ODE XIV. Translated.
To LYDIA.

YOUNG libertines no more molest
Your doors, your windows, or your rest;
Those days, which riot calls the best,
Are over:

No more the serenader cries,
"Sleep locks up Lydia's ears and eyes,
"While slighted and expiring lies
"Her lover."

In vain you now haunt plays and park,
Or trapes in stormy nights and dark,
In hopes you may some roving spark
Recover.

For while, in tears, with weary feet,
You catterwaul from street to street,
Some opportunity to meet
Of toying,

The rakes their wither'd myrtles join
To offer up at Winter's shrine,
And, crown'd with ivy, are their wine
Enjoying.

W. G.

A Gentleman to his Lady, after Marriage.

WHEN Love thro' my heart shot an
arrow acute,
It set all my fancy on fire;
And many fond verses thereof were the fruit,
Whilst I thought my Muse never would
tire.

Now the conjugal knot has been fasten'd so
close,

MIRA wonders my poetry's done;
But—the truth to declare—neither verses nor
prose

Can make my vast happiness known!

DAMON.

E L E G Y,

Written at STANTON-HARCOURT, in Ox-
fordshire, Sept. 24, 1777.

Cadit et Ripheus justissimus unus

Qui fuit in Teucris, et ferventissimus equi.

TO view the tombs of ancient Chiefs we
came;

To bow where valour sleeps on glory's bed:
Another Harcourt soon shall add his name,
Soon will his ashes meet their kindred dead.

Tho' not in fields of fight he pass'd his age,
Yet inbred courage warm'd his manly heart;
His thought extended o'er life's ample stage,
And knew the statesman's as the warrior's
part.

Humanity was mark'd in every scene;
To save a little friendly life he died*.—
As plain as if in Courts he ne'er had been;
As if he ne'er had govern'd, void of pride.

To bid the tow'ring firs the bank adorn,
The new-born verdure o'er the lawn to
spread, [corn,
To clothe the cheerless heath with golden
To teach the social wood to lift its head,

Was his ambition last:—His chosen seat,
By loveliest banks of Thames, so jocund
late,
Shall ne'er be press'd again by strangers feet,
But memory shall awaken Harcourt's fate.
Dūs aliter visum.

P R O L O G U E

To The SPANISH BARBER.

Written by Mr. COLMAN.

Spoken by Mr. PARSONS.

ONCE more from Ludgate-hill behold
Paul Prig! [same wig!
The same spruce air, you see! same coat!
A mercer smart and dapper, all allow,
As ever at shop-door shot off a bow.
This summer—for I love a little prance—
This summer, gentlefolks, I've been to }
France, [dance.
To mark the fashions—and to learn to
I, and dear Mrs. Prig, the first of Graces!
At Calais, in the Diligence, took places;
Travell'd thro' Boulogne, Amiens, and Chan-
tilly,

All in a line—as straight as Piccadilly!
To Paris come, their dresses made me stare,
Their fav'rite colour is the French Queen's hair!
They're all so fine, so shabby, and so gay,
They look like chimney-sweepers on May-day!

* It is said he perished by endeavouring to
save his little favourite dog from drowning.

Silks

Silks of all colours in the rainbow there!
 A Joseph's coat appears the common wear.
 Of some I brought home patterns; one to-night
 We mean to shew—'tis true it is but slight,
 But, then, for summer wear, you know, that's right.
 A little weaver, whom I long have known,
 Has work'd it up, and begs to have it shewn;
 But pray observe, my friends—'tis not his own.
 I brought it over—nay, if it miscarries,
 He'll cry—" 'Tis none of mine—it came from Paris."
 But should you like it, he'll soon let you know
 'Twas spun and manufactur'd in Soho.
 —'Thad a great run abroad; which always
 yields [fields.
 Work for our Grub-street, and our Spital-
 France charms our ladies, naked bards and
 beaux, [cloaths;
 Who smuggle thence their learning and their
 Buckles like gridirons, and wigs on springs;
 Têtes built like towers, and rumps like ostrich
 wings.
 If this piece please, each summer I'll go over,
 And fetch new patterns by the straits of Dover.

EPILOGUE

To The SPANISH BARBER.

Said to be written by DAVID GARRICK, Esq;
 Spoken by Miss FARREN.

WHAT various modes prevail in various parts,
 And to indulge our passions what strange arts!
 To cheat the old, the young exert their skill,
 And often cheat themselves to have their will.
 In Spain, to lock up girls it is their plan;
 To pick the locks, the Barber is the man;
 He, for protest to age, friend to young bloods,
 Oft leaves the blinded Argus in the fuds;
 And, while warm youth with trembling beauty
 flies,

With news and lather fills his ears and eyes;
 The old one chuckles, thinks all safe within,
 Nor feels his forehead grow, while reap'd his
 chin! [tween;

In France, there needs no subtle go-be-
 Husbands and wives are ne'er together seen;
 Or should by chance those easy couples meet,
 In balls, plays, op'ras, gardens, or the street,
 No frowns exchange'd, each freedom gives and
 grants,

Monsieur has madams, Madam her gallants.

In Italy, the climate is so warm,
 Cupids, like gnats, throughout the country
 swarm, [nation

And sting both old and young—but in that
 No patient suffers long an inflammation;
 Husbands themselves the men of skill invite,
 And Ciceſſeo Doctors cure the bite.

For hearts inflam'd where get our fair their
 cure?

Here Love's prime minister's a French friseur;
 To each commodious art politely bred,
 While he works up, he turns the female head:
 From the same land the millinery crew
 Finish the lady's head, and husband's too,—

Intrigues, once dreadful, as our taste im-
 proves,
 Now easy sit, and fit us like French gloves.
 But to be grave—if four old-age with care
 Will lock up, with their gold, the captive fair,
 We hope the sons of Freedom not so few,
 Nor so be-devil'd, be-maccaronied too,
 But some old-fashion'd folks will lend their
 aid, [maid:
 And with their country free each captive
 For what is gold or beauty in a nation,
 Unless you give it a free circulation?
 Should it be said, alas! with truth, that
 some

Among the fair ramble too far from home,
 In giddy whirls forget their sex and state,
 Then let each gadder feel a diff'rent fate!
 Let there no female rakes in Britain be,
 Nor female slaves—but let us all agree,
 That those too loose be fast, and those too
 fast be free!

SONNET,

In Imitation of SPENSER*,

By Mr. WARTON. (See p. 495.)

METHOUGHT I saw the grave where
 tuneful Gray,
 Mantled in black oblivion, calmly slept;
 O'er the damp turf in deepest horror lay
 The Muse, and her immortal minion wept:
 In vain from † Harewood's tangled alleys wild
 Devon's virgins breath'd the choral song;
 In vain, from † Mona's precipices wild,
 Hoar Mador's harp its shrilling echo rung—
 When, sudden stealing o'er the welkin wide,
 New magic strains were heard from His
 verge; [dirge,
 The mourning maid forgot her funeral
 And smiling sweet, as erst, with conscious
 pride, [dew,
 Press'd from her anburn hair the nightly
 And trimm'd her wreath of hyacinth anew.

ELEGY. Addressed to FABRICIUS.

WHEN good Eugenia languish'd on her
 bed, [train;
 Pale Sickness hover'd round with meagre
 Death waited near at hand, with awful tread,
 Ready to strike, and close the solemn scene.
 Calm and serene, she ask'd once more to see
 Her tender pledges of connubial love,
 Again to clasp them, ere just Heav'n's decree
 From earth remov'd her to the realms above.
 Fabricius came—with ev'ry friendly aid,
 The learn'd Machaon of the Danian plain;
 He rais'd the languid matron's drooping head,
 And bade new health and vigour flow again.
 See her restor'd to those she holds most dear,
 With grateful hearts to Heav'n they sup-
 pliant bend;
 Th' Almighty gives them longer to revere
 The tenderest parent, and the kindest friend.

AMYNTOR.

* Published in the London Chronicle.

† The scenes of Mr. Mason's *Elfrida* and
Caractacus.

AMERICAN NEWS.

THE public has been some time in impatient expectation of important news from the King's armies in America, during which so many spurious accounts have been circulated, that it is no easy matter to distinguish truth from falshood. That Government has received accounts *officially* cannot be doubted, particularly respecting the unsuccessful attempts of the Rebels on Staten Island, at King's Bridge, and Slataket; in the first of which their loss must certainly have been considerable, as appears by many private letters, and by the General's thanks (here annexed) to the several parties that sustained the different attacks:

Head Quarters, Morris's House, Aug. 24.

"A detachment of the Rebel light horse having carried off, on Thursday morning last, part of the picquet on Valentine's-hill, the General desires to return his thanks to Major-General Tryon, then General for the day, for the disposition he made to check the farther insult of the enemy, who were lurking in force about our out-posts at King's Bridge.

"The General likewise desires particularly to express his approbation of the spirited behaviour and good conduct of Colonel Hewlet; and the officers and men under his command, in defence of the redoubt at Slataket, upon Long Island, in which Colonel Hewlet was attacked by a large body of the enemy with cannon, whom he repelled with disgrace.

"Brigadier-General Campbell has reported to the General, that, on the day before yesterday, a body of above 2000 having landed on Staten Island, and surprised a picquet, he had marched against them with the 52d regiment of Waldeck and Provincial corps, had defeated them with great slaughter, and entirely driven them off the island. The loss of the enemy shall be made known to the army when it is more particularly ascertained.

"The General wishes to express his high sense of the great knowledge of his profession, and truly soldier-like decision, manifested by Brigadier-General Campbell throughout this affair.

"The distinguishing behaviour of Lieut. Campbell, of the 52d regiment, merits the warmest acknowledgments. The General returns his thanks, in the strongest manner, to him and the other officers and men of that regiment who have so remarkably added to the numerous examples this war has produced, that no superiority of numbers can withstand Britons when they attack in earnest with the bayonet.

"The General desires Col. Hanaledon and the regiment of Waldeck, to accept his thanks for the zeal and alertness they shewed upon this occasion."

"The behaviour of the Provincial

corps, and their officers, does them very great honour, and the General begs leave they may be assured he feels it very sensibly. The General only waits for a more particular report from Brigadier-General Campbell, to mark such officers as distinguished themselves, and are not already mentioned.

Signed, STEPHEN KEMBLE,
Dep. Adj. General."

The Amsterdam Gazette speaks of another engagement; but as government has not thought fit to authenticate any of the current reports, our readers will not be displeased that we follow the example of our superiors, and circulate nothing but on the most undoubted authority.

On the part of the Americans, the Congress met on the 29th of July, and

Resolved, "That an enquiry be made into the reasons of the evacuation of Ticonderoga, and into the conduct of the General-officers who were in the northern department at the time of the evacuation.

"That Major Gen. St. Clair, who commanded at Ticonderoga, forthwith do repair to Head Quarters.

"That Maj. Gen. Schuyler do the same.

"That Gen. Washington be desired to empower the General whom he shall appoint to relieve Gen. Schuyler, to call from the states of New-Hampshire, Massachusetts-Bay, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jersey, and Pennsylvania, what number of militia he shall judge proper to march at a moment's warning; and to serve till the 15th of November, if no sooner relieved by Continental troops, or dismissed by their Commander in Chief."

In consequence of these Resolutions, Major-General Gates was appointed to the command of the Northern Department.

It was foreseen that this war would terminate in vindictive sacrifices, and that the rules observed by civilized nations would be made to yield to the horrors of barbarous reprisals. On this principle it is to be feared that some victims have already suffered. Some have been offered up as spies on one side, and others as recruiting officers on the other; but, from the tenor of a letter from Benjamin Franklin and Silas Dean to Lord Stormont, the British ambassador at Paris, complaining of the barbarous treatment their people receive when they have the misfortune of being prisoners in Europe, it is not unlikely, as they say, that severe reprisals may be thought justifiable; from the necessity of putting a check to such abominable practices.

It must certainly be a matter of some difficulty to dispose of such a number of prisoners as are daily taken from captured American privateers; some of whom are

from

from 100 to 300 men on board, few less than 70 or 80; against whom the Americans can have no adequate number to exchange, as their privateers generally discharge the crews of the trading vessels they take, in order to save the expence of providing for them. Were the privateers men, therefore, to be treated as prisoners of war, our gaols would be too few to contain them. What then is to be done? Not indeed to load them with chains, or force them with stripes, famine, or other cruelties, as the latter charges, to enlist in Government service; but to allow them the same encouragement with other subjects to enter on board the King's ships, and then they would have no plea to complain of hard usage. This, it is to be hoped, would assuage that spirit of rancour which now so generally prevails, to the disgrace of humanity, and the reproach of a people, heretofore famed throughout the world for their generosity to captives, and for their friendliness to each other.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

September 13.

An obelisk has been erected in Moravia, on the very spot where the Emperor, accompanied by Prince Albert of Saxony, and General Lascey, plowed an acre of land in the year 1769, with the following inscription in German and French:

"In remembrance of Joseph II. Emperor of the Romans, who in 1769, on the 19th of August, guided with his own hand the plough on this acre of land, for the encouragement of agriculture.

"Consecrated with the consent of the States of Moravia, and of Joseph Wenzell, Prince de Lichtenstein."

September 14.

An inundation happened at Peterburgh, more expensive and destructive than has ever been remembered in those parts. A violent hurricane at W. S. W. which began about two in the morning, raised the waters in four hours to the height of fourteen feet above the ordinary level of the Neva, by which the whole town, and a great extent of the flat country in the neighbourhood, was rapidly overflowed. The water remained about half an hour at its extreme height; but the wind getting a little to the northward, it returned in a very short time to its usual bounds. It is impossible to estimate the loss which the State and individuals have suffered. The number of persons drowned must be considerable. In the best parts of the town many houses are unroofed, and the loss of goods destroyed is not to be estimated. In the gardens of the summer palace great numbers of the finest trees are broken or torn up by the roots. The lower skirts of the town, inhabited by the poorer sort of people, pre-

sented a scene of desolation which can be more easily imagined than described. Many persons were drowned in their beds, and others, who sought for safety from the roofs of their houses, were carried from thence by the violence of the wind, and those who escaped with life were left destitute of habitations and effects. Great damage is done at the quay of the exchange, and to the lower magazines and warehouses. Numbers of barks, laden with iron, hemp, grain, wood, &c. were staved, sunk, or driven into the streets or fields. Several large vessels, lying between this place and Cronstadt, were driven ashore into woods and gardens. Many of the country-houses in the neighbourhood are destroyed. The village of Catherinehoff, and some others on the same coast, were entirely swept away, with all the cattle; and many lives were lost there, as well as on the side of the Galley Haven, where the ground is very low. The great bridge of boats over the Neva was carried away, and most of the bridges in the town, except those on the new Stone Quay (no part of which has suffered any material damage), were torn up. We have the satisfaction to hear, however, that little or no damage has been done to the works or shipping at Cronstadt.

According to accurate observations it appears, that the waters rose a foot and a half higher than in the great inundation which happened there in the year 1752.

September 19.

A great fleet of 640 sail, which had been detained in the Sound by the tempestuous weather, all sailed at once, which exhibited the richest commercial prospect that ever had been seen in those seas.

September 20.

Baron de Kutzleben, the Hessian minister, preferred a complaint before Sir John Fielding against persons unknown for breaking open his chest, and taking out rings, bank-notes, and money, to a great amount, and afterwards setting the same on fire, and burning papers of great consequence.

Upon examination a strong suspicion arose against a principal person in the house where he lodged, for whose character the Baron shewed the greatest tenderness, and against whom a warrant of commitment would have been granted but for the extreme lenity extended to him by the complainant. His Majesty's free pardon, and a reward of 50l. by the Count, has since been promised to any accomplice for the discovery of the rest of the offenders.

September 21.

An experiment is said to have been tried at Paris to discover the power of the air in suspending superincumbent weights. A convict was taken from the Gallies, surrounded with whiffs of feathers, curiously

ously interwoven, and gradually extending horizontally at proper distances from his feet to his neck. Thus equipt, he was let down from a height of 70 *Paris* feet, in the sight of thousands of spectators, when he descended slowly, and fell on his feet without injury. Being examined, he said he felt a sickness, like that of sea-sickness, but no pain. A second experiment is said to be in agitation, the result of which when made shall be laid before our readers, with a more particular description.

This day 27 of the temporary booths, or shops, at the fair of St. Ovide's, in Paris, were burnt to the ground. The loss is computed at three millions of livres, the shops being chiefly those of jewellers and diamond merchants.

Sept. 25.

An elderly woman preferred a complaint before the sitting Alderman at Guildhall against a lodger, a gentleman-like man, for assaulting her, and creating a disturbance in her house, which obliged her to call the watch to her assistance, who with difficulty were restrained from breaking open his chamber-door, though he threatened to discharge the contents of a blunderbus among them, if they persisted in that resolution. This the man himself confirmed before the magistrate, and chose rather to be committed to Woodstreet Compter than to quit his lodging, though the woman, to induce him so to do, offered to forgive him the rent.

A most desperate attempt was made in the dead of night upon the family of Dr. Sheil, Rector of Loughbrickland, in Ireland, by three infernal villains, who seized Mrs. Sheil by the hair of the head, on her opening her chamber-door, and dragged her forward, attempting at the same time to wrench her hand from her body by twisting it round with all their force; but being a strong woman, they could not accomplish their purpose. One of them made a stroke at her neck with a cutlass, which she received on her cheek, and made a horrid gash. They then dragged her through all parts of the house; and at length by her shrieks and groans the family being alarmed, her sister running to her assistance was knocked down, and received a large wound on her head. Old Mr. Sheil, in attempting to come out of his room, was beat back, but fortunately crawled out at the window, and, by crying Murder! Murder! in the street, so terrified the villains, that they precipitately quitted the house, and made their escape, though closely pursued by the whole neighbourhood. Mrs. Sheil, tho' desperately wounded, is still alive, and likely to recover.

Sept. 26.

A young lady of fortune preferred a complaint against her coachman for an

assault in the dead of night. Being in bed, and waking suddenly, she drew the curtain and felt a man's hand, and instantly heard the words, uttered in a low voice, 'Tis I the Coachman: on which she jumped out of bed, alarmed the servants, and secured the aggressor. The fellow, in his defence, said, that his lady having employed a master to teach him to write and read, he had been vain enough to think she was in love with him, and that he had taken that method to discover the truth. He was dismissed with a severe reprimand for his audacious offence.

This day arrived off the Lizard Point the Gatton Indiaman, Money; the Stafford, Leil; the Norfolk, Bugging: the Fox, Michell; and Lord Cambden, Reddall, from China:—the Prince of Wales, Court; the London, Webb; and Duke of Cumberland, Savage, from Coast and Bay: all last from St. Helena, without seeing a single privateer.—By these ships advice has been received, that the Cape-de-Verd Islands have suffered greatly by famine, having had no rain in many of them for two years. The Isle of May has lost upwards of five thousand of its inhabitants, and the other islands in proportion.

Sept. 29.

Sir James Esdaile was chosen Lord-Mayor of London for the year ensuing.

Sept. 30.

Right Hon. John Dalrymple, Esq; was re-elected Lord Provost of Edinburgh.

Robert Donald, Esq; was chosen Lord Provost of Glasgow.

William Dunn, Esq; was sworn into the office of Lord-Mayor of Dublin; and Henry Gore Sankey, and Henry Howison, Esqrs. Sheriffs for the year ensuing.

The following gentlemen were elected officers of the Royal College of Physicians: Dr. Pitcairn was re-elected President; the Doctors Hinkley, Green, Petyt, and Pepys, Censors; Dr. Hinkley, Treasurer; Dr. Tyson, Register; the Doctors Lawrence, Cadogan, Gisborne, Warren, and Petyt, Commissioners for licensing mad-houses.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 1.

At a General Court of the Governors of Bethlehem and Bridewell Hospitals, a vote of censure was passed upon the Governor charged with appropriating part of the hospital provisions to his own use, (see p. 459,) the charge appearing to be fully proved.

This day the remains of his Grace Edward Howard, Duke of Norfolk, Earl Marshal, and hereditary Marshal of England, Earl of Arundel, Surry, Norfolk, and Norwich, &c. &c. were conveyed from Norfolk-house, in a hearse adorned with escutcheons of his Grace's armorial ensigns, and attended by four mourning-coaches,

coaches, to Bury-hill, about a mile from Arundel castle, where the corpse was met by a great concourse of people, composed of gentlemen of the neighbourhood, the principal and under-tenants of his late Grace, and many others, who in a solemn and respectful manner attended it to Arundel, and near the church the procession was made on foot as follows:

Conductors with staves, and others, to clear the way.

Six of the principal tenants.

Clarenceux and Norroy King of Arms in their robes, collars, &c.

Bearing the coronet and Marshal's staff on a crimson velvet cushion.

The body in a coffin covered with crimson velvet,

The pall adorned with escutcheons of his Grace's arms, &c. supported by eight gentlemen.

Immediately followed the Earl of Surry, chief mourner.

Henry Howard, and Thomas Eyre, Esqrs; mourners.

After whom, several gentlemen, the principal officers of the late Duke, principal tenants and others in mourning, and proceeded through the churchyard and church into the chancel, belonging to the Earls of Arundel. The body was deposited in the family vault, and Clarenceux King of Arms proclaimed his Grace's titles.

Thursday 2.

Robert Peckham, Esq; Alderman of Coleman-street Ward, and Rich. Clarke, Esq; Alderman of Broad-street Ward, were chosen Sheriffs of London for the year ensuing.

Friday 3.

By a letter dated this day at Spithead, Lieut. Bouchier, of his Majesty's sloop the *Druid*, desires Mr. Stephens, Secretary to the Admiralty, to acquaint the Lords Commissioners, that, under the directions of the Hon. Capt. Wm. Clement, of his Majesty's ship *Camel*, having in convoy the West-India fleet, on the 4th of September, in the afternoon, being to windward, the *Druid* discovered a strange ship on her larboard quarter, which before five came within pistol shot, when they could plainly perceive her to be a rebel privateer, mounting 38 or 40 guns, her decks and tops full of men. She hailed, and ordered the *Druid* to strike to the honour of the Congress colours, hoisted her ensign, and fired a broad-side, which sent a shot through the Captain's [Carteret] thigh-bone, and killed the Master; on which Lieut. Bouchier [the letter-writer] took the command. At half past five she came close along-side, and kept an irregular but very hot firing. At six she made sail a-head. The *Druid* attempted to do the same, and to keep her broad-side on; but the shattered condition of the rigging rendered the sails almost use-

less to the ship. As the head-sails only were of service, the *Druid* edged away, and kept the enemy nearly on her bow till 20 minutes after six, when, having the wind abaft, she sheered off, hauled down her colours, and made sail. The *Druid* attempted to rake her, but, her rigging being shot to pieces, she could not be brought round. Lieut. Bouchier tried to make sail and pursue the enemy, but found most of the masts and yards wounded, the rigging, as has been said, cut to pieces, with four feet ten inches water in the hold. At half past seven they brought to, to plug the shot-holes between wind and water, clear the wreck, and pump the ship out. They then perceived another rebel privateer lying to about six or seven miles off, and the *Camel* in chase; soon after the *Weasel* spoke with them, and gave chase also.—This is, perhaps, the most gallant defence that has been made during the war. The *Druid* mounted only 14 carriage-guns; the enemy, 38. The *Druid*, besides the Captain, had ten men killed, and 21 wounded; and was so shattered, that it was with difficulty she could be kept above water to her destined port.

Sunday 5.

At Moyra, in Ireland, a whole family were murdered, except a servant-girl, who escaped by concealing herself under a bed. The murderers were soon after discovered (five in number) in the following manner:—After committing the horrid fact, the villains went off with their booty, leaving a little dog locked up in one of the rooms. From this creature the neighbours cut off the ear, and set him a running; they followed, and he brought them to the house where the villains were sharing the plunder.

Wednesday 8.

Mr. Holland, of Exton, in Hampshire, was most inhumanly murdered and robbed, near his own house, by two sailors from Portsmouth, in their way to London, who, being apprehended, confessed the fact, and that they intended to do the same by any other person they met.

Wednesday 8.

The house of farmer Cagbell, near Hendon, was broke open by five men, who about the dead of night entered his chamber, and with horrid imprecations, threatening to kill him if he offered to stir, robbed him of cash, bank-notes, and plate, to the amount of 200l. One of the villains has since been apprehended, and appears to be a fellow who during the harvest was employed as a labourer.

Friday 10.

Being the first day of Term at Cambridge, the following gentlemen were elected officers of the University for the year ensuing: Andr. Pemberton, M. A. of Peterhouse, and Geo. Grove, M. A. of

of St. John's, Proctors; Geo. Monnsey, M. A. of Jesus, and Tho. Ellis, M. A. of St. John's, Moderators; Pell Akehurst, M. A. of King's, and John Atkew, B. D. of Emanuel, Scrutators; Henry Therond, M. A. of Trinity, and J. J. Brundish, M. A. of Caius, Taxors.

Mr. Seaton's prize for this year, the subject of which was PRAYER, was adjudged to the Rev. Mr. Hayes, of Trinity-college, and Usher of Westminster-school.

Saturday 11.

Monf. Jaquet Moudroyte, was most inhumanly murdered at his lodgings in Princes-street, by a villain, named Mercier, whom he had entertained as an interpreter, and treated as a companion and friend. Moudroyte was a watch-maker and jeweller at Paris, and had brought over to England watches and jewels to a large amount, which Mercier, by murdering him, determined to possess. With this view he had an instrument made, not unlike an Indian tomahawk, which he kept concealed till he found an opportunity to carry his diabolical scheme into execution. Having staid late in the evening with Moudroyte playing at cards together, Moudroyte, as the other imagined, asked Mercier to sleep with him; to which, after some frivolous excuses, he consented; and, having previously engaged two other ruffians as accomplices, when all was at rest, and Moudroyte in bed, he pretended occasion to go down stairs, and on that pretence opened the door softly, and let the others in. When he returned he found the victim asleep, and instantly with the hammer dispatched him, by repeating his blows on his head. A consultation was then held, how to dispose of the body, and it was at first resolved to cut it in pieces, and each to take a part and carry it off; but that was judged too dangerous, and not to be accomplished without discovery. It was therefore concluded to cram it into a trunk, and to trust to accident to find means to carry it off. In the mean time, they secured their booty, consisting of 16 gold watches, one of great value, a great number of diamond and other rings, 3 bank-notes of 20l. each, and about 75 guineas. With these they made off; and Mercier, as usual, came backwards and forwards for two or three days, pretending to inquire if Moudroyte was returned; as, he said, he was gone for a few days into the country. The family, however, suspecting all was not right, raised a ladder, and, getting in at the window, examined his apartments, where they found the body packed into a trunk 2 feet 4 inches long, and just beginning to putrefy. A warrant was then procured to apprehend Mercier, whom they took just as he was alighting from a post-chaise, in which he had been taking

a country jaunt with a favourite lady. On his examination, he confessed the fact, as above related; but it has since appeared that he had no accomplices.

Monday 13.

By letters from Vice-Admiral Montague to the Admiralty-Office, advice was received of the capture of an American privateer, called the Retaliation, Eleazer Giles commander, mounting 12 carriage, 11 swivel, and two organ guns, with 66 men, off the banks of Newfoundland, by his Majesty's armed sloop Penguin, of 10 carriage guns, 10 swivels, and 45 men, after an engagement of an hour and a half, in which time the Penguin had one man killed, the master, midshipman, and five men wounded; and the privateer two men killed, the Commander and 11 others wounded; and both vessels much shattered.

Tuesday 14.

This day the Parliament of Ireland met, when his Excellency the Lord-Lieutenant opened the Session with the following speech:

" My Lords and Gentlemen,

" His Majesty has been graciously pleased to honour me with a most distinguished mark of his confidence in appointing me to the Government of Ireland. With ease he might have found an abler Minister; with difficulty one more anxiously solicitous to justify his choice in meriting your approbation.

" Influenced by that benevolent spirit which may justly command the affections of all his subjects, his instructions to me are to co-operate with his Parliament in every measure which can promote the improvement, insure the happiness, and cherish the true interests, of this kingdom.

" The increase of his Majesty's Royal Family, by the birth of a Princess, cannot but be considered as a most pleasing and interesting event.

" With very particular satisfaction I hear of the considerable progress which agriculture is daily making; and that the great source of the prosperity of this country, the linen manufacture, continues to flourish. No objects can more justly claim your consideration.

" The educating the distressed children of the nation in sound principles, and the early training them to habits of useful labour, is of such importance, that I must not omit recommending the Protestant charter-schools to your protection.

" Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

" That you may be perfectly apprized of the true state of your affairs, I have directed the proper officers to lay the national accounts before you; thoroughly confident, that your wisdom, your zeal for the honour of his Majesty's Government, and your attachment to the essential welfare of this kingdom, will induce you to make such a provision as may be suitable

suitable to the present circumstances of your country, and the exigencies of the public service.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"I decline making any professions relative to my future conduct: it is by the tenor of my actions that the character of my administration must be determined."

Thursday 16.

The Houses of Lords and Commons in Ireland having resolved upon humble Addresses to his Majesty, the same, together with Addresses from both Houses to the Lord-Lieutenant, were this day presented to his Excellency.

His Majesty's ship the *Huffar* arrived at Portsmouth, with General Haldimand on board, who was going out Governor of Quebec, but has since received counter-orders.

Friday 17.

The Great Seal was put to some secret instructions *said to be* for Lord Stormont at Paris.

John Scott, Esq; was appointed Attorney-Gen. and Robert Hollen, Esq; Solicitor-Gen. for Ireland. And Charles Tottenham, jun Agent for the regiments on the Irish Establishment serving abroad.

At the sessions for the county of Norfolk, a tradesman of Norwich, for cheating at cards, was fined 20*l.* and sentenced to suffer six months imprisonment in the castle, without bail or main-prize; and, in case the said fine was not paid at the expiration of the term, then to stand on the pillory one hour, with his ears nailed to the same.

Saturday 18.

The sessions, which began at the Old-Bailey on Wednesday, ended, when 13 convicts received sentence of death; namely, Wm. Loveridge, Rt. Collins, James Anderson, and Nicholas Rider, for house-breaking; Michael Cashmin, for horse-stealing; four chimney-sweeper's boys for shop-lifting; John Morris, Benjamin and Charles Lees, for breaking open a bureau in a public-house, and stealing from thence 19 guineas and a crown-piece; Hen. Parkinson, for robbing a little boy in the street; Ann Ellison, for privately stealing upwards of 13 guineas in the dwelling-house of John Doer, her master, the Crown alehouse, in Newport-market; Thomas Antibus, for stealing three heifers out of a field near Hendon; George Johnson, for horse-stealing; and the Rev. Mr. Benj. Ruffen, for injuring a girl under ten years old. He was master of the subscription charity-school at Bethnal-green, and was tried on four indictments, for similar offences, but found guilty only on the first. In his defence he denied the fact, and pleaded the malice of his enemies, who, he said, had charged him with those offences to deprive him of his place; urged the favourable representation of the fur-

geon, who had sworn that the child was not materially hurt; and insisted that at the time the fact is charged to be committed he was so ill as to keep his chamber.

This he endeavoured to prove; but the witness proved too much, and by swearing that he kept his chamber two months successively, contrary to the tenor of all the other witnesses, the jury were induced to think that he had not kept his chamber one month. It did not appear, however, that either of the girls were forced.

This being St. Luke's-day, Dr. Rich. Wright, Physician to St. George's Hospital, spoke the Harveian Oration before the President and Fellows of the Royal College of Physicians, at their theatre in Warwick-lane,

Tuesday 21.

Advice was received at the Admiralty-Office, that Capt. Hughes, of the *Centaur*, had taken an American schooner, called the *Betsey*, from Nantz, bound to Edington in North-Carolina, laden with gunpowder, arms, tents, and woollens, for the use of the Rebel army, salt and several other articles, consigned to the Congress; and that he had sent the said prize into Plymouth.

The appointment of Thomas, Earl of Effingham, to be Deputy Earl Marshal of England, was approved of by his Majesty. And likewise of the appointment of the Rev. Mr. Hill to be Chaplain to the British Factory at Oporto.

Thursday 23.

At a Court of Common Council, the creditors of Mr. Wilkes presented a petition praying payment for such of that Gentleman's debts as were contracted during his mayoralty; but the same, after long debate, was rejected.

This day his Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester arrived at Gloucester-house, attended by the Duchess, and the rest of his train. His Highness is still weak, but there are favourable symptoms of his recovery.

Saturday 25.

Being the anniversary of the King's accession to the throne, who then entered into the 18th year of his reign, there was a numerous and splendid appearance of the Nobility, &c. at Court, to compliment his Majesty on the occasion; and, in the evening, illuminations and other public demonstrations of joy.

Tuesday 28.

Advice was received at the Admiralty-Office, that the Hon. George Falconer, of the *Mars*, had taken the *Charming Betsey*, an American brig, Ephraim Gardner master, bound from Charles-town to Bourdeaux, and laden with rice and oak-slaves.

Wednesday 29.

Certain intelligence was received at Lord George Germaine's office, of the landing

landing of the army under the command of Gen. Howe on the Penſylvanian ſide of Cheſapeak-bay, and of its intended march to Philadelphia; that General Waſhington with his army ſeemed determined to conteſt his paſſage; and that a battle, if Gen. Waſhington perſevered in that reſolution, was inevitable.

Private letters, of good authority, have been received by merchants in the City, with an account, that a bloody battle had been fought between the 18th and 20th of September, and that the Americans were defeated.

A commiſſion paſſed the Great Seal for proroguing the Parliament to the 20th of November, the day fixed for opening the ſeſſion.

John Graves, and Richard Thurwood, were executed at Tyburn, purſuant to their ſentence.

Advice was received at the Admiralty, that Capt. Pownoll, of the Apollo, has taken an American privateer brig, called the Freedom, of 12 guns and 101 men, which four days before had ſailed from Boſton, and had taken nothing.

BIRTHS.

RIGHT Hon. Lady Mary Ruthven,—a ſon.

Marchionefs of Carmarthen,—a ſon.

Lady of the Right Hon. Earl of Stamford,—a daughter.

Oct. 10. Countefs of Aboyne,—a ſon.

14. Lady of Sir Joſeph Mawbey, Bart.—a daughter.

22. Lady of Sir Tho. Egerton,—a ſon.

MARRIAGES.

JOHN Blagrove, Eſq; of Cardiff-hall, Jamaica,—to Miſs Shakeſpear, ſecond daughter to the late Alderman.

Rev. Edw. Meyrick, of Hungerford,—to Miſs Greaves, of Great Maddox-ſtreet.

Rev. Mr. Bowen, V. of Wells,—to the relict of Hunt Grubb, Eſq; of Pottern, Wilts.

Sept. 25. Jacob Reynardſon, Eſq; of Holywell, Lincolnſhire,—to Miſs Cuſt, daughter of the late Speaker.

27. Sir Joſhua Vanneck, Bart.—to Miſs Thompson, daughter of Andrew Thompson, merchant.

29. Lewis Teiſſien, Eſq; of Old Broad-ſtreet,—to Miſs Frances Ekins, daughter of Rev. Rand. Ekins, of Pebmarſh, Eſſex.

Tho. Hardy, Eſq; ſon of Col. Hardy,—to Miſs Sarah Price, of Challow, Berks.

Oct. 4. Alex. Wallace, Eſq; of Edinburgh,—to Miſs Davida Rollo, of Bannockburn.

5. Gov. Clayton, of York-caſtle,—to the relict of Capt. Cave, late of Doncaſter.

6. Lovett Badcock, Eſq; of Wendover,—to Miſs Etheridge, of Worceſter.

7. Dr. Loveday, of Doctors Commons,—to Miſs Taylor Loder, of Willſcot, Oxfordſhire.

13. Charles Simſon, Eſq; Lieut. in the

1ſt regiment of foot guards,—to Miſs Eliz. Naylor, of Wakefield.

18. John O'Neal, Eſq; of Shanes-caſtle, Ireland,—to the Hon. Miſs Boyle, daughter to the late Lord Viſc. Dungarvon.

20. Sir Tho. Clarges, Bart.—to Miſs Skreen, of Arlington-ſtreet, St. James's.

Geo. Hardinge, Eſq;—to Miſs Long, heiress to the late Rd. Long, Eſq.

23. Sir Henry Goring, Bart.—to Miſs Fiſher, of Barbadoes.

Rev. Mr. Hand, V. of St. Giles's, Crip-plegate,—to Miſs Dickenson, of the ſame place.

28. Hon. Ph. Leſſlie, ſecond ſon of Rt. Hon. Lord Newark,—to Rt. Hon. Lady Frances Manners, only daughter to the late Marq. of Granby.

DEATHS.

HON. Geo. Hume, uncle to the preſent E. of Hume.

Dorcas Lewen, aged 103, near Chelmsford Sir Wm. Phillipſon, Bart.

Rev. Dr. Forteſcue, rector of Wotten, Northamptonſhire.

Rev. Mr. Walner, a diſſenting miniſter, at Little Chalkland, Devon, aged 107.

Capt. Lockhart, of the 15th regiment of foot, in America.

Rev. Mr. Pearſon, upwards of 40 years V. of Caſtle Carric pariſh, Cumberland.

Thomas Huſſey Aprice, Eſq; at Waſſa-ingly, Huntingdonſhire.

Domarges Bonnemaïſon, at Lombez, in France, aged 122. She has left 3 children, the youngſt 76 years old.

Capt. Joſeph Barret, commanding officer of royal artillery, at Newfoundland.

Maurice Robinſon, Eſq; at Dublin.

Aug. 28. John Gay, Eſq; of Gaybrook, Weſtmeath, Ireland.

Sept. 9. Count William de la Lippe Buckeburg.

18. Her ſerene Highneſs Princeſs Dowager Anne Charlotte Louiſa, of Baden, mother to the reigning Margrave.

Princeſs Benediſta Erneſtina Maria d'Este, ſiſter to the reigning Duke of Modena.

19. Infant Don Philip, eldeſt ſon to the K. of Spain, of the ſmall-pox.

Dr. James Lundie, phyſician at Haddington, aged 92.

26. Mr. Thompson, one of the caſhiers of the Bank.

27. James Grimſtead, Eſq; formerly agent victualler for Gibraltar.

Alderman Wakefield, of York.

Oct. 1. Sam. de Coſta, Eſq; at Hackney.

John Stapleton, Eſq; at Richmond.

Tho. Carter, 25 years old, and only 3 feet 4 inches high.

2. Jasper Hale, Eſq; of Peckham.

Relict of the late Dr. William Ayerſt, aged 91.

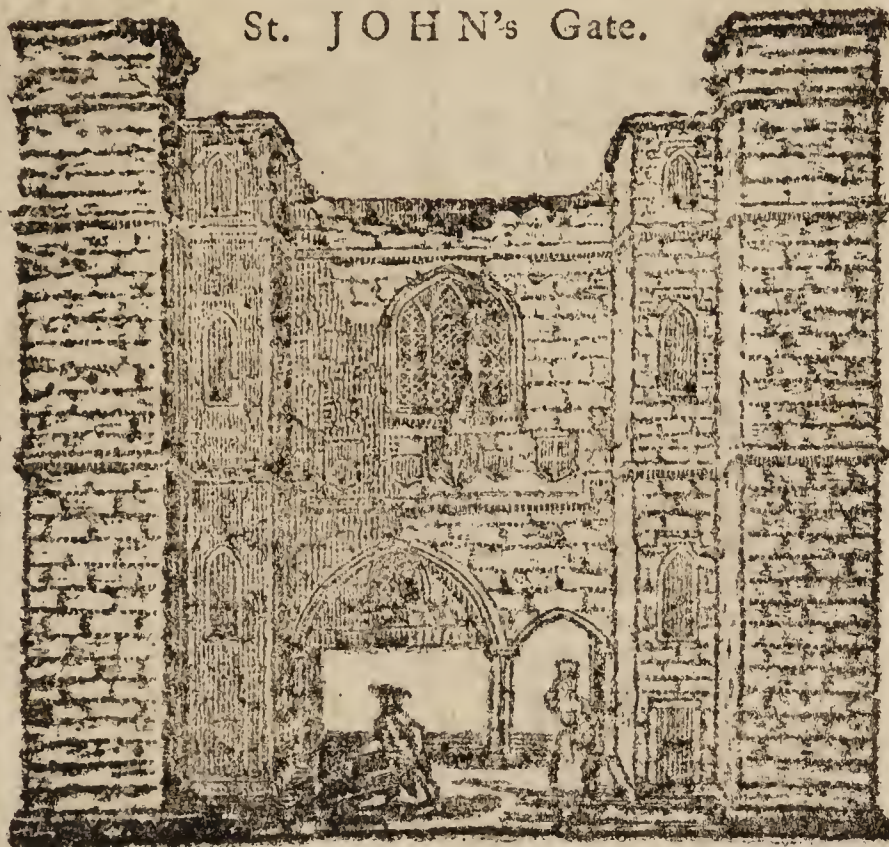
5. Ralph Hadderſtitch, aged 102, at the Hon. Mr. Clifford's ſeat, Staffordſhire.

8. Rev. Mr. Triſtram Evans, upwards of 50 years R. of Beaumont, Eſſex, and in the commiſſion of the peace.

The Gentleman's Magazine:

London Gazette
Daily Advertiser
Public Advertiser
Public Ledger
Gazetteer
James's Chron.
London Chron.
General Evening
Whitehall Even.
London Evening
Dyer's Evening,
Monday, Wed-
nesday, Friday.
London
Cambridge
Reading
Southampton
Birmingham 2
with 2 papers
ventry 2
istol 3

St. JOHN's Gate.



York 2 papers
Dublin 3
Newcastle 3
Leeds 2
Edinburgh
Aberdeen
Glasgow
Ipswich
Norwich
Exeter
Gloucester
Salisbury
Liverpool
Sherborn
Worcester
Stamford
Nottingham
Chester
Manchester
Canterbury
Chelmsford

For NOVEMBER, 1777.

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Considerations on the Propriety of the Clergy Acting in the Commission of the Peace 517
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The Code of Gentoo Laws, 2d Part, 524
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List of Births, Marriages, Deaths, Preferments, Bankrupts, &c.
Meteorological Diary, Bill of Mortality, &c.

With a PLAN of the NAVIGABLE CANAL from LANGLEY-BRIDGE to the RIVER TRENT, through the Counties of Derby and Nottingham. Surveyed in 1776, by J. SMITH.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

LONDON, Printed for D. HENRY, at ST. JOHN'S GATE.

Prices of Grain.—Meteorological Diary.—Bill of Mortality.
AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from Oct. 13, to Oct. 18, 1777.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
London	5	1	3	1	2	6	1	11	3	8

COUNTIES INLAND.

Middlesex	5	9	0	0	2	9	2	2	3	5
Surry	5	10	3	10	2	8	2	2	4	0
Hertford	5	4	0	0	2	5	2	5	3	11
Bedford	5	2	3	2	2	4	2	0	3	3
Cambridge	4	9	2	10	2	2	1	7	2	9
Huntingdon	4	9	0	0	2	3	1	8	3	2
Northampton	5	8	2	11	2	7	1	11	3	6
Rutland	5	1	3	4	2	6	1	10	2	4
Leicester	5	6	3	10	2	9	2	2	4	3
Nottingham	4	8	3	3	2	3	2	0	4	0
Derby	5	6	0	0	2	6	2	3	4	6
Stafford	5	11	3	7	2	10	2	0	4	5
Salop	5	8	3	10	2	9	1	10	0	0
Hereford	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Worcester	5	9	0	0	2	11	2	0	4	3
Warwick	6	5	0	0	2	10	2	4	3	11
Gloucester	6	9	0	0	2	7	2	4	3	11
Wilts	6	6	4	9	2	11	2	2	4	2
Berks	6	2	4	9	2	5	2	3	3	7
Oxford	6	3	0	0	2	4	2	2	3	7
Bucks	5	9	0	0	2	6	2	0	3	7

COUNTIES upon the COAST.

Essex	5	0	3	3	2	6	2	1	3	4
Suffolk	4	11	2	11	2	3	1	9	2	10
Norfolk	4	9	2	11	2	0	1	8	0	0
Lincoln	4	8	3	5	2	2	1	9	3	8
York	5	1	3	6	2	6	1	10	3	11
Durham	5	0	3	9	0	0	2	0	3	11
Northumberland	5	3	3	5	2	2	1	10	3	4
Cumberland	5	7	3	4	2	5	2	1	3	6
Westmorland	6	8	4	0	2	9	2	2	0	0
Lancashire	5	11	0	0	2	9	2	1	3	8
Cheshire	5	3	3	7	3	0	1	8	0	0
Monmouth	6	0	0	0	3	2	1	9	0	0
Somerset	6	5	3	6	3	0	1	10	3	5
Devon	6	0	0	0	2	8	1	5	0	0
Cornwall	5	10	0	0	2	11	1	5	0	0
Dorset	6	5	0	0	2	8	1	10	3	7
Hampshire	5	11	0	0	2	4	2	0	3	6
Sussex	5	7	0	0	2	6	2	0	3	4
Kent	5	8	3	6	2	8	2	1	3	0

WALES, from Oct. 6, to 11, 1777.

North Wales	5	9	4	3	2	9	1	7	2	10
South Wales	5	10	5	0	3	2	1	7	3	9

A Meteorological DIARY of the Weather for DEC. 1776.

Dec. 1776.	Wind.		Barom.	Therm.	Weather.
1	S W	stormy	29 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	48	many flying clouds, with bright intervals
2	N	little	29 8 $\frac{3}{4}$	48	hazy misting morn. fair afternoon, but cloudy
3	N E	ditto	29 8 $\frac{3}{4}$	47	foggy heavy day
4	S W	ditto	29 8 $\frac{3}{4}$	49	cloudy mild day
5	S W to N E	ditto	29 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	51	foggy heavy day, very warm
6	E S E	little	29 8	51	heavy foggy morning, bright afternoon
7		ditto	29 8	48	ditto
8		ditto	29 8 $\frac{3}{4}$	48	foggy heavy day
9		ditto	29 9 $\frac{1}{4}$	48	an exceeding fine bright day
10	S E	little	30 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	47	a dark, heavy, black day
11	W S W	ditto	30 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	49	bright fine morning, cloudy afternoon
12	S S W	ditto	30 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	50	clear air, but no sun, misting evening
13	N E	ditto	30 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	49	a very foggy, heavy, moist day
14	S E	ditto	30 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	49	heavy dull day
15	E S E	ditto	30	46	ditto
16	N W	fresh	29 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	46	heavy rains in the night, fine bright day
17		ditto	29 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	43	smart frost in the night, foggy thick day
18	N E	little	29 6	38	hard frost, foggy thick day
19	W	strong	29 2	39	rain early, fine bright day
20	E N E	little	29 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	39	frost in the night, foggy rainy day
21	S E to N W	little	29 6 $\frac{1}{4}$	40	an exceeding moist wet day
22	S W	stormy	29 7	46	wet night, cloudy day, but fair
23	W	strong	29 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	47	foggy morning and evening, bright mid-day
24	W N W	ditto	29 5	39	churlish day, heavy show. rain & sleet about noon
25		ditto	29 7	39	smart frost, fine bright day
26	W to N E	fresh	29 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	39	ditto, bright morn. heavy day, with some snow
27	S W	little	29 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	38	ditto in the night, foggy moist day, some snow
28	N E	fresh	29 8 $\frac{3}{4}$	37	ditto, moist day, but cutting wind
29	W	strong	29 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	36	ditto, cloudy morn. rainy afternoon
30	N	fresh	29 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	37	hard frost, a great deal of snow
31	N E	ditto	29 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	33	ditto, bright at times, a little scattering snow

Bill of Mortality from Oct. 28, to Nov. 25, 1777.

Christened.		Buried.			
Males	841	Males	1122	2 and 5	267
Females	765	Females	1171	5 and 10	108
				10 and 20	84
				20 and 30	146
				30 and 40	180
				40 and 50	203
				50 and 60	159
				60 and 70	134
				70 and 80	104
				80 and 90	27
				90 and 100	5

Whereof have died under two years old 966
 c Loaf 2s. 6d.



T H E

Gentleman's Magazine;

For NOVEMBER, 1777.

DEBATE in the House of Lords, on Lord Chatham's Motion for an Address to his Majesty, relative to the American War, Continued from p. 304.

Lord C—d—n.



I is with pleasure I rise to bear testimony how much I approve of the motion made this day by my noble friend, and to express my sense of the very singular obligations this country owes him, particularly on this occasion, when, setting every impediment at a distance, he offers his assistance in rescuing us from the ruin with which this country is surrounded. Before I speak to the immediate objects of the motion, I shall say a few words on the subject to which it relates. The noble Lords on the other side deny that Britain was the aggressor in this quarrel; and assert, that America always aimed at independency. I shall prove, I trust, before I sit down, that both assertions are equally false; I shall prove that we were the aggressors; and, consequently, that the charge of independency can be only supported upon what they intended to have done at some future period, and not upon what has actually happened; the aggressor in all contests being chargeable with the consequences. I shall not now renew the controversy so often discussed within these walls relative to taxation. You passed a law for laying a tax upon tea; but you could not collect it, because neither importer, nor vender, nor consumer, could be found. You passed another law, which ministers flattered themselves would force the tax into operation. You gave the East-India Company a draw-back on their teas exported to America. The teas were sent to America, par-

ticularly to Boston, where a large quantity was destroyed. What did we do? Without demanding reparation, without enquiry, without hearing the party accused, nay, even without proof of the fact, you condemned the people of Boston, you shut up their port; you annihilated private property; you reduced thousands of innocent people to beggary. You did not stop here; you resolved to punish the whole province as well as the town. You deprived them of their charter; and, to fill the measure of the oppressions with which you were resolved to afflict them, you deprived them of the benefit of the trial by jury, either as a terror to the guilty, or a protection to the innocent. What were your preparations, in order to secure the execution of those cruel measures? The language of Administration was, that a file of musqueteers would march from one end of America to the other without molestation; that the acts were so wisely and judiciously planned that they would execute themselves: lest, however, they might not execute themselves, General Gage was sent out to command a force consisting of four regiments, which were fully adequate; it was said, to the purpose; that was what was emphatically stiled, on the passing of the first of those bills, by a noble Earl I now see in his place [Earl Mansfield], passing the Rubicon.—Neither the file of musqueteers, nor the four regiments, however, answered what was promised from them. Twelve months having nearly passed, General Gage, from the weakness of his little army, was obliged to remain inactive, and beheld the provincials making daily preparations before his face, for a vigorous resistance. Early in the next year we declared those people to be in rebellion; we prohibited them from trading with each other; we deprived them of their fishery; and a noble Lord in the other House

House pledged himself to that House, that with an army of 10,000 men, which would reach America early in the summer, the conquest of that country would be certain. The troops arrived, the 10,000 men proceeded to hostilities; and if they were not defeated in the field, we know that America was not conquered, but that the royal army suffered in battle and mouldered away in such a manner, that they were streightened and besieged in their quarters for full eight months, and escaped with difficulty on board their ships and vessels of war. Well, the next session arrived: ministers owned they were deceived in the accounts they received of the disposition of the people of America; the most decisive measures were to be adopted. The same noble Lord, for the third time, grew confident; the full force of this country was to be exerted; 70,000 men and a hundred ships of war were to be employed; foreign mercenary veterans were to supply the place of raw levies; the sword was to be borne in one hand, and the olive-branch in the other. A commission was announced from the throne to hold out the alternative. What has been the effect of all this? From the same authority we are told, we must prepare for another campaign; the decisive measures, and full exertions, have produced nothing material. The repeated predictions relative to conquest and subjugation have failed. What part of America is your own? Just as much as you occupy, or as you can command with the mouths of your cannon. His Lordship next proceeded to shew in what an unbecoming manner Administration had behaved in respect to the commission, and the powers granted by that act, called the Prohibitory Act, which he declared to be the epitome of every thing cruel and oppressive; and what, with the employing foreign mercenaries to cut their throats, ultimately determined the Americans to declare themselves independent. He declared, in his conscience, that those were the acts, and those only, which forced the colonies to take up arms in the first instance; and to justify their resistance, by throwing off the yoke of oppression and despotism. His Lordship next turned to the ruinous state of our trade. By those acts, particularly by the fishery and capture acts, you drove the people employed in commerce to desperation:

their wants and resentments united in urging them to the resolution of making a naval war upon you. What has been the consequence? The seas are covered with their privateers; the French ports are full of them; they come to the very mouth of your river and insult you. If your commerce languishes, if your trade decays, where will you find the means of carrying on a war? While your ships are rotting in your harbours, while your merchants are unable to pay the insurance, the French become your carriers, and the former are left to lament their deplorable and distressful situation. This at once puts an end to the act of navigation, and defeats every benefit it was intended to secure. But extending our views a little further, what other fatal consequences do we behold produced by this unnatural war? The ruin of the West-India islands; the loss of their produce; and the very considerable bankruptcies which it has occasioned. The proprietors of the estates and plantations in those islands, from a state of affluence, are driven to poverty and despair. I am well informed, that no less than two hundred families, who resided here upon ample incomes drawn from thence, have been obliged to return thither, being unable to maintain themselves in this country. These are melancholy considerations, my Lords; and should be very powerful motives with you for agreeing with the present motion. The two noble Lords who have spoken on the other side, have positively denied, that France has taken, or means to take, a part in the present dispute. I do contend they do this minute take a part, and that they have continued to do so from the beginning. I would desire your Lordships to recollect what was mentioned by the noble Duke in the blue ribband, and myself, in the year 1775, relative to the two French gentlemen who went to Washington, then lying before Boston, and who were by him sent to the Congress, where they remained several months. The story was then treated by the noble Lords in administration in a ludicrous manner; yet this, I believe, was the beginning of what may hereafter produce very serious consequences. I sincerely believe the first overtures came from France: and that those gentlemen were the bearers of the message. Every thing which has since happened confirms me in that opinion. It is plain,

plain, that the first notice the ministers received of it was in this House : astonished at the information, I remember, they said it was nothing but a visit of mere idle curiosity. Let us compare the sequel. In the course of the ensuing summer, Mr. Dean comes to Paris, and the Christmas following was followed by Dr. Franklin. What has been their reception ? They frequently appear at Versailles, affront Lord Stormont in the antichamber, and are admitted to conferences with the French King's ministers. He then assured their Lordships, that he had the strongest reasons to believe, that America was both supported and abetted in her resistance, and that ships of war were fitting out in several ports of France under American colours, to infest the Channel, and annoy our trade. On the principle of Great Britain's being the aggressor, he grounded the propriety of her being the first to shew a disposition of making peace with the injured Americans : he contended, that nothing of that sort had yet been done; and that the commission given to Lord and Sir William Howe for granting pardons to the Americans, so far from deserving to be considered as containing power of pacification (as its title imported), must necessarily be ineffectual to such a purpose; as it was indeed an insult to their understanding; for a herald with a trumpet would have done just as much as commissioners going forth with such incompetent authority. It was so considered by the Congress; and that it would be so, was foreseen by many. Now, he contended, was the moment, perhaps the latest moment of making peace, and of recovering (in any good degree) what was lost. Were this business delayed but for a few weeks, America and France might be in alliance, our commerce with the former of these countries would then be irretrievably gone from us, and in the moment of our being apprised of that evil another would arise with it, the necessity of a war with France, for the recovery (however hopeless might be the endeavour) of our lost possessions and commerce. But a French war may not come from that quarter only: so long as the contest with America is continued, it must be constantly dreaded by us.——Here he enlarged on the warlike preparations of the antient and inveterate enemy of this country.——War may

proceed from some sudden and unexpected causes, while each party have so many ships. The continuance of the war threatened nothing less than destruction to the British commerce, which in every sea was vexed, tormented, torn by the captures made upon it, by Americans, by French and Spaniards, and all whom the hopes of booty could allure to prey on it, under Congress commissions. What effect had already been perceived from the captures made, he shewed from the high freight and insurance on all British shipping, and from the number of French vessels (26) now in the river Thames, which were receiving British merchandize for foreign markets, on account of the greater cheapness of such conveyance. He said, that, in the beginning of this war, our trade had been considered as an object only of secondary consideration, and indeed as deserving no regard, when brought in competition with the high and incontrollable supremacy of British legislature: that on this account, the petition of the West-India merchants was not suffered to be brought into question, till the deliberations, concerning that high political dignity, were closed; but was thrown into a corner, to be taken afterwards into the consideration of a committee, lest an earlier attention to it might have interfered with, and too much debased the resolutions of parliament on that great sublime mystery. His Lordship exposed the pride and folly of that proceeding; and said, he was sorry, in a British senate, he found it necessary to enter into an explanation of the nature, use, and importance of trade, to this country. He said that trade was its vital blood, diffusing itself, and running through all its parts, animating and filling all with life and vigour. In respect of American trade, he recalled the attention of the House to what this country was before that trade was known in it, what it had grown to be while that trade flourished, and what we were likely to become, when it was gone from us. He treated the notion of conquest, and of success by force of arms, as utterly ridiculous; and the final and irreparable loss of America, as the inevitable consequence of a continuance of the war.

Lord Wym--b objected to the motion, as inadequate to the purpose it was declared calculated to effect, and ill-timed, because it could not at pre-

sent be of any service, even if it was adopted by their Lordships. He denied the last speaker's assertion relative to Mr. Deane and Dr. Franklin being frequently in the antichamber at Versailles, and affronting Lord Stormont; so far from this being the fact, the Viscount declared that Lord Stormont never met them there; and although he could not pretend to assert that they had never seen the minister of France, he was well aware that they had not received any public countenance from him, or any other part of the French cabinet. With regard to what had been said of the French having sent out stores, &c. to America, it was very true that the private merchants had taken advantage of the quarrel, as in all such cases was customary, and they had shipped an inconsiderable quantity of stores, &c. in different bottoms, many of which our frigates and armed vessels had taken; but that the French government were not answerable for such conduct. His Lordship further observed, that the motion held out nothing specific. It was for an address to his Majesty; to do what? The noble Earl, he presumed, did not mean to enter into specific terms for relinquishing the rights of parliament. An act of parliament had already appointed a commission; commissioners were now acting by the virtue of that commission. This address was not, he hoped, intended to cause his Majesty to supersede that commission, or supersede the provisions of an act of parliament, contrary to law. Such a thing was totally impracticable. What good purpose, therefore, the present motion could answer, or what purpose at all it could answer, was more than he could perceive, however well intended. In its present shape he could not, consequently, speak to it, till the objections, to the attainments of which it was ultimately directed, were first pointed out.

Earl of Ch-th-m. I perceive the noble Lord neither apprehends my meaning, nor the explanation given by me to the noble Earl in the blue ribbon, who spoke early in the debate. I will therefore, with your Lordships permission, state, shortly, what I meant. My Lords, my motion was stated generally, that I might leave the question at large to be amended by your Lordships. I did not dare to point out the specific means. I drew the

motion up to the best of my poor abilities; but I intended it only as the herald of conciliation, as the harbinger of peace to our afflicted colonies. But, as the noble Lord seems to wish for something more specific on the subject, and through that medium to seek my particular sentiments, I will tell your Lordships very fairly what I wish for. I wish for a repeal of every oppressive act which your Lordships have passed since 1763. I would put our brethren in America precisely on the same footing they stood at that period. I would expect, that being left at liberty to tax themselves, and dispose of their own property, they would in return contribute to the common burthens, according to their means and abilities. I will move your Lordships a bill of repeal, as the only means left to arrest that approaching destruction which threatens to overwhelm us. My Lords, I shall, no doubt, hear it objected, Why should we submit or concede? Has America done any thing on her part to induce us to agree to so large a ground of concession? I will tell you, my Lords, why I think you should: you have been the aggressors from the beginning. I shall not trouble your Lordships with the particulars, they have been stated and enforced by the noble and learned Lord who spoke last but one, in a much more able and distinct manner than I could pretend to state them. If, then, we are the aggressors, it is your Lordships business to make the first overture. I say again, this country has been the aggressor. You have made descents upon their coasts; you have burnt their towns, plundered their country, made war upon the inhabitants, confiscated their property, proscribed and imprisoned their persons. I do therefore affirm, my Lords, that, instead of exacting unconditional submission from the colonies, we should grant them unconditional redress. We have injured them; we have endeavoured to enslave and oppress them. Upon this clear ground, my Lords, instead of chastisement, they are entitled to redress. A repeal of those laws, of which they complain, will be the first step to that redress. The people of America look upon parliament as the authors of their miseries; their affections are estranged from their sovereign. Let then reparation come from the hands which inflicted the injuries; let conciliation succeed chastisement; and I do maintain, that parliament

liament will again recover its authority; that his Majesty will be once more enthroned in the hearts of his American subjects; and that your Lordships, as contributing to so great, glorious, salutary, and benignant a work, will receive the prayers and benedictions of every part of the British empire.

Lord W-ym--uth replied to the noble Earl, by observing, that he was much obliged to him for his explanation; but that, every thing offered by his Lordship being founded on a supposition that Great-Britain was the aggressor, and that not appearing to him to be the case, every argument built on such a supposition, consequently, fell to the ground. For his part, so far from this country being the aggressor, he was of opinion that we procrastinated measures of force too long, in hopes-matters might be amicably adjusted without an appeal to arms. He denied, that, if the present motion was rejected, it would preclude all future hopes of conciliation. The contrary was much the more probable supposition; and though it were otherwise, it was impossible to prevent the evils meant to be deprecated by this or any resolution taken at this late season of the year, as the campaign would be begun, and the operations commenced before any account of the present motion could reach America. His Lordship controverted, or directly denied, the truth of several of the facts stated in the course of the debate. He was certain that neither Deane nor Franklin were invited to the French court, nor were admitted to the antichamber at Versailles, or to confront, or affront, the British minister there. He said, that they might have had interviews with some of the French ministry, but he was well authorized to confirm what had been advanced by the noble Earl and noble Lord who spoke on the same side, that France at no time stood on a more friendly footing with this court than at present.

Lord W-c-mbe [E. of Sh-lb-rne] asserted, that the doctrines held out in the sermon alluded to by the Dukes of Grafton and Manchester were highly dangerous and reprehensible. He quoted parts of the discourse, and dared any Prelate to avow such doctrine in that House. His Lordship then took an extensive field of argument, and spoke relative to the state of France, the power of her navy, her connection

with the Congress, and her intention at a proper opportunity to attack us. He denied in the most positive terms her being ingenuous in her professions of friendship. Have you, said his Lordship, insisted on Dr. Franklin and the other American deputies being sent from France? What answer have you received? Have you required the French ministers to shut their ports against the Americans as Portugal has done? Have you explicitly demanded that all American privateers should be removed from the French ports, and not be permitted to revisit them, either with or without their prizes? What answers have you received? Does France prevent her officers from serving in the American army? Has she not at this time nineteen ships of the line completely fitted and lying at Brest, and 2000 seamen taken out of her Newfoundland vessels ready to man four more? Has she not six ships of the line fitted and ready for sea at Toulon, and several ships and 6000 troops at Hispaniola? Has not Spain a very capital fleet and army, completely manned, and collected in Europe? Besides, has she not a considerable naval and land force in the West-Indies? Will any noble Lord rise, and tell me these things are not so; and will the noble Lord at the head of the Admiralty (notwithstanding his great promises at the beginning of the session) now venture to inform your Lordships, that on a sudden emergency he could command more than ten ships of the line. My Lords, I will save the noble Lord the trouble of answering this question, by telling him, he could not. [Lord Sandwich silently acquiesced in this extraordinary declaration.] He said, every pretext of the ships which carried stores to America, being the adventures of private merchants, was fallacious; the private merchants of France were men of too little consideration to carry on such a trade; that 5000l. sterling was more than any French merchant could raise; that there was no comparison to be made between the French and the English merchants; that the first were as petty, as poor, and as insignificant, as the second were wealthy and respectable. His Lordship declared, that, having much leisure time, he had lately read a book entitled Political Papers, which treated of the public transactions in 1721; that in it he met with a passage which struck him much; Cardinal Alberoni, the writer of one

of the letters, talking to his correspondent on the subject of a war with Spain, said, "As long as you can keep the Spanish forces in Sicily, so long will you be safe from any attack from Spain." This, added his Lordship, exactly suits the present times; France will let us convey all our men, and all our millions, across the Atlantic; but will she suffer us to bring any of the former back again quietly? His Lordship denied that the Americans had all along aimed at independency; he said the book which had been published under the title of Letters from the Marquis de Montcalm, in which that officer appeared to have sent word to Old France many years ago, that he discovered a spirit of independence in the people of New-England, and that, if the English did not take effectual care to curb and check it, it would one day burst forth to the cost of the mother-country, had been discovered to be a forgery, and that the Marquis had never hinted such an idea. That the fact was, the Americans were exceedingly unwilling to declare themselves independent, nor did they adopt that measure till the severities of our acts of Parliament drove them to it; that we had step by step forced them to take up arms and declare war; that after having so done, what could be expected but that they should defend themselves as well as they were able. He declared that General Washington was at the head of a large army; and that after having spent three campaigns to so little purpose, after having suffered our brigades to lose their vigour, and to be so reduced that they were hardly fit for service, was it likely that we should be more successful this year than the last? His Lordship charged administration with holding out false lights to the people; he said the American secretary had declared, that there was so much difficulty in procuring men for the rebel army, that they were obliged to pay 30l. a man; that indeed he had afterwards owned his mistake, and said he meant 30 dollars: as he was no financier, his mistake was pardonable; for surely it would be no greater fault in him not to know the difference between dollars and pounds, than it was for the great financier to mistake currency for sterling. Here his Lordship took occasion to complain of the carelessness of the Treasury-Board in the making their contracts,

and particularly mentioned that forrum, so severely handled in the House of Commons; he said he never heard so contemptible a defence as had been made for that business; but that the whole conduct of administration was of a piece; they scandalously submitted to the most public insults from the French, both in Europe, and in the West-Indies; they were pitifully mean and pusillanimous towards the natural enemy of this kingdom, and barbarous, unjust, and tyrannical, towards their brethren and fellow-subjects.

(To be continued.)

☞ *These Debates, together with the heads of those in the present session, have necessarily precluded, for the present month, the following curious communications: P. T.'s, with the Drawing of the Monster mentioned by Bartholine; J. F-r's, with the Plan of Solway-Moss; M. E.'s, on a mechanical Question; T. Row, on Seguer's Discovery; G. C. on equivocal Generation; G. O. on the Hardship of petty Offenders; Phil.-Mech.; W. M.; and many other communications, which shall be noticed hereafter. Veritatis Amicus shall be noticed; and our very respectable friend, who recommends an enlargement of our book, will soon be convinced that his advice is not disregarded.*

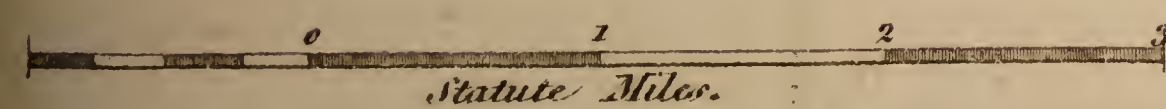
Mr. URBAN,

TO complete your Collection of Navigable Canals, be pleased to communicate the inclosed to the public. It is now actually making, and is intended to carry on the communication from Langley-bridge to the river Trent through the counties of Derby and Nottingham. It was proposed some years ago by the gentlemen and owners of the extensive coal-mines in the neighbourhood of Heanor, Langley, Eastwood, Awsworth, Coffow, Ilkington, &c. to carry their coals to the river Trent, which for want of a water conveyance lay useless both to the owners and the public. Accordingly a survey was made, and a plan drawn, in the year 1776; but it was not till the last session of parliament that an act was obtained for carrying it into execution. The works are now in great forwardness, and in a few years will be completed.

Cons-

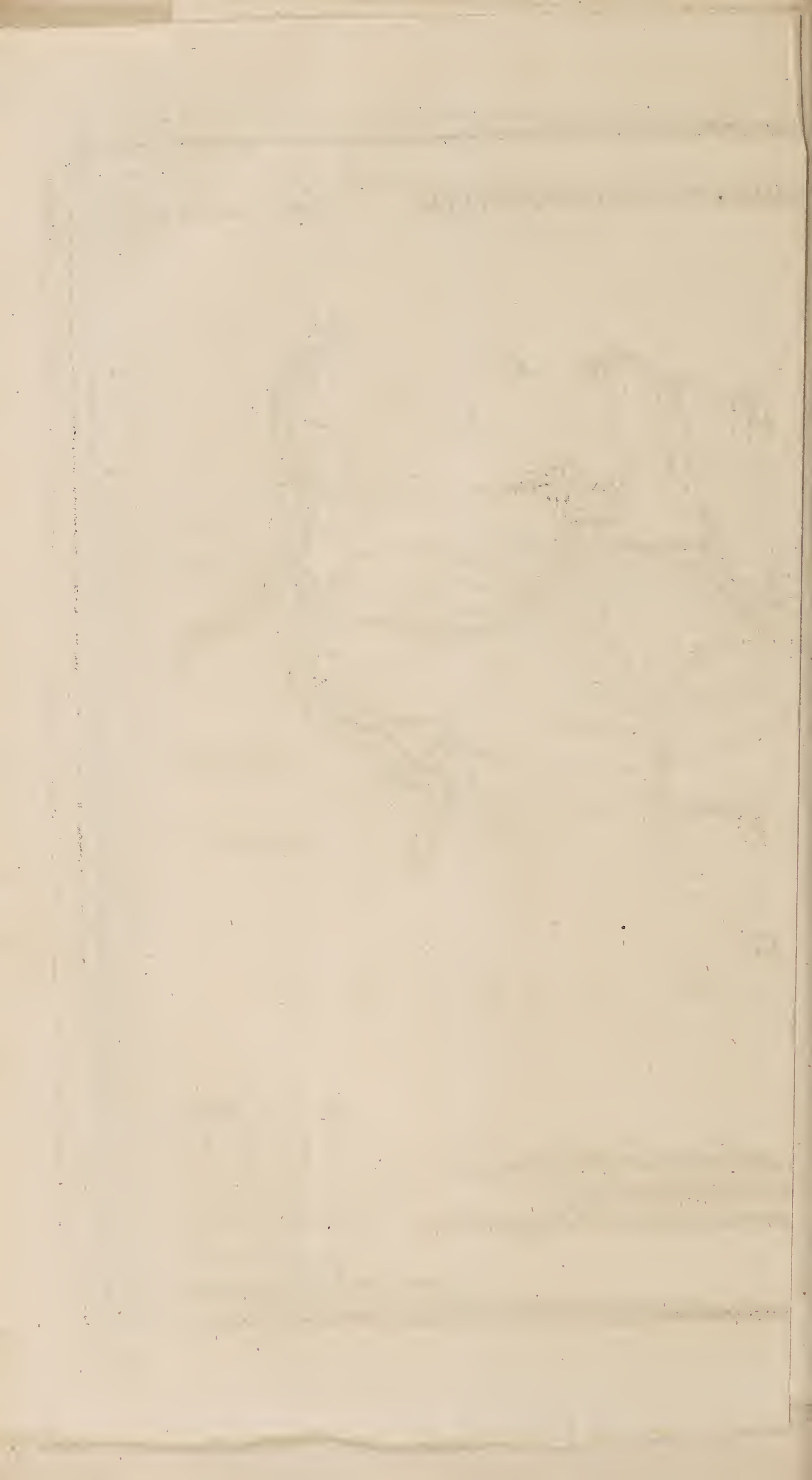
PLAN of the NAVIGABLE CANAL now making from the River Trent to Langley Bridge, in the Counties of DERBY and NOTTINGHAM;
by J. Smith.

Survey'd in 1776,



The Rise from the Surface of the Water in the River Trent, to the
Junction of Nut Brook with the River Erewash.....
The Rise from the Nut Brook with the Erewash, to Langley Bridge.....

Rise		Distance		
F	I	M	F	Ch.
45	8 ⁷ / ₈	5		7.54
62	11 ⁷ / ₈	6	1	2.54
Total		11	2	.08



Considerations on the Propriety and Expedience of the Clergy acting in the Commission of the Peace.

THE question proposed to be considered, is a question of some importance, as it immediately affects executive justice in the dispensation of law to the people at large, and as it concerns the credit of a respectable body of men, who are in some of our counties admitted to share in the civil department, while in others they are indiscriminately proscribed.

It is too frequent in the occasional discussion of this question in common conversation to observe a bigotted attachment on the one side, and an invincible prejudice on the other. It is the design of this short essay to consider dispassionately the arguments and reasonings of both parties; neither tenaciously to support the part of the clergy, nor unwittingly reject their services by withholding that trust and confidence in the *execution* of justice, which upon consideration of the whole matter shall appear to be safely placed in the hands of some of them, jointly with proper persons of the laity.

The general diffusion of learning, and of a liberal independent spirit, which disdains the little limits of any profession, are two considerations particularly deserving of attention. The laws of our country, and the prescribed forms made use of in all legal proceedings, are now familiarized in our own language, no way dependent on the hieroglyphics of court-hand, or the jargon of Norman French. In the writings of lawyers we may see just arrangement of matter, with all the advantage of classic elegance of language, and these without any abatement in the great articles of precision and accuracy. Decisions in the superior courts, and the opinions of the most eminent of the robe, are not given in the mere form of a definitive sentence, or the peremptory language of assumed self-consequence, but are ever accompanied with grounds and principles upon which such decisions and opinions are founded. These circumstances, seconded by many judicious abridgments and digests, and familiar readings upon questions of law, have spread abroad a knowledge which was heretofore more particularly confined to the Advocate and the Judge. Law now makes a part of the studies of every man of letters.

GENT. MAG. Nov. 1777.

This general recital of the present improved state of knowledge will admit of the eligibility of several of the laity to the office of a justice of the peace, who heretofore might be presumed to be less qualified; and, without being understood to intimate that the clergy ever made a monopoly of valuable learning, (for their learning was confined to the puerilities and quibbles of school divinity,) the argument will extend equally to both parties.

It may be observed, that, as far as an academical education may be presumed to have lain a foundation for the necessary qualifications of a good magistrate, whether they respect literature in general, or a knowledge of our own municipal institutions, or the enlargement of the mind in judging of men and things, the country gentleman and the country clergyman enjoy these advantages in common. If any peculiar influence of the priesthood should be objected against the clergy, that influence on their judgement should seem to arise from the constitution of their particular church, and the objectors would do well to remove the impediment: for the person taught is surely as much interested in the matter and the manner, as the teacher, or their separate departments are set at a greater variance than the very nature of things will admit. Christianity, I will presume to say, neither teaches nor connives at any sentiment unfriendly to good government, or the proper duties and circumspection becoming the just, upright, and impartial magistrate. The quaint observation echoed by a late ingenious sceptic, that *priests of all religions are the same*, is founded neither in truth nor good manners. To the jaundiced eye, all things appear alike, or Mr. Hume would have seen, that, with more propriety and plausibility, he should have observed that *priests of no two religions are the same*.

If, after the important circumstance of education, the objector should catch at a thread, and chuse to say that birth or family preserve any appearance of propriety;—it may be returned, that it is frequent to observe that the gentleman and the clerk have one common stock or ancestry, that the same blood runs in the veins of both. Their inheritance therefore may be equal in all things, property alone excepted. They will, however, have the same stimulations to preserve their es-

cutecheon.

cutcheon unfulfilled, and deliver it down to their posterity, improved in something more than the addition of a few years.

In this last argument there is, indeed, the exception of property; an exception which shall be attended to in its full force.

Property is very wisely considered by our laws as a necessary security against mal-practices in the administration of law and justice, and here, indeed, there is frequently a great disparity. The possessions of each (even where the clergyman happens to have no personal or inheritable property) are, however, held under the same tenure by law. Presentation, institution, and induction, giving the same title as descent or purchase. So far, therefore, as dependence is concerned in respect to the tenure or title, neither are under the influence of the other, and they are equally answerable for their own acts and deeds.

The law requires a certain qualification, of small amount in value; and, subject to that condition, the appointment is discretionary in the crown. Solon confined the office of public magistrates to persons "in easy circumstances; for it had been enacted by a special law of his, that they who could only pledge their life for their conduct, should not be admitted to the administration of public affairs. To attach the magistrates elect more firmly to their duty, it was enacted, that, besides an estate in Attica, they should have children, or that they should promise to marry." [Sabbathier's *Institution of antient Nations*, by Stockdale, vol. 1st. p. 69.] The institutions of the Athenian lawgiver seem to have dictated in the true spirit of legislative wisdom: and so far as the attachments to the best interest of a family, as part of the commonwealth, can operate over and besides the legal qualification of property, the laity and the clergy have one common feeling, and one common interest.

It has been argued, that the clergy, in expressing any desire to be admitted into the commission of the peace, do only shew a desire for power, which, of itself, indicates a reasonable suspicion of the abuse of it. But, in reply, it need only be said, that some of the gentry, by their unwillingness to receive them on the bench, do more certainly prove that themselves are unwilling to part with the power they

are possessed of, or to have any sharers in it. And, indeed, as far as presumption will justify any conclusion, the supposed forwardness of the one, and the unwillingness of the other, look much the same way, and prove equally against both.

The clergy, say some, are not by law made returnable upon juries, nor subject to the sheriffalty, and other civil incumbrances. If the constitution has so ordered their exemption, they are as well entitled to it, as are the gentlemen of the law to their freedoms from the like and several other public offices. And the argument, surely, is not (in the case of the commission of the peace) wished to exclude lawyers from the bench; men who are professedly distinguished and invited to it in the very words of the commission, in the more early acts of parliament, and who are, it may be justly presumed, the fittest of all men to sit there.

But these exemptions are not in all cases in their favour; so that any jealousies conceived on account of some privileges, may have been taken up too hastily, and entertained too eagerly. Church power is subservient to the civil government: whatever it may have been, it is now in tolerable subordination, in practice at least, if not in its ostensible constitutions; and it would confessedly be more for the honour and credit of both, if the ecclesiastical constitutions in all things breathed the spirit of the civil state, and were in a great variety of cases totally annihilated. But it was said, that the exemptions of the clergy were not, in all cases, in their favour; for, though the law allows a clergyman to act as a justice of the peace, and excuses him from serving on juries, or in the office of sheriff, it gives him his vote as a freeholder, citizen, or burgess, in common with others: but a resolution of the House of Commons, and custom in general, do not allow him to be returned to parliament, notwithstanding the peculiar representation to which he is eligible, the Convocation, is happily become a *Caput Mortuum* to all intents and purposes.

The clergy are further said to live in a continued hope and expectation of better preferment, and therefore look up to the rich and great with that servility which too often is expected to earn it. In many cases this is too true. It is not to be denied that there are

are clergymen who would, and who actually do, thus degrade themselves, and thereby scandalize their profession. But this degradation is not peculiar to them. Among country gentlemen, or persons classing themselves under that denomination, are to be found some who are as much the humble servants of great men, as are others; and, if their situation is in itself more independent, such degradation is the more unpardonable. Those who make themselves the dupes to the low arts of carrying an election, or who make wreck of their integrity and uprightness to preserve and cultivate an interest in a venal borough, are unworthy of any trust, be their station what it may. As hirelings, they may receive their reward; but they are deservedly despised and contemned by every man who has any pretensions to the character of a gentleman, or of a good citizen.

As at all times it is unjust to throw any imputation on any body of men, because of the tricks or knavery of individuals among them, so it is unfair to plead the merit of an individual in support and justification of his whole order. But the general obligations of country-magistrates to the labours of Dr. Burne, for his services in the way of method and arrangement, deserve as general acknowledgment as those of Lord Viscount Dudley and Ward, and Mr. Cunningham.

The objection which seems to carry with it the greatest appearance of argument remains to be considered. It may be advanced, and it is sometimes said, that the admission of the clergy into civil offices of any kind, is foreign from the Gospel idea of their ministry, and in its nature is inclined to draw them too much into the concerns of this world. The present writer can answer for himself, that such end is most abhorrent from his design. He does not wish to see any man aim to serve two masters. The ministers of the Gospel are men, they are citizens of the world; and, if they preserve their integrity in their necessary concerns with it, they will effect most good by mixing in reputable engagements and intercourses with mankind. And of all other employments government and agriculture are the most useful and most honourable. An active spirit must be employed to preserve itself from deviations from the paths of innocence and virtue, and

the peculiar duties, offices, and studies of the clergy do not require of them the confinement of the cloister, or that they should lead the ignoble, debasing, and useless lives of monks. In order that they may be as burning and shining lights among men, they must keep up an intercourse with them, and, amidst the variety of temptations presented to them in the course of their warfare, hold fast their integrity, and be faithful stewards of the counsels of God, and the several talents committed to their care.

The interests of civil government affect them equally with other men: and a person whose acquirements, behaviour, and conduct, give him respect in his neighbourhood, and are the grounds of his authority in it, can very essentially extend his usefulness by the additional character of the magistrate. It is not pleaded that the clergy should follow the vain pursuits of pleasure and dissipation, become familiar to the world at large, but increase their usefulness towards mankind in the serious departments and relationships of active life, and the cultivation of science and knowledge, all which tend to the civilizing the human mind, and the making it more ready to receive the awful impressions and sanctions of religion.

It is not the wish of the writer to see the clergy generally admitted into the commissions of the peace from any high notions of the doctrine of alliance between church and state. With some persons he may possibly hazard a censure by renouncing, on the behalf of his brethren, every such pretension. All that he thinks justly deducible from his conclusions, is, that the clergy ought not to be indiscriminately proscribed because of their profession: that improper persons among them may gain admittance when the door is once opened, does not prove that therefore it should be forever kept shut against *all* of them. The use or abuse of the measure must be referred to those in whose hands ancient usage has lodged a discretionary power; and this discretion may be as judiciously exercised in receiving some from among the body of the clergy, as we may frequently observe it in respect to the gentry of this kingdom.

Who may be the writer of this paper it little concerns the public to know; so far, however, that public ought to be told, that he is both a clergyman

Essay on the Origin, &c. of national Society, analysed.

clergyman and a magistrate ; and that, after much serious consideration, he is satisfied in the rectitude of his endeavouring to be as useful in his generation as his talents and opportunities will permit.

Mr. URBAN,

Analysing the fundamental principle of "An Essay on the Origin, Progress, and Establishment of national Society," will take "such a meek man of God as the whiggish Dr. Price" out of the hands of "that violent devil of a Tory Dr. Shebbeare."

Dr. Price, you must know, like many more philosophers, drinking too freely of Dr. Butler's *Analogy*, swallowed the "living agent" for the *conscious principle*. This weakened his constitution, which the devil of a Doctor espying—(for God gives faculties, and the devil often applies them)—directs his "drastic purge" against *physical liberty* to destroy *moral, religious, and civil*. To effect it—he takes the *meek man of God* to the top of a mountain—as Satan set *Christ* on the top of a pinnacle—saying—"Cast thyself down—*volition of mind* will keep *body* from falling, if thy doctrine is true—but if they gravitate together, like a *hog* or Dr. Shebbeare, we are all *brutes* alike, and the greater will eat up the less.

Such is the doctrine of Dr. Shebbeare.

However, Dr. Price's observations and definitions are such "*self-evident axioms*" to an *unbribed* conscience, we may venture our *necks* and our all—without the law of Nature being suspended to convince infidels—that the enemies of *physical, moral, religious, and civil liberty*, with all their *art and policy*, can never subvert them.

After shuffling and cutting, and casting off figures, to raise a mist—p. 484 the arch *rebel* begins :

"The obvious and primary division of man is into a sentient material principle." *Matter* and *sense*, then, is Dr. Shebbeare's *first* principle. He goes on—"Without entering into a circumstantial detail of all his faculties, either mental or corporeal, I shall, at present, only consider him in a partial view ; as a *being* endowed with *sense, sensation, and appetite*, together with the bodily powers of locomotion, and of performing others obedient to the *will*." This, Sir, is only a *juggle*. "In order to determine the *justness* and

precision" of *physical liberty*, it is said, p. 483, "Dr. Price should have previously explained the ends of man's existence"—and—"at the same time to have delineated the faculties, both mental and corporeal, of that *being* who enjoys this *physical liberty*."—Why, then, are we put off with a partial view ? Is delineating the faculties, both mental and corporeal, of that *being* who enjoys this *physical liberty*, more necessary in a definition of *physical liberty*, than in a definition of "a sentient material principle called *man* !" Let the *conjurer* say, if he can. Dr. Price hath defined *physical liberty* as it belongs to a *being* endowed with *body, soul, and spirit* ; Dr. Shebbeare dares not touch, lest *truth* should appear—so he holds up "a *being* endowed with *sense, sensation, and appetite*"—a *spectrum* of his own inventing, to make man a *brute* like himself—And so he will prove it. "By *sense*," says the Doctor, "I mean the intuitive power of seeing, hearing, smelling, tasting, feeling, which arises from the different organization of the parts appropriated to these several offices"—and "by *sensation*, that power of perceiving *pleasure* and *pain*, which, in some degree, from the least to the greatest, is united with every idea imparted to the senses." Thus, *sense* is the power of *seeing*, and *sensation* hath the *pleasure* and *pain* of *perceiving* it. "By the former, the *intuitions of sense*," says the *spectrum*, "the intelligence of external things is conveyed to the mind"—without an *idea* or *mind* in Dr. Shebbeare's system—"and by the latter, the *perceptions of sensation*," says the same *spectrum*, "mankind are admonished to select that which is beneficial, and to avoid that which is prejudicial, to the ends of their being formed."—Well said again !—But one thing spoils their pre-eminence. An ant, one of the *least* of *creatures*, when it *creeps* into *being*, and hath all its *senses* formed,—"together with the bodily powers of locomotion, and of performing others obedient to the *will*"—"is admonished to select that which is beneficial, and to avoid that which is prejudicial, to the ends" of its *well-being*, though not to the ends of its "*being formed*"—and, by the *intuitions of sense*, and *perceptions of sensation*, "is taught, not only to distinguish one object from another, but the different qualities and degrees of all, as they respectively appertain to each *sense*"

sense"—and, what is more,—to lay up in *summer* against *winter*, and to “avoid” the *poison* of ASPS better than Dr. Shebbeare, the *greatest brute* of them all. “By *appetite*,” says our brutal philosopher, “I mean that instinctive emotion, which is subsequent of pleasurable and painful sensations, which urges us to *will* and to obtain the agreeable, and to avert the noxious, by the exertion of all our faculties. Then take care, *free Britons*, that *reason* is not *subdued by sense*—

—*Tigris agit rabidâ cum tigride pacem. Perpetuam, sevis inter se convenit urfis.*

—*Teque his, infelix, exue monstis*—

or you'll only be *free to live* and procreate—have a *right* to the *means* of growing *fat*, to be devoured by the *instinctive emotions* of overgrown animals. But,

“The foundation being sapped, the *whole* fabric necessarily tumbles into ruins,”—and if *humanity* awakes, the *lion* will break the *jaw* of the *tiger*, and the *paw* of the *bear*—Then we may again *see* and *perceive*, by the *intuitions of sense*, and *perceptions of sensation*, “a sentient material principle” peeping through a *wooden machine*, surrounded by a crowd of *loyal subjects*, crying aloud “No *traitor*! No *jacobite*! Long live GREAT GEORGE OUR KING!”—and all the people saying “*Amen*. Long live the *Kine*!”

Yours, &c. P. Q.

—*Venality, luxury, brutality, bigotry, and sophistry*, are tumbling the fabric into ruin; and if we sleep much longer, we may sleep the sleep of death.

N. B. The poem only of the above was inserted in the London Review for September—the process was omitted.

Mr. URBAN,

THE following extracts from a book published last year in a neighbouring kingdom, will be an agreeable curiosity to many of your readers. It is called “*Theological Doubts*; or, an Inquiry into the divine Institution of the priestly Office, (as now exercised among Christians,) interspersed with a Defense of the One Personality of the Supreme Being, from the Attack of William Burgh, Esq. in his “*Scriptural Confutation* *.” By a Layman. Dublin, printed by A. Kilburn; 1776.”

* This work was printed in 1774, and was entitled; “A Scriptural Confutation of the Arguments against the Godhead of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, pro-

Chap. ii. after some sprightly strictures on Mr. Burgh's pompous professions in his title-page, p. 77, the author mentions the following piece of bookseller-craft in Ireland, by which he seems to have been first brought to the knowledge of Mr. Burgh's work, but which, he says, he can never bring himself to father on Mr. Burgh.

“Mr. Lindsey's celebrated *Apology* for resigning his living of Catteric is unknown in this kingdom, except to a few individuals who commissioned it from London: it was, therefore, very uncommon management in a bookseller to print an answer in Ireland to a book that was never sold there. *Audi alteram partem*, is a good old saying; but in the above case the *altera pars*, by a true Hibernicism, was heard before the principal. Several months after the *Scriptural Confutation* had been trumpeted forth and hackneyed in the news-paper, I wrote to Dublin for a copy of Mr. Lindsey's *Apology*, but could not procure it, there being but one in a private bookseller's hands, who had some thoughts of publishing an Irish edition of it, as my correspondent, a man of business, informed me: full time indeed, when its *alleged Confutation* had circulated through the whole kingdom.—A circumstance attending the advertising of the *Scriptural Confutation* ought to be mentioned here also. The public were duped to buy it from a declaration of its rapid sale in England. But Lindsey's *Apology* had vastly the advantage of it in this respect, having undergone three editions within a twelvemonth, consequently might be said to have vastly more merit. Moreover, if the rapidity of demand for a book be a demonstration of its excellence, then all the bawdry, obscene pieces that have ever been published, and many works of infidelity and scepticism likewise, are entitled to a very considerable share.”

P. 438, our author thus criticises a very singular assertion of Mr. Burgh's: “How strange a thing is it to hear the Gentleman declare his opinion, that *not one of the Apostles of our Lord was a Unitarian*. We may pardon Mr. Burgh, as being a *young man*, and scarcely having had time to read the Scriptures over soberly and sedately, much less to digest them, before he

duced by the Rev. Mr. Lindsey, in his late *Apology*. By a Layman. 8vo. 3s. sewed. Nicoll.”

embarked

embarked in controversy, for this and many other off-hand random affirmations; hoping that age and experience, and a more deliberate attention to books, will enable him to distinguish between the letter and the spirit of a composition.

"I hope it will be deemed sufficient to bring two distinguished personages of the New Testament, in order to throw discredit on Mr. Burgh's affirmation, especially when one of those is the Son of God himself. Our Lord's authority, to be supremely decisive in this matter, is established by himself, Math. xi. 26: *All things are delivered unto me of my Father; and no man knoweth the Son, but the Father: neither knoweth any man the Father save the Son, and he to whomsoever the Son will reveal him.*

Now, for the demonstration, that *Jesus Christ* was, strictly and literally, a Unitarian, let Mr. Burgh attend to what follows: *And this is life eternal, that they might know Thee,*" [the Father, to whom he was praying,] "*the only true God, and Jesus Christ whom thou hast sent.* John xvii. 3.

"The Father is ONE person, allowed by all parties: he is here declared to be the only true God: *ergo*, God is only one person. The Father is here stiled exclusively, preeminently, and absolutely, not in a general sense, only true God, but in the highest appropriate sense, *the* only true God, which admits not of diffusion, or an adjunct.

"I would coolly and calmly ask Mr. Burgh, (not demand of him in his own sultanic mandatorial style with the meek and gentle Mr. Lindsey,) Would he call Jesus Christ *personally*, or the Holy Ghost, *the only true God*? If he would not,—then he has the reserve of inequality among the Three Persons in his mind, however he would explain it away in words, from a habit of complaisance to creeds and earthly establishments.

"The other scriptural personage is the Apostle Paul, who declares himself a Unitarian in the tersest sense of language: *But to us* [Christians] *there is but one God, THE FATHER, of whom are all things.* 1 Cor. viii. 6.

"Contradistinguished from *the Father*, we have another person mentioned, but he has not the appellation of God, now that the Apostle is specifying the self-existent God, but only of Lord: *And one Lord Jesus Christ, by whom are all things.*

"The term *one* must be used with the same honest simplicity in the former as in the latter clause of the text; otherwise we shall have the same licence to say, *three Lord Jesus Christs in the one Lord Jesus Christ*, as three persons in the one person of the Father, the only true God: for it is plain, the Lord Jesus Christ is here mentioned in his highest capacity, from the expression, *by whom are all things*. So that the beloved orthodox trick of the *double nature* will not bring off its votaries in this celebrated passage, unless they outdo their usual outdoings, by maintaining that it is the humanity of Christ which is understood when it is affirmed—"by whom are all things." In either case, the supreme self-existent deity of Jesus falls in alphabetical ruins—about Mr. Burgh's ears.

"Upon the whole, we have the Apostle's judgment expressed in two plain concise propositions: first, there is but *one* God; and, secondly, *that* one God is the Father. Had any thing in Mr. Burgh's performance amounted to a demonstration so self-evident, he would have had the appearance of an apology for his magnificent egotism of dismissing Mr. Lindsey's book from existence.

"No one need be at the trouble of pronouncing a similar fate on Mr. Burgh's declaration of faith, "that not one of the Apostles of our Lord was a Unitarian:" it falls, like Time, on the edge of its own weapon, but not, like Time, having conquered all things. Had he substituted *Trinitarian* in the place of Unitarian, no person would have contradicted him, who considers, that by the same pathos of sentiment and idiom of language that Jesus Christ is *one with the Father God*, every believing Christian throughout the world is likewise one with the Father God: so that, in proportion as Jesus Christ is made the object of accumulated titles, honour, and dignities, in proportion is every true Christian made participant of them in kind, though not in degree: *Neither pray I for these* [my disciples] *alone, but for them also which shall believe in me through their word: that they all may be ONE, as thou, Father! art in me, and I in thee: that they also may be ONE in us.* John xvii.

"Such repeated quotations of the same text could not be avoided, in order to stare men in the face with that honest

honest conviction against which they would most unaccountably shut their eyes. Did any oddly-conditioned mortals roundly deny the existence of a divine precept against murder, or against theft, what ought to be done? Why, nothing else than repeat, as often as he denies it,—*Thou shalt not kill—Thou shalt not steal.* Likewise, in the face of *Tri-Unarians*, asserting, over and over again, that *three is one*, and *one is three*, little else should seem necessary but to reiterate in their ears, *Hear, O Israel, the Lord thy God is one Lord.* And as Christ has adopted the expression, calling it *the first of all the commandments*, we may take the liberty of varying it by saying, *Hear, O Christians, the Lord our God is one Lord.* Mark xii. 29.

“Christ includes himself in the term *our*, as upon a level with all mankind, in acknowledging and worshipping the Lord God as one Lord. This stands directly opposed to the three supreme, distinct, self-subsisting persons mentioned in the Athanasian creed, each of whom is styled God and Lord, in the highest absolute sense. Now, three distinct, self-subsisting supremes, can be no other than three Gods and three Lords; giving the lie direct both to Moses and Jesus Christ, who, in the plainest, most unaffected terms of language, assure us, that “*the Lord our God is ONE LORD.*”

Mr. Urban, if I find the foregoing extract acceptable, I may perhaps trouble you with some other parts of a very large volume, which, as far as I can learn, is not known as it deserves to be on this side the Channel.

PAUSANIAS.

On a * Code of Gentoo Laws. Second Part. (See p. 480.)

ANOTHER remarkable circumstance that may very well make us doubt whether these Extracts really represent the most ancient articles of Gentoo faith and practice, is, that by all accounts their priests, and they only, are possessed of four books, Pref. xxxi. (former accounts had reduced them to three.) which they call *Beids*, &c. Univ. Hist. VI. 587, 588, and firmly believe to have been delivered by God to Brama in the very

* The London Review for October has printed the whole of the Preface here considered; and promises, in a future number, to give the remainder, which relates to the Shanferit language.

beginning of the world and mankind. So remote and divine an origin one should expect would have procured to these volumes the most distinguished reverence: accordingly it has so; but in a manner that an European could never have suspected; viz. by the whole laity, or at least three of the most numerous tribes out of four, being absolutely forbid to read them†: a prohibition, too, quite unnecessary, not only because the language they are written in is understood only by a very few priests‡, who refuse to communicate their knowledge of them to the laity, but also because the Brammish language cannot be translated into the Malabaric. This, indeed, is not agreeable to our ideas of language; but that doth not signify, where nothing else is so. Univ. Hist. VI. 587—592. But the certain consequence is, that, instead of being studied and practised by all, as one should expect a revelation so peculiarly distinguished by its antiquity and divine origin would be, on the contrary it is hardly known how much of it there is, much less what it contains.

Besides these, there is a numerous and large collection of books, at least such they appeared to Bernier, who saw them in their college at Benares, called *Pouran*, *Shaster*, &c. These are also said (p. 41) to have come immediately from God to Brama, by way of explaining the former; of which they consequently lower the idea. But it is more probable (if we may talk of probability in such wonderful accounts) that they are later and successive productions, designed to explain the for-

† “If a Sooder (a man of the lowest class) reads the *Beids* of the *Shaster*, or the *Pooran*, to one of a superior cast, he shall have boiling bitter oil poured into his mouth; and if a Sooder listens to the *Beids* of the *Shaster* when reading by a Bramin, then the oil, as before, shall be poured into his ears, and the orifice closed up. If a Sooder gets by heart the *Beids* of the *Shaster*, then he is to be put to death.” These laws seem to carry an air of severity; so might a law against a Sooder’s pulling down the moon, for the one is just as possible as the other. EDIT.

‡ Few of the most learned Pundits, and those only who have employed many years of painful study upon this one task, pretend to have the smallest knowledge of the originals, which are now extremely scarce; but comments have been written on them, &c. Halhed’s Preface to the Code.

mer. And these, we are told, another tribe of them is permitted to read (if they can, I suppose, should be added, as they are not written in Hindou or Persian); but the bulk of the people, i. e. the two lowest tribes, which we may suppose to be the most numerous, are not allowed to look even on these, or to be told their contents; and so are absolutely left without any revelation, or body of laws, to guide them; which, I think, comes pretty near to "the having no written laws whatever." Pref. p. x. By the by, was I called upon to declare my opinion of the design and contents of these volumes, I should say, saving to myself the benefit of errors, as reasonable in so perplexed an enquiry, that the Beids were designed for the first and best age, and the Shaster, Pouran, &c. for successive and more degenerate ones; or, the former may contain speculative divinity, but beyond the reach of common-sense, without any mixture of idolatry; and the latter all that rank and most nonsensical idolatry, which Baldæus has represented, and the superstitious ceremonies enjoined in consequence; together with all that has been written in that language on the important subjects of morality, legislation, the arts and sciences, &c. &c. and perhaps it will come out that their literati are of two classes, viz. divines, and lawyers or civilians; and that the title of the former is Serwuttee, and of the latter Pundits: and; as these were the compilers of the present Code, 'tis probable that no idea of their religious opinions or practices, which they have always studiously concealed from natives and strangers, was intended to be published on this occasion: and if so, they have by no means parted with all their consequence. And confining ourselves to the enquiry how far we may depend on this compilation as containing the genuine principles even of Gentoo jurisprudence, one cannot help remarking that these Doctors have very carefully kept their secret on the present occasion, as usual, as we have no reason to believe that there is a single extract from the Beids; at least we may be sure they are never expressly quoted: on the contrary, we are told, p. 5, that books ancient and modern were collected; and we are presented, p. 26, with a list of the books, in number 20, from whence the present one was compiled, ranked in the order of their several dates, as

nearly as could be ascertained:" and the names of the writers are added. This chronological order cannot, indeed, be disputed, as not a single date of any sort is added to any one author. But this shews that the books did not come from Heaven all at once to Brahma; and that, if our book was compiled intirely from them, it has nothing in it of the Beids, which we should naturally respect most for its origin, in distinction to these merely mortal and more modern performances. But I should be glad to know what people of common-sense would think of a compilation made now by Jews, by direction of their masters, in order to be enacted into laws for their governance, which should be intirely taken from the Thalmud, Gemara, and Mishna, (books written when they had ceased to be a sovereign people, and to have a thorough knowledge of their original language,) without so much as mentioning their laws, that are generally believed to have proceeded more immediately from God himself. Now, if we should think meanly, or rather not give ourselves the least trouble to think, about such a work and its authors, why should we act otherwise in the present case, unless that it is not generally known that the circumstances are much the same in both, only more in favour of the Jews in every point. But if we have reason to think that they have not drawn their materials in general from the best sources, we may also suspect that they have not been rigidly exact in particular passages; at least if we may judge from a single instance, in which the inconsistency is as pointedly striking as any in the fabulous history of the Septuagint version. P. 5. we are told that "the original Hindoo* was translated by the interpreters into the Persian language, but p. 10 under the inspection only of one of them." There is also a circumstance that I do not understand, in the Pref. p. xxii. The word Gentoo, the writer says, is never, in the proper sense of the term, appropriated in the Shanscrit dialect, nor even in the modern jargon of Bengal, to the followers of Brihma: yet the Pundits themselves, p. 4, 5, (who must

* Our Correspondent might have further remarked, that in p. x. of the Preface it is said to be translated from the Shanscrit language, which is intirely different from the Hindoo, from which in p. 5 of the Code it is said to be translated.

be supposed to understand the first, and speak the latter,) expressly mention twice the Gentoo religion, in contradistinction to others.

But enough of their intention, skill, honesty, and fidelity, in representing their religious or civil principles: let us next consider the improved state of the sciences among them; for such we may expect to find it among such an ancient people; who have always inhabited the same spot; who received their knowledge in all these matters from God himself (as they affirm) in his original revelation; and whose annals have never been disturbed or destroyed by any known revolution, p. xxxvii. I will, therefore, in a few words, give such an idea of their skill in these matters as may enable us to form a right judgment of them, not only in the branches of knowledge specified, but also what to think of the revelation itself; which is, as usual in the East, not only their civil and religious code, but also their body of sciences. Univ. Hist. VI. 589 [D], 598 [S]. M. Bernier seems to have been particularly well received by them, perhaps more so than Mr. Lord, or even Mr. Halhed. Let us therefore hear what he says of them. Being got in company with seven of them, (the eighth wise man was reserved for the present occasion,) in return for the information he had received to his inquiries into their religion and science, he was desirous to convey to them some idea of the great discoveries that had then lately been made in Europe; and accordingly ordered a sheep to be killed, to shew them the circulation of the blood, &c. They immediately, from their natural or religious abhorrence of blood, fell a trembling to the greatest degree, and soon ran away. But physic is an honourable and necessary science even among the most temperate race of mortals, and, according to our notions, cannot be successfully cultivated without a minute examination of fresh-killed subjects; which are very properly chosen from among the least valuable of the brute creation, or such as may still serve for food to man. But this advantage they are precluded from effectually by their religion; in obedience to which, their aversion to shed blood, even to preserve their own lives, is extreme. This might be called a misfortune or inconvenience not to be avoided, and any ignorance of theirs in these matters excused. But, such

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being the case, what term shall we give to their effrontery, who could gravely assure Bernier, that the veins in the human body were exactly 5000, neither more nor less; as if they had actually counted them. Univ. Hist. VI. p. 273.

Now for their geography. Code, p. 45, & 12, "This habitable world is surrounded by an ocean 800,000 miles broad; after which commences a

2d world	} with an ocean or sea	twice as broad
3d world		4 times as broad
4th world		8 ditto
5th world		16 ditto
6th world		32 ditto
7th world		64 ditto.

All this, to be sure, is very exactly in geometrical progression; but the misfortune is, that though we believe the Creator to have proceeded by weight, measure, and rule, yet we do not find his works so perfectly governed by the rules of art as never to deviate from the precise line. We are not, indeed, told here what these seas consist of, and therefore an European might conclude that they were all alike of salt-water: but such a dull uniformity would be unworthy Asiatic invention, which on all subjects is just what we see it in the Arabian Tales: accordingly we are informed, from other authoritative quarters, that one is milk, another honey, another wine, another oil, and so on. Nor are we obliged to believe that all these immense spaces are extended along one horizontal plane; as they are sometimes represented as placed one above another, like the several stories of a wasp-nest, or pyramid of salvers in a desert. Now, people that can talk seriously in this absurd manner of things that by their uniform continuance before us fall so under our senses as to allow us to examine them continually, and so come to frame just notions of them, may be expected to be equally extravagant in a science (I mean chronology) in which the object (or time) being continually fleeting, and only the present moment being before us, we really know no more of what passed before we began to be, than we do of what is to succeed after we cease to be, unless assisted in the former case by the records of faithful history, and in the latter by revelation. Indeed, in the first particular the Bramins have been uncommonly lucky, if we may believe the writer of the Preface; for "Raiah Prichutt, who, tho' ranked as a modern

derp, on the records of India, is yet known to have lived in the earliest ages of the Collee. Jogue, was no less anxious than modern philosophers are to pierce thro' the obscurity of time, and to trace the progress of the world from its infancy: at his instigation a work was composed by Shukeh Diew, a learned Bramin, (son of Beas, the famous author of the Mehabaret, an heroic poem,) containing the history of India, thro' the three preceding Jogues, with the succession of the several Rajahs, and the duration of their reigns. This curious history, called Shree Bagh-but, still subsists, divided into twelve books, and 3020 chapters. What shall we say to a work composed 4000 years ago, and from thence tracing mankind upwards thro' several millions of years? Must we answer, that the earth was at that time an uninhabited marsh, still slowly emerging from an universal inundation? Great, surely, and inexplicable must be the doubts of mere human reason upon such a dilemma, when unassisted and uninformed by divine revelation; but while we admit the former in our argument, we profess a most unshaken reliance upon the latter; before which every suspicion must subside, and scepticism be absorbed in conviction. Yet, from the premises already established, this conclusion at least may be fairly established, that the world doth not now contain annals of more indisputable antiquity than those delivered down by the ancient Bramins." P. xlv.

Perhaps I may not perfectly understand the preceding account: it seems, however, to contain, at least, a desperate struggle for superiority between the writer's respect for Moses and Brihma; or rather it reminds me of the protestation usually prefixed to astronomical books in Popish countries, That though, in the ensuing work, the sun is supposed to be at rest, and the earth to move, yet that that is only for argument's sake, and that the author believes as Holy Church doth. But to be serious: could the writer be ignorant that every great nation of the East (the Jews excepted, who alone could shew a regular history) uniformly made pretensions to the highest antiquity; so did the Chinese, Chaldeans, Egyptians, &c. and yet I think we are not used to consider their claim with so much respect as is here paid to the Gentoo. At p. xlii. we have a laboured argument to shew that the

books must be written at the time, and by the persons they pretend to: but why this must be so in the case of a MS. wrote in a language known to a very few, and kept in huggermugger by them, is more than I can readily allow; at least the assertion is not submitted to in Ossian and Rowlie, &c. &c. nor can I think it necessary to add more than a word or two on their chronology, which shall be little more than barely stating it.

P. xxxviii. The Hindoos reckon the duration of the world by 4 ages.

	Years		Years
1st lasted	3,200,000	and men lived	100,000
2d —	2,400,000		10,000
3d —	1,600,000		1,000
4th or present age	400,000		100
of which			
5,000 are past			

Here, again, we cannot help observing the same numerical precision as in the two former instances. The veins, which we are sure they never could have examined, are exactly 5000. The worlds, or their circumambient oceans, both which they never sailed round, increase their sizes in exact geometrical proportion; and the several ages of our world decrease (if I might hazard a correction of the foregoing table) thus:

1st	Age lasted	3,200,000	and men lived	100,000
2d		1,600,000		10,000
3d		800,000		1,000
4th or present, of which 5000 are past		400,000		100

and then all becomes as exact as the mercantile genius of a Banian could wish. Every age is double in length to the subsequent: and the ages of mankind exactly ten times as long; and I make no question, had they thought proper to prefix another age, but that it would have been of 6,400,000 years, and men's lives 1,000,000, and so on. Plausible, however, as this correction may seem, I should not have taken the liberty of hazarding it, because it charges a people (who are so exact as to tell us that our year 1752 answers to their 4852; according to the computation of the Malabarians; but 4853, according to that of the Baniyans of Surat) with no less an error than of 1,600,000 years, if Baldæus had not informed us that some Brammeans state the account thus:

1 st	—	—	} Age {	1,128,000
2 ^d	—	—		1,296,000
3 ^d	—	—		8,064,000
4 th or preſent, of which are paſt only 4879, or 4880 :				4,032,000

which exceeds the other account by 7,520,000 years, or very nearly doubles it; falls ſhort of it, in aſſigning the number of years elapſed of the preſent age, 120 years; and ſtill contradicts it in making the two laſt ages vaſtly the longeſt. Now, ſuch wild accounts would certainly not be worth mentioning, did they not tell us that they find it ſo in their Beids. We cannot, therefore, be at a loſs what to think of ſuch ſcriptures; and it will be time enough to trace out their agreement or diſagreement with what we find in our ſacred books; when we ſhall have been properly informed how the numbers really ſtand in theirs. Some people, however, are much ſtruck at their having pitched on a period for the number of years elapſed of the preſent age, which agrees ſo well with our belief in that article: but was it even true, why may they not be ſuppoſed to have preſerved a ſingle ſpark of truth, though buried under a mountain of rubbiſh of their own invention? for though we are told, p. xliv. that “we cannot poſſibly find grounds to ſuppoſe that the Hindoos received the ſmalleſt particle of their religion, or jurisprudence, from the inſtitutes of Moſes; yet that it is not utterly impoſſible, that the doctrines of Hindoſtan might have been early tranſplanted into Egypt, and thus have become familiar to Moſes.” But if laws and cuſtoms could get from one vaſtly remote country to another, at ſo early a period, when the intercourſe between neighbouring nations muſt have been little or none, I cannot ſee why they might not have moved along the ſame line in a contrary direction; unleſs upon the ſuppoſition, that the revelation to Brihma, and the whole police of his followers, was completely ſettled in a much earlier period than Moſes’s, which happens to be juſt the point in queſtion; and which Mr. H. hardly avows, and moſt certainly doth not prove. (To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN,

GIVE me leave to thank your correſpondent, p. 365 of the month of Auguſt, for his additions to the

Craſis, premising that I forgot to annex my ſignature to the paper on the ſubject of that figure. I did not forget the inſtance of a *Nadder* for an *Adder*, as he mentions, and had once really inſerted it, but I found afterwards there was no *Craſis* in the caſe, the *Saxon* word being *Nadder*, or *næddre*, as appears both from Mr. Lye’s edition of *Junius*, and his dictionary.

As I have this occaſion of writing, I ſhall take leave to add, that the legend, to which your print in the Magazine for Sept. laſt alludes, does not occur to me; that, nevertheless, one may ſafely acquieſce for the preſent in the obſervation you make, p. 436 of that month, that it evidently is intended to repreſent ſome monkish ſtory, though we cannot recover the particular tale at this inſtant.

Yours, &c. T. ROW.

Mr. URBAN,

THE public concern requires me to make a reply to *Chirurgophilus*; but I muſt defer till the next month my full answer, becauſe during that interval I hope to obtain further information about the practicability of the puncture in perinæo, as deſcribed by Dr. MONRO.

In the mean time I ſhall juſt obſerve, that *Chirurgophilus* has changed the original conteſt, about the ſafety, eaſe, and propriety of the puncture into the bladder per anum, which has been done SUCCESSFULLY, to a diſpute about an operation per perinæum. *Amator* acknowledges that he is ignorant (as well as Mr. S. SHARP, who has deſcribed this operation, and the manner of performing it, in his CRITICAL ENQUIRY INTO THE PRESENT STATE OF SURGERY, 1750) of the operation that *Chirurgophilus* ſpeaks of, and begs leave to aſk him whether he ever knew an inſtance where it has been performed ſucceſſfully upon a living perſon; becauſe operations upon dead bodies, and diſeaſed objects, are extremely different.

Amator Artis Chirurgorum.

Political Character of the Americans.

From the Pennsylvania Packet.

THE people of America, with reſpect to their political characters, may be divided into the five following claſſes: 1. Rank Tories. 2. Moderate men. 3. Timid Whigs. 4. Furious Whigs. 5. Staunch Whigs.

I. The rank Tories are advocates for

uncon-

unconditional submission to Great-Britain. They rejoice in every misfortune that befalls the United States. They fabricate lies to deceive and intimidate the people of America. They prefer money stamped with the mark of the beast, and at the same time they employ their utmost ingenuity to depreciate the money issued by the Congress and by conventions. They sicken at the names of the Congress and of General Washington. They esteem no arts too base to injure or betray the friends of America. They are in love with slavery, and have no more relish for the sweets of liberty than they have for the enjoyment of the kingdom of heaven.

II. The *moderate men* are advocates for the situation of the colonies in the year 1763. They are influenced either, 1. by a connection with men who hold offices under the old governments: or, 2dly, by an attachment to the pomp and hierarchy of the church of England; or, 3dly, by a fondness for those luxuries which were introduced among us by our connection with Great-Britain. In this respect they resemble the children of Israel, who say of themselves, "We remember the fish which we did eat in Egypt freely; the cucumbers, and the melons, and the leeks, and the onions, and the garlic; but now our soul is dried away: there is nothing at all besides this manna before our eyes." Numbers xi. 5, 6. They think freedom too dear when purchased with the temporary loss of tea, coffee, sugar, wine, and rum. Good mutton, beef, bread, milk, and the fruits of our earth, which are the produce of our country, appear "as nothing at all in their eyes." Lastly, it is characteristic of a moderate man to hate the people of New England, and to love all rank tories.

III. The *timid whigs* speak of the power of Britain as if the Supreme Being had delegated his omnipotence to that island. They entertain a false idea of the power and resources of America. The loss of a few riflemen in a skirmish, or of a fort, or a village, induce them to conclude that the contest is over, and that America is subdued. They have no objections to independence, provided we are able to maintain it. They are perpetually harping upon the expence of the war. After the loss of a village, or a fort, they refuse to take continental money,

and fly into some obscure corner of the country for safety; but upon the news of a victory they come forth, appear stout, and wonder that any man should ever be afraid of the power of Britain. One timid whig admitted into the councils of America does more mischief than ten rank tories. Avarice is generally the source of his timidity.

IV. The *furious whigs* injure the cause of liberty as much by their violence as the timid whigs do by their fears. They think the destruction of Howe's army of less consequence than the detection and punishment of the most insignificant tory. They think the common forms of justice should be suspended towards a tory criminal; and that a man who only speaks against our common defence, should be tomahawked, scalped, and roasted alive. Lastly, they are all cowards, and skulk under the cover of an office, or a sickly family, when they are called to oppose our enemy in the field. Woe to that state or community that is governed by this class of men.

V. The *staunch whigs* are friends to liberty from principle. They are undismayed with misfortunes, and are not usually elated with trifling advantages over our enemies. They are implacable in their hatred to the court of Britain. They prefer the annihilation of the continent to reconciliation, and they had rather renounce their existence than their beloved independence. They have an unshaken faith in the divine justice, and they esteem it a mark of equal folly and impiety to believe that Great Britain can ever subdue America. They are friends to order and good government, and are both just and merciful in the exercise of power. Lastly, they esteem the loss of property, of friends, and even of life itself, as nothing, when compared with the loss of liberty. Let America look to this class of men alone for her salvation in the cabinet and the field.

MR. URBAN,

THAT two divines differ in opinion concerning the propriety and effect of the Stamp Act, is really no more *curious* than the same difference between two laymen; nor can it thence justly be inferred that they make *sad work of dabbling in politics*. The generality of those who stile themselves patriots, reprobate the Stamp-Act as well

well as Mr. Apthorp; and numbers, on the other hand, assign its repeal as the chief motive to the present troubles in America. Dr. Cooper has said nothing of the *ius divinum* of princes, in opposition to other forms of government; but has only, in my judgment, condemned the wild notions now propagated by anonymous incendiaries of the majesty of the people, and their right to punish their governors whenever they happen to disapprove of their actions. It is no wonder that the same party who attempted to murder Dr. Cooper in America, should libel him in England; nor is there any merit in throwing out a few insinuations or general charges without proof or argument. If your correspondent desires effectually to vindicate the cause of the Americans, let him prove that they were ever reckoned a distinct kingdom; that they really intended to contribute their proportion to the common expence, or did not, from the first aim at independence, or, perhaps, conquest. 'Till something like this is proved, I shall always look upon the present war as a most unnatural, ungrateful, and unprovoked rebellion, which repays the protection afforded them by Britain, with an alliance with that very power for our destruction, from which they were delivered. Whilst such are the aims of this faction, who deserve the name of whigs no more than that of patriots, the Archbishop's description is so just, that it had better have been left unquoted. I shall only farther observe, that it seems to me very ungenerous to attack a man by name in a public paper, without so much as a signature to lead to a discovery of his opponent. J. W.

Mr. URBAN,

IN confirmation of Mr. Hawes's humane cautions against too hastily burying persons apparently dead, I refer him to Turner's "Remarkable Providences;" a book published in 1697, wherein there is a chapter concerning "persons reviving after a supposed death." From several instances related by him, I have selected the following, which, if your please, you may insert in your Magazine.

"Mrs. Lydia Dunton, wife to Mr. John Dunton, (then Rector of Graffham, in Huntingdonshire, and afterwards of Aston Clinton, Bucks) was laid out for dead several days, yet came to life again, to the great admiration of

all that saw her in that condition.—*This passage, says Turner, was related by her husband to a friend of mine.*"

The same author, in his chapter about "last wills, &c. of dying men," says "The Rev. Mr. John Dunton, late Rector of Aston Clinton, in Bucks, after he had in his last will bequeathed his soul to God who gave it, speaking next concerning his funeral, he adds, "That it is his desire, that his funeral might not be performed till five days after his decease." Which request was occasioned by his first wife's lying seemingly dead for three days, and afterwards coming to life again, to the admiration of all that saw her."

Mr. Turner's book is a huge jumble of common-place collections, but upon the whole it contains much valuable matter; and his veracity, wherever he relates things within his own information and knowledge, is unquestionable. Yours, &c.

J. BOERHADEM.

Origin of the Dress called Court-Manile.
By Rowley the Monk.

BRIGHHIKE (a) haveinge ymade Seyncte Baldwyne's (b) Chapele ynto a house, Kyng Harrie Secundus, in his yinge daies, was there taughte; yn the walle of sayde house was an ymagerie (c) of a Saxon Ab-Thane (d), crabbatelie ywroghtenne (e), with a mantille of estate, whyche yinge Harrie enthoghten to be moke (f) fyner dresse thenne hys. Causeynge the same to be quaintessen (g) yn elenge (h) filke and broderie (i), thus came court-dresse from Bristowe ymagerie.

And in another MS. written by Rowley, it is said, "Richardus (k), Abbate of Seyncte Augustyne's, dyd wear a mantille of scarlette frenged with bighes (l) and plated sylver, after courte-fashyon."

(a) An Anglo-Saxon Earl. (b) In Bristol. (c) Statue. (d) Earl. (e) Elegantly made. (f) Much (g) Devised or imitated. (h) Foreign. (i) Embroidery. (k) In 1149. (l) Jewels.

ERRATA.

In p. 411, col 2, l. 55, for "can it be all all voided," read "it cannot be all voided."—L. 57, between "bladder" and "any" put "for."

In p. 412, col. 2, l. 4, for "cures" read "cases."

In Pope's Epitaph on Mr. Harcourt, p. 464, col 2, note, l. 1, for "mult" read "might;" and, line 5, for "the" read "thy."

Mr.

Mr. URBAN,

SEEING in your last Magazine an epitaph on that excellent man the late Rev. Mr. Heaton, of Boughton, I have here sent you an epitaph *by him*, not only as a specimen of his truly classical genius, but as being in many respects equally applicable to himself. It is in Barley church, Hertfordshire, on the Rev. Edmund Castle, B. D. (a true Israelite,) Master of C. C. C. Cambridge, and Dean of Hereford.

Quisquis es,
Qui nuperam virtutem fastidiosè premis,
Morum antiquorum et prisce temporis
laudator,
Scias,
Neque moribus simpliciore,
Neque literis instructiore,
Vetustatem exhibuisse!
Summâ caritate suos complexus est,
Suos autem duxit
Humanum genus.
1750.

Inscription on the Monument of Marshal Keith, in the Church-Yard of Hochkirchen, in Upper Lusatia.

THIS monument is a square pedestal, having an urn at top of red and white Saxon marble, and on the pedestal are the following words:

Jacobo Keith,
Gulielmi Com. Mareſch. Hered. Regni
Scotiæ et Mariæ Drummond
Filio,
Frederici Borufforum Regis
Summo Exercitûs Præfecto,
Viro
Antiquis moribus et militari virtute
Claro;
Dum in prælio, non procul hinc,
Inclinatam fuorum aciem,
Mente, manu, voce et exemplo
Reſtituebat,
Pugnans, ut Heroas decet,
Occubuit
D. xiv Oct. A. MDCCCLVIII.

Epitaph in Worcester Cathedral, on the Tomb of the Rev. Mr. Stillingfleet, late Prebendary of that Church, inscribed by his own Direction.

EDVARDUS STILLINGFLEET,
Episcopi Nepos,
Decani Filius,
Ipse Canonicus,
Sed quorsum hi Tituli Sepulchrales?
Cum Regibus, cum Patriciis, cum Plebeis
Jacet,
Communem Mundi expectans Rogum.
Ob. Mart. die 16,
Anno Salutis humanæ, 1777.
Ætatis 79.

Epitaph on the late Rev. W. Clarke, A.M.

Memoriæ Sacrum
WILHELMI CLARKE, A. M.
Cancellarii et Canonici Ecclesiæ Ciceſtrenſis:
Quem
Pietate, Literis, Moribus urbanis,
Humanitate et Modestâ ornatum
Concives et Familiares sui
Uno ore ubique confessi sunt;
Et si ipsi filiissent,
Testarentur ipsius Scripta:
In communi Vitâ comis, lætus, utilis,
Facile omnes perferre ac pati promptus,
Ingenui Pudoris, magni et liberalis Animi:
In Ecclesiâ suadens, facundus Concionator,
Ut non solum in Aures fidelium,
Sed etiam in Animos
Veridica stillaret Oratio:
In Precibus offerendis fervidus et profluens,
Ut, tanquam sanctior Flamma,
In Cœlos ascendere viderentur:
In Parochiâ Pastor vigil, Laborum plenus,
Indoctis Magister, Ægris Solamen,
Abjectis Spes, Pauperibus Crumena:
Tamen Eleemosynas suas adeo occultè,
Adeo latè disseminavit,
Ut illas non nisi Dies ultima
Judicii ultimi
Revelare potuerit.
Natus est Anno 1696
In Comitatu Salopiensi et Cœnobio de
Haghmon:
Primis Literis imbutus in Salopiæ Scholâ;
Collegii Sti. Johannis, Cantabrigiæ, Socius:
Primo Simoni Ottley, Menevensi Episcopo,
Postea Duci Novo-Castrenſi, Thomæ Holles,
A Sacris Domesticis:
Tandem ad Rectoriam de Buxted inter
Regnos
A Wilhelmo Wake, Archiepiscopo Can-
tuariensi,
Propter sua et egregia Soceri sui
Wilhelmi Wottoni Merita,
Sine Ambitu collatus.
Obiit Ciceſtriæ,
Oct. 21, A. D. 1771.
Æt. 75.

N. B. Mr. Clarke was author of the celebrated book on *the Connections of the Roman and Saxon Coins*, &c.

✂ A Correspondent would be glad to know who Lord Strathaven* is? as he cannot find him in the red book among the Scotch or Irish Peers or their eldest sons; and also to be informed to whose red ribbon Sir Henry Clinton succeeded, as Lord Inchiquin and Sir Charles Montagu have died since, and Viscount Fitzwilliam, it is presumed, was succeeded by Sir John Clavering.

* Lately made an Ensign in the Foot-Guards.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN,

HAVING mentioned in my last that there are many errors and omissions in the three volumes of Swift's Letters which were published by Dr. Hawkesworth, it is incumbent on me to support the charge by producing instances of both.

The omissions are principally in the *Journal to Stella*; and some of them are such as perhaps the more fastidious critic may think properly consigned to oblivion. But, if the letters are to be at all published, I can by no means think it right that any part of them should be *suppressed*, as they certainly exhibit the most faithful picture of the times that is any where to be met with: and in this particular I am happy to be countenanced by our author's worthy kinsman Mr. Deane Swift, who appears to have faithfully published that part of the *Journal* which came into his hands. As a specimen of the collations I am making, I will transcribe the variations in the letter dated "Feb. 9, 1711-12;" the first of any length in the volume.

P. 152. The *beginning* of the letter, which is as follows, is left out: "When my letter is gone, and I have none of yours to answer, my conscience is so clear, and my shoulders so light, and I go on with such courage to prate upon nothing to dear charming MD. you would wonder."

In the first printed line, instead of "Michael," read "Matthew."

P. 153, l. 18. After "cloaths," add, "I was to invite five; but I only invited two, Lord Anglesea and Lord Carteret. Pshaw, I told you this but yesterday. We have no packets," &c.

L. ult. Read "Marquis of Winchester."

P. 154, l. 7. Add, "I have no more politicks now. Night, dear MD."

Ibid. l. 26. Read, "till to-morrow, it is so very late; but I must always be, late or early, MD's *****."

P. 155, l. 7. For "designs," read "desires."

Ibid. l. 22. After "successively," add, "I hope I shall have the fourth. *****"

P. 156. After l. 3, a few words are erased; which is the case wherever I have put the asterisks.

Ibid. l. ult. Add, "Pray, have you got your apron, Ppt.? I paid for it but yesterday; that put me in mind of it. I writ an inventory of what things I sent by Leigh, in one of my letters. Did you compare it with what you got?

I hear nothing of your cards now: do you never play? Yes, at Baligacol. Go to bed. ***** Night, dearest MD."

P. 158, l. 4. Read "half sheet of paper."

L. 6. Read "to night; and Mr." &c.

L. 13. Add, "Note my dullest lines."

L. 22. Read, "This news to-day, of," &c.

P. 159, l. 2. Read, "the town."

Ibid. l. 9. Add, "***** Night, MD."

P. 160, l. 3. Add, "I hit my face such a rap by calling the coach to stop to-night, that it is plaguy sore, the bone beneath the eye. Night, dearest MD."

L. ult. After "twelve," add, "so I got into bed, to write to MD. for *****."

P. 161, l. 2. Add, "Pray, is Dr. Griffith reconciled to me yet? Have I done enough to soften him? *****"

L. 11. Read, "and Kneller."

L. 22. Read, "affairs as Ppt. used to reproach me about: it was a judgment on me. Hearkee, idle dearies both, methinks I begin to want a letter from MD. faith, and so I do."

P. 162, l. 2. Read, "Did I tell you of it already?"

L. 4. There is an erasure.

L. 25. Read, "to dine."

L. ult. Add, "Night, MD." — This, or something like it, was the constant conclusion of each day. When there was room in the line, he always filled it up by continually repeating *MD. FW. Me.* &c. — What *FW.* stands for, I cannot guess.

P. 163, l. 7. For "hourly," read "terribly."

L. 20. Add, "Night, dear MD."

P. 164, l. 11, 12. The cypher is very erroneously divided.

L. 16. Add, "Night, MD."

L. ult. After "Dublin," add, "I have two volumes now."

P. 165, l. 14. For "This," read "That."

L. 19. Add, "I assure you, it is very late now; but this goes to-morrow: and I must have time to converse with our little MD. Night, dear MD."

P. 166. After l. 4, add, "I am going out; and must carry this in my pocket, to give it at some general post-house. I will talk further with you at night. I suppose in my next I shall answer a letter from MD that will be sent me; on Tuesday," &c.

L. 8.

L. 8. Add, "MD*****."

This letter, Mr. Urban, is not selected as containing the most material variations; but merely as the first that occurred. Whatever right Dr. Hawkesworth may have had to withhold the above passages (and it is a right I cannot allow), he could have had none to make nonsense by substituting one word for another; as is the case in some of the places above, and of which I will give you a few more examples.

P. 166, l. 14. For "continuing," read "contriving."

P. 179, l. 14. For "Darby," read "Danby."

P. 182, l. ult. For "beat," read "bit."

P. 199, l. 23. For "fly," read "flag."

P. 200, l. ult. For "ought," read "forgot."

I could go on with enough to fill your Magazine, but believe the above will be sufficient to prove what I have asserted: indeed, the faults are so numerous, that I can only account for them by supposing that an amanuensis was employed, who could not distinctly read Swift's hand (which was not very distinct in these Journals), and left out what he could not read. But, what is stranger, there are many blunders even in those which are the fairest written; scarcely one letter, indeed, without something erroneous in it.

On further enquiry, I find that "Fairbrother" was long a considerable printer and bookseller at Dublin.

I should be glad if any of your correspondents can give me the name of "Don Guzman," the hero in the "New Way of felling Places at Court."

What ambassador was it, who, when his master asked him the character of the English nation, presented (by way of answer) a medal, on the one side of which the English monarch was pictured as a lion, and all his people about him like lambs; and on the other, the monarch like a lamb, and all the people like lions?

In consequence of my former letters, I have been favoured with some anecdotes by N. A. and with a few lines from another gentleman, complaining of Dr. Hawkesworth's inaccuracy in his references of the quarto edition. In the "Lady's Dressing Room," in particular, the reader is referred to vol. XII. for a defence of it, at a time when only six volumes existed. That de-

fence is not in any English edition (though in like manner referred to in all). I have mentioned it in my Supplement; and shall, perhaps, introduce it in the new editions.

Yours, &c.

J. N.

Red-Lion-Passage, Fleet-street.

Mr. URBAN,

UPON looking into your last volume, I observe, that in page 452 a correspondent has recommended the ingenious Mr. MICKLE's account of the *Crusades*, and his defence of a *Particular Providence*, as well deserving a place in your valuable repository. As you have not yet favored your numerous readers with either of these extracts from his copious notes on the *Lusiad*, give me leave to transmit the former to you for admission into your Magazine for the present month. If you will allow it a place, the latter shall be transcribed for the next by your occasional correspondent and constant reader,

HUMANUS.

November 1.

"HOWEVER confidently Voltaire and others may please to talk, it will be no difficult matter to prove that the CRUSADES were neither so unjustifiable, so impolitical, nor so unhappy in their consequences, as the superficial readers of history are habituated to view them.

"Were the Aborigines of all America to form one general confederacy against the descendants of those Europeans, who, under that brutal conqueror Fernando Cortez, massacred upwards of forty millions of Mexicans, and other American natives; and were the confederates totally to dispossess the present possessors of an empire so unjustly acquired; no man, it is presumed, would pronounce that their combination and hostilities were against the law of nature or nations. Yet, whatever Voltaire may please to assert, this supposition is by no means unapplicable to the confederacy of the cross. A party of wandering Arabs are joined by the Turks or Turcomans, who inhabited the frozen wilds of Mount Caucasus, and whose name signifies wanderers: these, incorporated with other banditti, from the deserts of Scythia, now called Tartary, overrun the regions of Syria, to which they had no title; whose inhabitants had given them no offence. They profess that they are commissioned by heaven to establish the religion of Mohammed by violence

lence and the sword. In a few ages they subdued the finest countries around the Euphrates; and the Christian inhabitants, the rightful possessors, are treated with the brutal policy and cruelty of a Cortez. Bound by their creed to make war on the Christians, their ambition neglects no opportunity to extend their conquests; and, already possessed of immense territory, their acknowledged purpose and their power threaten destruction to the Christian empire of the Greeks.

“ Having conquered and proselyted Africa, from the Nile to the Straits of Gibraltar, the princes of that country, their tributaries, and allies, combining in the great design to extirpate Christianity, turn their arms against Europe, and are successful: they establish kingdoms in Spain and Portugal; and France, Italy, and the western islands of the Mediterranean, suffer by their excursions; while Hungary, Bohemia, Poland, and Italy itself, from its vicinage to Dalmatia, are immediately concerned in the impending fate of the Grecian empire. To these considerations let it be added, that several eastern Christians fled to Europe; and, begging as pilgrims from country to country, implored the assistance of the Christian powers to dispossess the cruel and unjust usurpers of their lands. At this period the CRUSADES commence. To suppose that the princes of Europe were so insensible to the danger which threatened them, as some modern writers, who have touched upon that subject, appear to be, is to ascribe a degree of stupidity to them by no means applicable to their military character. Though superstition inflamed the multitude, we may be assured however, that several princes found it their political interest to fan the flames of that superstition; and accordingly we find that the princes of Spain and Portugal often greatly availed themselves of it. The immense resources which the Turks received from Egypt, and the neighbouring countries, which had not been attempted by Godfrey and the first *Crusaders*, determined their successors to alter the plan of their operations. They began their hostilities in Spain and Portugal, and proceeded through Barbary to Egypt. By this new route of the *Crosses*, the Spaniards and Portuguese were *

* Lisbon itself was taken from the Moors, by the assistance of an English fleet of *Crusaders*.

enabled not only to drive the Moors from Europe, but to give a fatal blow to their power in Africa. Nor was the safety of the Greek empire less necessary to Italy and the eastern kingdoms of Europe. Injuries, however, offered by the *Crusaders*, who even seized the throne of Constantinople, upon which they placed an earl of Flanders, excited the resentment of the Greeks; and their aversion † to the papal supremacy rendered them so jealous of the *Crusaders*, that the successors of Godfrey, for want of auxiliary support, after about ninety years possession, were totally driven from their new erected kingdom in the Holy Land. By the fall of the Greek empire, an event which followed, and which had been long foreseen, the Venetians, the Austrians, the Poles, and the Russians, became the natural enemies of the Turks; and many desperate wars, attended with various success, have been continued to the present time. Not much above fifty years ago, their formidable efforts to possess themselves of the Venetian dominions alarmed all the Christian powers: and, had it not been for the repeated defeats they received from prince Eugene, a great part of the Austrian territories must have yielded to their yoke. However overlooked, it requires but little political philosophy to perceive the security which would result to Europe, were there a powerful and warlike kingdom on the eastern side of the Turkish empire. The western conquests of that fierce warrior Bajazet I. were interrupted by Tamerlane; and, by the enemy they found in Kouli Khan, the enraged Porte was prevented from revenging the triumphs of Eugene. A few years ago we beheld them trampling on the law of nations, sending an ambassador to prison, and commanding the Russian empress to desert her allies. A war, which now continues, ensued. And however the foresight of the narrow politician may dread the rising power of the Russ, it is to be wished that the arms of Muscovy may fix such barriers to the Turkish empire, as will for ever prevent their long meditated and often attempted design to possess themselves of the Venetian dominions, or to extend

† A Patriarch of Constantinople declared publicly to the Pope's legate: “ That he would much rather behold the turban than the triple crown upon the great altar of Constantinople.”

their

their conquests on the West; conquests which would render them the most dangerous power to the peace of Europe.

"In a word, the CRUSADES, a combination which tended to support the Greek empire for the security of the eastern, and to drive the enemy from the southern parts of Europe, can by no means deserve to be called a most singular monument of human folly; whatever the superstition of its promoters and conductors might be. And however the inutility and absurdity of their professed aim, to rescue the tomb of Christ, may excite the ridicule of the modern philosopher, it was a motive admirably adapted to the superstition of that age; and, where it is necessary that an enemy should be restrained, an able politician will avail himself of the most powerful of all incitements to hostilities, the superstitious or religious fervour of his army.

"Having entered so far into the history of the CRUSADES, it may not be improper to take a view of the happy consequences which flowed from them. *To these wild expeditions, says Robertson, the effect of superstition or folly, we owe the first gleams of light which tended to dispel barbarity and ignorance, and introduce any change in government or manners.* Constantinople, at that time the seat of elegance, of arts, and commerce, was the principal rendezvous of the European armies. The Greek writers of that age speak of the Latins, as the most ignorant barbarians: the Latins, on the other hand, talk with astonishment of the grandeur, elegance, and commerce, of Constantinople. The most stupid barbarians, when they have the opportunity of comparison, are sensible of the superiority of civilized nations, and by an acquaintance with them begin to resemble their manners, and emulate their advantages. The fleets which attended the Crosses introduced commerce, and the freedom of commercial cities into their mother countries. This, as Robertson observes, proved destructive to the feudal system, which had now degenerated into the most gloomy oppression, and introduced the plans of regular government. *This acquisition of liberty, says the same most ingenious historian, made such a happy change in the condition of all the members of communities, as raised them from that sloth and inaction into which*

they had been sunk by the wretchedness of their former state. The spirit of industry revived; commerce became an object of attention, and began to flourish; Population increased; Independence was established; and wealth flowed into cities which had long been the seat of poverty and oppression."

Memoirs of the late Samuel Foote, Esq.

MR. Foote was born at Truro, in Cornwall, and was descended from a very antient family. His father was Member of Parliament for Tiverton, in Devonshire, and enjoyed the post of Commissioner of the Prize-office and Fine-contract. His mother was heiress of the Dinely and Goodere families. The dreadful consequence of the misunderstanding between her two brothers, Sir John Dinely Goodere, Bart. and Samuel Goodere, Esq; Captain of his Majesty's ship the Ruby, is well known; on which a considerable part of the Goodere estate, which was better than 5000l. per annum, descended to Mr. Foote.

He was educated at Worcester College, Oxford, which owed its foundation to Sir Thomas Cookes Winford, Bart. a second cousin of our author's. On leaving the University, he commenced student of law in the Temple; but, as the dryness of this study did not suit the liveliness of his genius, he soon relinquished it. He married a young lady of a good family and some fortune; but, their tempers not agreeing, a perfect harmony did not long subsist between them. He now launch'd into all the fashionable foibles of the age, gaming not excepted, and in a few years spent his whole fortune. His necessities led him to the stage, and he made his first appearance in the character of Othello*. He next performed Fondlewife with much more applause; and this, indeed, was ever after one of his capital parts. He attempted Lord Foppington likewise, but prudently gave it up. But, as Mr. Foote was never a capital actor in the plays of others, his salary was very unequal to his gay and extravagant turn; and he contracted debts which forced him to take refuge within the verge of the court. He relieved his necessities by a very

* "But when I play'd Othello, thousands swore

"They never saw such tragedy before," said Woodward, in the character of Foote, when he took him off in his *Tit for Tat*.

laughable.

laughable stratagem. Sir Fr—s D—l—l had long been his intimate friend, and had dissipated his fortune by similar extravagance. Lady N—ff-u P—l—t, who was likewise an intimate acquaintance of Foote's, and who was exceeding rich, was fortunately at that time bent upon a matrimonial scheme. Foote strongly recommended to her to consult upon this momentous affair the conjurer in the Old Bailey, whom he represented as a man of surprising skill and penetration. He employed an acquaintance of his own to personate the conjurer, who depicted Sir Fr—s D—l—l at full length; described the time when, the place where, and the dress in which she would see him. The Lady was so struck with the coincidence of every circumstance, that she married D—l—l in a few days. For this service Sir Francis settled an annuity upon Foote; and this enabled him once more to emerge from obscurity.

In 1747 he opened the Little Theatre in the Hay-market, taking upon himself the double character of author and performer, and appeared in a dramatic piece of his own composing, called the *Diversions of the Morning*. This piece consisted of nothing more than the exhibition of several characters well known in real life, whose manner of conversation and expression this author very happily hit off in the diction of his drama, and still more happily represented on the stage, by an exact and most amazing imitation, not only of the manner and tone of voice, but even of the very persons of those whom he intended to take off. In this performance, a certain physician, Dr. L—n, well known for the oddity and singularity of his appearance and conversation, and the celebrated Chevalier Taylor, who was at that time in the height of his popularity, were made objects of Foote's ridicule; the latter, indeed, very deservedly: and in the concluding part of his speech, under the character of a theatrical director, Mr. Foote took off, with great humour and accuracy, the several styles of acting of every principal performer on the English stage*.

* One of these was the late facetious Harry Woodward, mentioned above, who returned the compliment in a little piece called *Tit for Tat*, of which the following was the beginning:

“Call'd forth to battle, see poor I appear
To try one fall with this fam'd auc-

This performance at first met with some opposition from the civil magistrates of Westminster, under the sanction of the act of Parliament for limiting the number of playhouses, as well as from the jealousy of one of the managers of Drury-lane playhouse; but, the author being patronized by many of the principal nobility, and other persons of distinction, this opposition was over-ruled: and, having altered the title of his performance, Mr. Foote proceeded, without further molestation, to give *tea in a morning* to his friends, and represented it thro' a run of forty mornings to crowded and splendid audiences.

The ensuing season he produced another piece of the same kind, which he called *An Auction of Pictures*. In this performance he introduced several new and popular characters; particularly Sir Thomas De Veil, then the acting justice of peace for Westminster, Mr. Cock the celebrated auctioneer, and the equally famous Orator Henley. This piece also had a very great run.

His *Knights*, which was the produce of the ensuing season, was a performance of somewhat more dramatic regularity; but still, although his plot and characters seemed less immediately personal, it was apparent that he kept some particular real persons strongly in his eye in the performance; and the Town took upon themselves to fix them where the resemblance appeared to be the most striking.

Thus Mr. Foote continued, from time to time, to select, for the entertainment of the public, such characters, as well general as individual, as seemed most likely to engage their attention. His dramatic pieces, exclusive of the interlude called *Piety in Paintings*, are as follow: “Taste, The Knights, The Author, The Englishman in Paris, The Englishman Returned from Paris, The Mayor of Garret, The Lyar, The Patron, The Minor, The Orators †, The Commis-

† It was in this performance that he took off George Faulkner, the celebrated printer; who resented the joke so seriously, that he indicted our humorist for a libel, and, from the disposition of the Judge who presided in the Court of King's Bench, Dublin, it was generally believed the matter would have terminated very much to his disgrace: but he suddenly quitted that metropolis, and returned to England, leaving his bail to pay the penalty of their bonds, whom, notwithstanding

fary, The Devil upon Two Sticks, The Lame Lover, The Maid of Bath, The Nabob, The Couzeners, The Capuchin, The Bankrupt," and an unfinished comedy called "The Slanderer."

All these works are only to be ranked among the *petites pieces* of the thea-

standing the reports to the contrary, he afterwards reimbursed.

This prosecution very probably took its rise from a ludicrous letter of Lord Chesterfield to his friend George, which that maukish compound of butter and honey considered as a serious piece of advice. "Would you think it," says his Lordship, "Mr. Foote, who, if I mistake not, was one of your *Symposion* while in London, (and, if so, the worse man he,) takes you off in his new farce called *The Orators*. As the Government here cannot properly take notice of it, would it be amiss, that you should shew some spirit on this occasion, either by way of stricture, contempt, or by bringing an action against him; I do not mean for writing the said farce, but for acting it. The doctrine of *scribere est agere* was looked upon as too hard in the case of Algernoon Sydney; but my Lord Coke, my Lord Chief Justice Hales, my Lord Vaughan, Salkeld, and, in short, all the greatest men of the law, do, with their usual perspicuity and precision, lay it down for law, that *agere est agere*. And this is exactly Mr. Foote's case with regard to you: therefore, any orders that you shall think fit to send me in this affair as to retaining counsel, filing a bill of *Faulkner versus Foote*, or bringing a common action upon the case, which I think would be best of all, the case itself being actionable, shall be punctually executed by your faithful friend

CHESTERFIELD."

The irony of this letter will best appear by a subsequent letter of his Lordship's, in which he expresses his impatience to congratulate his friend George on his late triumph in making his enemy his foot-stool. "A man of less philosophy than yourself, says his Lordship, would, perhaps, have chastised Foote corporally, and have made him feel that your wooden leg, which he mimicked, had an avenging arm to protect it; but you scorned so inglorious a victory, and called justice and the laws of your country to punish the criminal, and to avenge your cause. You triumphed; and I heartily join my weak voice to the loud acclamations of the good citizens of Dublin upon this occasion. I take it for granted, that some of your many tributary wits have already presented you with gratulatory poems, &c. upon this subject. I own I had some thoughts myself of inscribing a short poem to you upon your tre. In the execution they are some-

what loose, negligent, and unfinished; the plots are often irregular, and the catastrophes not always conclusive: but, with all these deficiencies, they contain more strength of character, more strokes of keen satire, and more touches of temporary humour, than are to be found in the writings of any other modern dramatist. Even the language spoken by his characters, incorrect as it may sometimes seem, will, on a closer examination, be found entirely dramatical; as it abounds with those natural minutiae of expression which frequently form the very basis of character, and which render it the truest mirror of the conversation of the times in which he wrote.

In the year 1766, being on a party of pleasure with the late Duke of York, Lord Mexborough, and Sir Francis Delaval, Mr. Foote had the misfortune to break his leg, by a fall from his horse, in consequence of which he was compelled to undergo an amputation. This accident so sensibly affected the Duke, that he made a point of obtaining for Mr. Foote a patent for life, whereby he was allowed to perform, at the Little Theatre in the Haymarket, from the 15th of May to the 15th of September, every year.

He now became a greater favourite of the Town than ever; his very laughable pieces, with his more laughable performances, constantly filled his house; and his receipts were some seasons almost incredible. Parsimony was never a vice to be ascribed to Mr. Foote; his hospitality and generosity were ever conspicuous; he was visited by the first nobility, and he was sometimes honoured even by royal guests.

The attack made upon his character by one of his domestics, whom he had dismissed for misbehaviour, is too well known to be particularized.

triumph; but, to tell you the truth, when I had writ not above two thousand verses of it, my Muse forsook me, my poetic vein stopped, I threw away my pen, and I burned my poem, to the irreparable loss not only of the present age, but also of latest posterity."

[See Letters from Lord Chesterfield to Alderman George Faulkner, &c. just published, of which the above may serve as a sample, being, so far as they relate to the Alderman, the most perfect specimens of the ironical style that are to be met with in this, or perhaps in any other language. The pleasantry and satire are so equally blended, that the object of it is by no means hurt.]

here. Suffice it to say, he was honourably acquitted of that charge; but it is believed by some that the shock which he received from it accelerated his death: others pretend that his literary altercation with a certain *then* Duchefs, or rather her agents, much affected him, and that from that time his health declined. We are of opinion, however, that his natural volatility of spirits could scarcely fail to support him against all impressions from either of these quarters.

Mr. Foote, finding his health decline, entered into an agreement with Mr. Colman, for his patent of the theatre, according to which he was to receive from Mr. Colman 1600l. per annum, besides a stipulated sum whenever he chose to perform. Mr. Foote made his appearance two or three times last summer, in some of the most admired characters; but being suddenly affected with a paralytic stroke one night whilst upon the stage, he was compelled to retire, and from that time the public lost their justly-admired Aristophanes. He was advised to bathe, and accordingly repaired to Brighthelmstone, where he apparently recovered his former health and spirits, and was, what is called, the "fiddle of the company" who resorted to that agreeable place of amusement. A few weeks before his death he returned to London; but, by the advice of his physicians, set out with an intention to spend the winter at Paris, and in the South of France. He had got no farther than Dover, when he was suddenly attacked by another stroke of the palsy, which in a few hours terminated his existence. He died on the 21st of October in the 56th year of his age, and was privately interred in the cloisters of Westminster-abbey. He has left a natural son, a miner, to whom he has bequeathed most of his fortune.

We are informed from good authority, that the day on which Mr. Foote set out for Dover, about an hour before he went into his chaise, he walked into every room in his house, examined, with an accuracy not usual to him, every article of furniture he had, but more particularly his pictures, of which he had a large and elegant collection. When he came to the portrait of Weston, he made a full stop, as if by some secret impulse; and riveted his eyes upon the countenance of his old acquaintance for above ten minutes, without uttering a syllable. Then turning off with a tear in his eye, he

exclaimed, "Poor Weston"! But the words had scarce dropped from his lips, when, with a tone, as it were, of reproach for his seeming security, he repeated again, "Poor Weston! It will be very shortly Poor Foote! or the intelligence of my spirits deceives me."

Mr. Foote, as a private man, was sincere, generous, and humane. As no man ever contributed more to the entertainment of the public, so no man oftener made the minds of his companions expand with mirth and good-humour; and, in the company of men of high rank and superior fortune, who courted his acquaintance, he always preserved an easy and noble independency. That he had his foibles and caprices, no one will pretend to deny; but they were amply counterbalanced by his merit and abilities, which will transmit his name to posterity with distinguished reputation.

"Alas, poor Yorick!—Where be your gambols? your songs? your flashes of merriment, that were wont to set the table in a roar? Not one now! Alas, poor Yorick!"

Mr. URBAN,

I WAS much pleased with Mons. Seguier's ingenious method of decyphering the ancient inscription on the *Maison Carrée*, with the plate from Thicknesse's Year's Journey. I had many years before admired that structure, and wished for the information which you have so clearly given, by copying so curious a plate; and therefore give me leave to inform Mr. Thicknesse, or any other future travellers, who record the curiosities they meet with, that at *Vienne*, in *Dauphiné*, there is a Roman *Maison Carrée*, now converted into a church, also called *Notre Dame de la Vie*, which had an inscription thereon of single letters of bronze, not only on the frize, but on the architrave also; and it is to be lamented that Mons. Seguier was not within reach of the very visible holes which held the letters. This building, however, is but a very indifferent building, when compared to the *Maison Carrée*; yet it is a noble monument, and such as must be admired by those who never saw that of Nîmes. It was a very common practice, however, with the Romans, to fix the inscriptions on public edifices in the manner of the *Maison Carrée*; and I presume Mons. Seguier took the hint from some very large stones found near the fountain at Nîmes, which I saw, and on which were the following letters of bronze:

IOVI OPTIMO MAXIMO
i. e. JOVI OPTIMO MAXIMO.

An Antiquarian.

Epitome of PHILOSOPHICAL TRANSACTIONS. Vol. LXVII. for the Year 1777. Part I.

ART. I. *An Account of a Woman, in the Shire of Ross, living without Food or Drink. By Dr. Mackenzie, Physician at New Tarbat.*

This account, communicated by the Rt. Hon. James Stewart Mackenzie, Ld. Privy Seal of Scotland, and authenticated by Mr. Macleod, the sheriff of Rosshire, and several justices of the peace of that county, is briefly as follows: Jane Macleod, unmarried, aged 33, after having, at the respective ages of fifteen, nineteen, and twenty, had an epileptic fit, soon after the last took to her bed, from which, at the time of taking this case, viz. Oct. 21, 1767, she had never risen but when lifted, and had had so little craving for food, that from taking by compulsion no more than would support a sucking infant, she gradually fell off from taking even that small quantity, and at Whitsuntide, 1763, totally refused food and drink, her jaw being so fast locked as scarce to be opened with a knife to admit a little thin gruel or whey, most of which ran out at the corners of her mouth; all that she swallowed for four years was a small draught of Brea-mar water, (a medicinal spring,) and a pint of common water; the only words she spoke for almost a year, were, *Give me more water*; and for the last three years she had scarce any evacuation by urine, and none by stool. In Oct. 1772, the same physician visited her again, and was told, that about a year before, her parents returning from work, to their great surprise found her sitting on her hams on the side of the house opposite to her bed-place, spinning with her mother's distaff. She then took a few crumbs, as to feed a bird, and sucked half a spoonful of milk out of the palm of her hand, and that by compulsion; for her jaws were still fast locked, her hamstrings tight as before, and her eyes shut, and she never attempted to speak. The *egesta* were in proportion to the *ingesta*. Such was her situation in Oct. 1772, and such it continued in March, 1775. In June following she walked tolerably upright, holding by the wall, looked not to be above 20 years of age, and took no more food than would support an infant of two years old.

ART. II. *On the Usefulness of wash-*

ing and rubbing the Stems of Trees, to promote their annual Increase. By Mr. Marsham.

These methods have been advised by Dr. Hales and Mr. Evelyn; and it here appears that the increase of a washed tree was one tenth of an inch above double that of an unwashed tree. For other particulars we must refer to the article.

ART. III. *Discoveries on the Sex of Bees; explaining the Manner in which the Species is propagated, with an Account of the Utility that may be derived from those Discoveries, by the actual Application of them to Practice. By Mr. John Debrauw, Apothecary to Addenbrooke's Hospital, in Cambridge, &c.*

From various experiments here related, all made in glass hives, this writer asserts, and seems to have ascertained, that "bees belong to that class of animals, among which, though they have sexes, a true copulation cannot be proved; and that their *ova*, like the spawn of fishes, probably owe their fecundation to an impregnation from the male." These experiments confirm the new doctrine of M. Schirach, that all common bees are females in disguise, and that any one of these bees may become a queen-bee, if the whole community should think proper to nurse it in a particular manner, and raise it to that rank; and disprove the notion that the queen lays a particular kind of eggs appropriated to the production of other queens. The advantage attending this discovery is that of forming artificial swarms of new colonies; or, in other words, of furnishing the means to bring on a numerous increase of those useful insects.

ART. IV. *An Account of a Portrait of Copernicus, presented to the Royal Society, by Dr. Wolf, of Dantzick; extracted from a Letter of his to Mr. Magellan, F. R. S.*

The original, of which this is an exact copy by M. Lorman, of Berlin, is in the possession of the Chamberlain Hussarzewski. The painter was an Italian. It was formerly in the collection of Saxe Gotha, and was obtained from the last Duke in 1735, by the Prince-Bishop of Warmia, in exchange for a very old portrait of one of the Duke's ancestors, who had been Bishop of that see, in the cathedral of Warmia, and whose picture was wanting in the Duke's collection. The Bp. bequeathed

bequeathed that of Copernicus to his favourite the present possessor.

ART. V. *An Account of a Journey into Africa, from the Cape of Good Hope, and a Description of a new Species of Cuckow.* By Dr. Andreas Sparrman, of the Royal Academy of Stockholm.

This ingenious naturalist accompanied Capt. Cook in his second circumnavigation, embarking at the Cape. Soon after his return thither he undertook this dangerous expedition, viz. in Aug. 1775, with one companion only, Mr. Emelman, the son of a Dutch lieutenant, and some Hottentots, who took care of his oxen. He was upwards of nine months on this journey, having gone 100 miles farther than the last Christian's or Dutchman's hut, into the district of the Yellow or Chinese Hottentots. As an earnest of his discoveries in natural history, he has given that of the *Honey-Guide*, to which and the print, inserted in our last, we must refer.

ART. VI. *An Account of some new Electrical Experiments.* By Mr. Tiberius Cavallo.

This paper contains the description and use of the atmospherical electrometer for the rain, &c. but cannot well be understood without the diagrams.

ART. VII. *A third Essay on Sea-Anemonies.* By the Abbé Dicquemare.

This article consists of farther observations on the generation of the fourth species, and also on the first, but cannot be abridged.

ART. VIII. *Experiments and Observations in Electricity.* By Mr. Wm. Henley, F. R. S.

For these our electrical readers must consult the article. Our limits necessarily confine us to such only as are generally interesting.

ART. IX. (misprinted VIII.) *Extract of a Letter from John Strange, Esq; his Majesty's Resident at Venice, to Sir John Pringle, Bart. P. R. S. with a Letter to Mr. Strange, from the Abbé Joseph Toaldo, Professor in the University of Padua, &c. giving an Account of the Tides in the Adriatic.*

ART. X. *A Letter from Mr. Peter Wargentin, F. R. S. Secretary to the Royal Academy of Sciences at Stockholm, to the Rev. Nevil Maskelyne, B. D. F. R. S. &c. concerning the difference of Longitude of the Royal Observatories at Paris and Greenwich,*

resulting from the Eclipses of Jupiter's first Satellites, observed during the last ten Years.

ART. XI. (misprinted XIV.) *A Method of finding the Value of an infinite Series of decreasing Quantities of a certain Form, when it converges too slowly to be summed in the common Way by the mere Computation and Addition or Subtraction of some of its initial Terms.* By Francis Maferes, Esq; F. R. S. *Cursitor Baron of the Exchequer.*

For these we must refer to the work. Mr. Maferes is already distinguished as an Algebraist by his "Use of the negative Sign in Algebra;" and this memoir, we doubt not, will be equally satisfactory to the few adepts who understand him.

ART. XII. (misprinted XI.) *Translation of a Passage in Ebn Younes; with some Remarks thereon.* By the Rev. George Costard, M. A. Vicar of Twickenham.

This writer has here given a Latin translation of an Arabian MS. in the library of Leyden, containing accounts of two solar and one lunar eclipse, the two first in the 367th, and the last in the 368th year of the Hegire.

ART. XIII. *Observations on the annual Evaporation at Liverpool; and on Evaporation considered as a Test of the Moisture or Dryness of the Atmosphere.* By Dr. Dobson, of Liverpool.

These experiments, tables, and observations, are curious and satisfactory, but cannot be abridged. On the whole, evaporation seems a more accurate test of the moisture or dryness of the atmosphere, than the quantity of rain.

ART. XIV. *An Account of Persons who could not distinguish Colours.* By Mr. Joseph Huddart.

These were three brothers, of the name of Harris, of Maryport, in Cumberland. Different colours they frequently called by the same name; straw-colour one of them called white, of red he had no idea; black another thought brown, light-green yellow, light-red a sort of blue, and orange-colour green.

ART. XV. *A new Theory of the rotatory Motion of Bodies affected by Forces disturbing such Motion.* By Mr. John Landen, F. R. S.

This requires a diagram, and with it would be intelligible to few of our readers.

ART. XVI. *Directions for making the*

the best Composition for the Metals of reflecting Telescopes: together with a Description of the Process for grinding, polishing, and giving the great Speculum the true parabolic Curve. By Mr. John Mudge.

This may be highly useful to opticians and astronomers, but cannot be deemed generally interesting.

ART. XVII. *Extract of a Register of the Barometer, Thermometer, and Rain, at Lyndon, in Rutland, 1776. By Thomas Barker, Esq.*

ART. XVIII. *Extract of a Meteorological Journal for the Year 1776, kept at Bristol, by Samuel Farr, M. D.*

ART. XIX. *Meteorological Journal kept at the House of the Royal Society, by Order of the President and Council.*

This (as usual) closes the volume.

94. I. *A Sermon on Numbers xxiii. 23. Preached Monday, April 21, 1777, on laying the Foundation of the new Chapel near the City Road, London. By John Wesley. pp. 47. 6d. Fry.*

II. *Imposture detected, and the Dead vindicated. In a Letter to a Friend. Containing some gentle Strictures on the false and libellous Harangue lately delivered by Mr. John Wesley, upon his laying the first Stone of his new Dissenting Meeting-House, near the City Road. By Rowland Hill, M. A. pp. 40. 6d. Valance.*

III. *An Answer to Mr. Rowland Hill's Tract entitled Imposture detected. By John Wesley, M. A. pp. 12. 2d. Fry.*

IV. *A Rod for a Reviler; or, a full Answer to Mr. Rowland Hill's Letter, entitled Imposture detected. By Thomas Olivers. pp. 64. 6d. Fry.*

OF this doughty controversy the following are the particulars: Mr. Wesley, in his Sermon, which is a short historic account of the rise and progress of Methodism, which he calls "a great revival of religion," with its seasonableness, extensiveness, justness, depth, purity, &c. observing how some of its professors neglected, slighted, or left the church, and how others clave to it as well as they could, took occasion to make the following mention of the late Mr. Whitefield: "But a good man, who met with us when we were at Oxford, while he was absent from us conversed much with dissenters, and contracted a strong prejudice against the church: I mean Mr. Whitefield: and not long after totally separated from us." See p. 42. This, and this only, is the great offence given, or rather taken by, his opponent. From these few words Mr. Hill has brought

(we must say) as *railing an accusation* against his brother, or rather his elder; (such as, Mr. W. aptly hints in the motto to his Answer, an arch-angel durst not bring even against the Devil,) as if he had libelled and abused Mr. Whitefield in the grossest terms, in such terms as Mr. Hill himself has here employed; and none of our Christian readers, we are certain, will wish for a sample either of the reason or religion, the eloquence or urbanity, of this writer, when we assure them that among his *gentle* Strictures, or rather opprobrious names, they will find *lying apostle, false accuser, ungodly slanderer, designing wolf, libeller, &c. &c.* Can this be a disciple of a meek and humble master, of one who "returned not railing for railing, but contrariwise blessing?" But Mr. W. is no Calvinist. *Hinc illæ lachrymæ.* In his Answer he disproves, with becoming moderation, many of Mr. H.'s assertions, and adds, towards the conclusion; "Now let all the world judge between Mr. Hill and me. I do not say all the religious world, but all that have the smallest portion of common sense and common humanity. Setting every thing else aside, suppose him to be my superior in rank, fortune, learning, and understanding, is this treatment for a *young* man to give to an *old* one, who at least is no fool, and who, before Mr. Hill was born, was in a more honourable employ than he is ever likely to be? What can inspire this young hero with such a spirit, and fill his mouth with such language? Is it any credit to his person, or to his cause? What can men think either of one or the other? If he does not reverence me, or common decency, should he not reverence himself?" This surely is the language of truth and soberness, and breathes the spirit of the Gospel.

Mr. Wesley's second, Mr. Olivers, was "pressed into this service" by a note of Mr. Hill's, fraught with an anecdote not much in favour of the prowess of this "unfighting hero," this Knight of the leather apron, or Arminian shoemaker; for such, it seems, is or was this renowned disputant: yet a punster might say, reversing the old adage, we have here *an Oliver for a Rowland*; as Mr. Thomas shews himself a powerful advocate for Mr. John, and makes good use of his spiritual tho' not his carnal weapon. For instance, Mr. Hill having asserted that "St. Paul can scarcely

scarcely write a single line without mentioning and exalting the Lord Christ," Mr. O. has taken the pains to reckon that in 5705 lines of St Paul's 14 Epistles Christ is not mentioned, and in one of his sermons, that at Athens, that blessed name is totally excluded. His confutation of Mr. Hill's personal charge against himself is too curious to be omitted. "1. I have no "*young woman that*, properly speaking, *boards with me*. 2. Mr. B——n never laid me "sprawling in the kennel." 3. He never knocked off my "*hat and wig*." 4. I never "*arose out of the kennel*;" for I never was in it. 5. I never shook off any "*adhering mud*;" for none ever adhered to me. 6. I never gathered up my "*hat and wig*;" for they were never off. 7. I never "*barricaded*" my "*door*." 8. I never "*secured the avenues*." Here, then, we have *eight lying* circumstances in one of Mr. Hill's "*authentic anecdotes*." From whence we collect, 1, That, if "*a young woman boards with Mr. O.*" it is "*improperly speaking*." 2. That Mr. B——n laid him sprawling not *in* the kennel, but *beside* it. 3. That his *hat* only, and not his *wig*, was knocked off. 4. That it was not *mud*, but *dust*, that adhered to him. And, 5. That he barricaded not his *door*, but his *window*. But, granting this, and all that Mr. H. alleges, can he be so weak as to think that he is doing God service by thus (as he thinks) traducing man, or that the cause of Christianity, or Calvinism, can be promoted by the publication of such anecdotes, however true? Is Mr. Olivers a worse man, or a worse Christian, for having been 'beat, and not striking again, like St. Paul, and many of the Apostles of old, or even for working at an honest trade, and wearing a leather apron, 30 years ago, as many of them also did at their respective callings? In short, for the credit of our common faith, we lament "the manner of spirit," the furious zeal, that possesses some men, the same spirit which inflamed John Calvin and destroyed Servetus, and rejoice that it is not in the power of our modern Calvinists to do likewise, or to "call down fire from Heaven," as well as to shoot forth bitter words.

The following anecdote of his antagonist is no less curious, as a *retort courteous* for the title of "*lay-lubbers*" bestowed by Mr. Hill on Mr. Wesley's preachers. "Notice being given at

Halifax, in Yorkshire, that a son of Sir Rowland Hill was to preach in the Methodist-chapel, a great multitude came to hear. About the middle of his sermon (so called) Mr. Hill put both his hands on his mouth, and in the tone of a great lubberly school-boy (when horsed) roared out *O my tooth! my tooth!* Then, with both hands cleaving to his jaw, lifted up his head towards the gallery, and with a more lubberly whine told a genteel audience, "I was at a love-feast yesterday; where, on *biting* a bit of cake, I met with a stone which *broke my tooth*." Then bellowed out again, *O my tooth! my tooth!* Where is Mr. A.? (whom he wanted to preach in his stead). After repeating the enquiry several times, down he came out of the pulpit; when Mr. A. most heartily ashamed both of Mr. Hill and his tooth, went up, and with a short prayer dismissed the people."

V. *A full Answer to the Rev. J. Wesley's Remarks upon a late Pamphlet published in Defence of the Characters of the Rev. Mr. Whitefield and others.* By Rowland Hill, M. A. 6d. pp. 45. Valence.

IN this reply glad we are to find that the writer has abated much of his acrimony, and is returned to a better and more Christian spirit, honestly acknowledging his former mistakes, that "the style of his former pamphlet was far too ludicrous and severe*," that he "inadvertently gave an unfair turn to one of his attacks," &c. avoiding in this all opprobrious terms, but at the same time endeavouring to ascertain his facts. In these, however, we cannot think he has succeeded, except in the instance mentioned by Mr. Evans, it being certainly a poor subterfuge in Mr. Wesley to say he had *forgot* a † tract which he had read, and recommended, and epitomised, after declaring "he never saw it with his eyes."

Whether Mr. Whitefield or Mr. Wesley first *broke the ice* in regard to field-preaching (as the former expresses it) seems doubtful; each of them seeming

* Being absent from the press, he never saw (he says) some of the severest terms till he read them in print, nor did the original MS. contain the least reflection upon *lay-lubbers*, or *preaching barbers, coblers, tinkers*, &c. An enemy then must have sown these tares; and if so, he ought to have been named and exposed.

† "A Plea for the exclusive Right of the Americans to tax themselves."

to claim that honour. "God was pleased, says Mr. Whitefield, to send me out first," in April 1736. Mr. Wesley was not ordained till May 24, 1738. But he says he "preached in the open air in Oct. 1735, before Mr. Whitefield was ordained." And this Mr. Hill allows, as Mr. Wesley read prayers and preached on the quarter-deck in his first voyage to America.

95. *A Walk in and about the City of Canterbury.* By William Gottling, M. A. a Native of the Place, and Minor Canon of the Cathedral. 2d Edition. 1cs. 6d. 8vo. pp. 402. Simmons, Canterbury.

OF this entertaining Walk we gave an account, and extracts, in Vol. XLIV. pp. 433 and 483. Since that the worthy *Walker* is gone to the "undiscovered country," having first prepared this improved edition for the press, which is now printed (by subscription) for the benefit of his daughter, with large additions, principally of plates, most of them given by the author's friends, which make this one of the cheapest as well as most curious books we know of. All the notice we shall now take of it is by naming the subjects of the plates, and giving a short quotation from the *Appendix*. 1. A head of the author, æt. 81. (from a painting by Metz). 2. * A plan of Canterbury. 3. Riding-Gate. 4. West-Gate. 5. Arches in the town-wall. 6. The Castle. 7. All-Saints Church. 8. * Christ-Church-Gate. 9. South Prospect of the Cathedral. 10. Capitals in Grymbald's Crypt. 11. The Deanry. 12. The King's School. 13. Green-Court-Gate. 14. Inside of the Baptistry. 15. The Baptistry. 16. The Font. 17. Screen and North window of the Dean's Chapel. 18. East window of the Dean's Chapel. 19. Screen [of the Choir]. 20. Vaults allotted to the First Prebendary. 21. Becket's crown and tomb. 22. Patriarchal chair. 23. * Chart of East-Kent. And, 24. Map of Sandwich, Richborough, &c. Those three only [marked thus *] were inserted in the former edition. Among the benefactors Capt. Grose bears a distinguished place, having contributed five plates, and, as we suppose, most of the drawings. The extract we shall give is an answer to a letter that appeared in our Vol. XLV.

† The subscription-price was only 7s. 6d. but many of the subscribers, we find, gave more.

"Of the Room over St. Anselm's Chapel.

"Had I thought it could have been disputed whether this room might be called a prison, or that a fire-place and oven might be of use to those confined there, I might have added to the description, that it is so solitary as to have no communication with other upper works of the church; that the door leading to it from St. Anselm's chapel at the foot of the stair-case, and that which opens into it above that chapel, effectually cut off all conversation with other people, except at the grate, placed at such a height from the pavement below, that no discourse held there could be a secret, as [that] they within the grate must appear as prisoners; that some signs of confinement here being attended with different degrees of severity may still be traced. My friend W. & D. if he has been so frequently in the room as he says, may remember most or all of these circumstances.

"And yet, in the *Gent. Mag.* for 1775, p. 178, he has published a long letter to shew that he differs from this notion of mine; and to support another, perhaps entirely his own.

"I think it proper for me to consider as much of his letter as relates to this difference of our notions, and shall begin with what he says concerning the punishments inflicted by the Monks on those who behaved so as to require correction.

"He begins with observing, that, 'as rigid fasting was the general established rule of the religious of the Benedictine order, an offending brother, when in close custody, was subjected to a still more severe state of abstinence, and of course could have little need of an oven.' He tells us, 'the culpable Monks were ranged by the Archbishop under three classes: that an offender for a slight fault was to have the ordinary diet of the convent, but not to eat it till three hours after the customary time of refreshment; and, while his brethren were in the refectory, was to remain in the church by himself. If the crime was of a deeper dye, the guilty brother was to be committed to the special custody of another Monk, who was always to attend him to and from his place of confinement,' (was not this a prison?) 'and the Prior was to give the particular directions about his provisions, and the hour of his receiving it. But a profligate and contumacious criminal was to be seized by violence, and cast into the prison appointed

appointed for atrocious criminals, and brought, if possible, by the harshest discipline, to a sense and public acknowledgment of his transgressions.’

“ Thus far my reader may think, as I do, W. & D. has employed his labour and study in defence of what he calls ‘an unfortunate conjecture,’ and the supporting my opinion by authorities which would have been more proper for me to produce.

“ What he says about ‘Lanfranc’s Constitutions,’ and his ‘zeal for transubstantiation,’ shews his reading, but has very little to do with our difference, if he had not thought it leading to a discovery of the chief if not the only purpose for which the oven was erected; namely, ‘the baking hosts for the sacrament:’ but there I think him a little ‘unfortunate in his conjecture.’ Let us see by what arguments he supports it.

“ The curious and whimsical process to be observed in preparing them, of which he gives an abstract from Spelman and Wilkins, may afford amusement to some of his readers, but has not one syllable in it to persuade them that a room fitted up with every appearance of a gaol was properer for that purpose than that from which it is named: nor does he attempt to prove it ever was employed in such service, except from that one circumstance of its having an oven in it, which is no proof at all.

“ Wafers are not baked in an oven, but over coals, in an instrument so contrived that each side (by turning it) feels the fire; and this he represents as an iron plate. The ordinary ones, which children buy for farthings, are called ‘iron cakes,’ because so prepared; and they who make them will be glad enough of a small present to shew him their way of working.

“ The wafer tongs or irons of the hucksters are stamped or cast with very clumsy figures; but some of those designed for the service of the altar are enriched with very elegant designs finely executed, of which I have seen beautiful proofs.

“ I must say that I find nothing in this letter to work any change in my opinion of this room being designed for a prison, a prison for ecclesiastical offenders; or that a chimney with an oven in it, though but two feet in diameter, (for this is no more,) might be of great use and comfort to many who might be allowed the benefit of them when thought proper or necessary.”

In answer, also, to Academicus, of Oxford, (another of our correspondents, Vol. XLV. p. 529.) concerning *Bell-Jesus*, Mr. Gostling says, “ Had he (Academicus) seen this dome, observed its cieling besprinkled with stars once gilded; that it was built with a spacious arch never designed to be shut up; and that it made an end of Abp. Cuthbert’s building, with baptisteries, &c. erected about 471, he would hardly have believed so public and elegant a chapel designed for combing of heads and washing of hands and faces, (as some have done,) and allow my conjecture of its having been a baptistery [to be] full as reasonable as any that have appeared to the contrary.” But though the author here and elsewhere adheres to the opinion of this having been “the old baptistery,” yet in a note on this passage in the *Addenda*, p. 398, he seems to give it up, “offering it only as a conjecture,” and some plausible reasons are assigned for the contrary supposition. These apparent contradictions we know not how to reconcile, but by imagining, that, as Mr. G. “died (we are told) while his book was in the press,” these *Addenda* are by another hand.

Mr. Gostling also replies to W. & D. (see Vol. XLIV. p. 508.) on the subject of baptisteries and baptismal churches, and to Mr. Watson (see Vol. XLV. p. 316,) on the interpretation of *prior pars Ecclesiæ*. But for these we must refer to the work.

The chief additions to this impression seem to be a whole chapter in relation to the King’s-School, its foundation, benefactions*, &c. of which the following is the close: “A complete list of the honourable and illustrious families who have sent their sons to this nursery, or of others, less distinguished by birth and fortune, whose own parts and industry have raised them from hence to high posts in church and state, would be a valuable ornament to a larger and more pompous work than I should venture to undertake: but it would be unpardonable to omit mentioning one of those heroes in learning of whom any school and any nation might very justly be proud: I mean the famous Dr. Wm. Harvey, whose important discovery of the circulation of the blood in

* These are in the Appendix, as is also an account of benefactions to the freemen of the city.

animals has given new light to the study of medicine, as well as of that more sublime philosophy which teaches us to admire and adore the wisdom of God in the creation."

Dr. Harvey (we beg leave to add) was a native of Folkestone, where he was born April 2, 1578, and was at the King's-School at Canterbury from the age of ten to fourteen, when he was removed to Caius-College, Cambridge†. Among the extraordinary persons educated at Canterbury-School might also have been mentioned another learned physician, Dr. Thomas Linacre, born 1540; Richard Boyle, the first, or great, Earl of Corke, 1566; and Dean Spencer, 1630, the author of the treatise *De Legibus Hebræorum*.

96. *On the Doctrine of the Sphere, in Six Books.* Book I. containing some preliminary Properties of the Cone. II. The general Doctrine of the Sphere. III. Of spheric Angles and Triangles. IV. Of the orthographic Projection. V. Of the stereographic Projection. VI. Of spheric Trigonometry. To which is added, an Appendix, containing the Solution of a Problem for ascertaining the Latitude and Longitude of a Place, together with the apparent Time. By the Rev. George Walker, F. R. S. 4to. 12s. boards. Johnson. 1777.

IT was not without great expectations, we confess, that we sat down to peruse this performance; and this may, perhaps, in some measure account for our disappointment. There is, perhaps, no branch of pure mathematics where so much remains to be done as in the doctrine of the sphere; but the reader will not meet with many things in the volume before us which he may not have seen before in other authors; the greatest part of what is new being a few propositions in the orthographic projection of the sphere. But if we cannot say much in praise of the author in this respect, much may, indeed, be said of his manner, which is chaste as Euclid himself, and elegant also, if we except a few propositions, where it seems to arise, as we apprehend, rather from the method than the manner. For notwithstanding our author builds so much on the merits of constructing the solid figures by movable schemes, we cannot help thinking that where a

demonstration can be had by means of plane figures, equally short and conclusive, it is much more elegant than by solid ones, and greatly to be preferred; but when, by the introduction of solid figures, it is rather lengthened, and not rendered in the least more geometrical, nothing, in our opinion, can be said in favour of them. We have now particularly in our eye Prop. 13. B. V. and the remark is, perhaps, applicable to several others. It has, we know, been sometimes thought that the introduction of solid figures renders these matters more plain to beginners; but it is much to be doubted whether any person ever arrived at any tolerable proficiency in mathematics by the help of solid schemes who would not have done it as well without; and we think it is rather to be regretted that so pure and so able a geometrician as Mr. Walker appears to be did not proceed by a different method, and more especially in the books of projection, where their very essence required that the lines be supposed to be drawn on a plane.

We cannot help remarking here, that every writer on spherics which we have seen has followed the same beaten track, and stopped exactly at the same proposition: even Mr. Walker himself has ventured no further than others who have gone before him, except in the addition of a few trifling problems in the orthographic projection. The six following capital problems, containing the general constructions of the six cases of oblique-angled spherical triangles, have been totally neglected by all of them; unless, perhaps, the first, which, we believe, was first of all done by Mr. Emerson, and since then by some other writers.

I. To describe the representation of a great circle, which has a given inclination to each of two given great circles, whose representations on the plane of projection are also given.

II. Two points being given on the plane of projection, representations of two given points on the sphere, it is required to describe the representations of two great circles which pass through these points, and have given arcs intercepted between them and that where they intersect each other.

III. Having the representations of two given great circles on the plane of projection, it is required to describe the representation of a third, through the representation of a given point in one

† Biograph. Britan. Vol. IV. p. 2547. By a mistake in this article Dr. H. is said to have been buried at Hempsted in Hertfordshire instead of Hempsted in Essex.

one of them, which has a given arch intercepted between that point and its intersection with the other given great circle.

IV. Having the representation of two given great circles on the plane of projection, it is required to describe the representation of a third, which cuts off given arcs from the former two between itself and the point where they intersect each other.

V. Two points being given on the plane of projection, representations of two given points on the sphere, it is required to describe the representations of two great circles which pass through these points, have a given inclination to one another, and whereof one of them has a given arc intercepted between the given point which it passes through and that where the circles intersect each other.

VI. The representations of two given great circles being given on the plane of projection, it is required to describe the representation of a third, which has a given arch intercepted between the former two, and also a given inclination to one of them.

The construction of these six problems, with their several cases and limitations, constitute almost the whole practice of projection; the problems preceding these, and which are those generally given in treatises of this kind, being little more than preparatory lemmata. None of these are, however, difficult, if we except the two last; and even these may be done either by the stereographic, orthographic, or gnomonic projections.

It has been rather unfortunate for this branch of science, that all those who have treated it with any degree of geometrical neatness, and rigour of demonstration, have shewn too much their contempt of the scale and compass in the practical part, and by which means most, if not all, of the problems may be done with much more ease and expedition than they can by methods purely geometrical: on the other hand, those who have attended to this matter have seldom been capable of giving their demonstrations that purity and geometrical elegance which can alone please those who are accustomed to it.—In this point Mr. Walker undoubtedly stands unrivalled in the doctrine of the sphere.

The problem which our author has discussed in the Appendix is remarkable enough on account of the number

and eminence of the persons who have before undertaken to answer it; but all, as he justly observes, without taking into consideration the change in declination and latitude; both of which are absolutely necessary when the problem is applied to the purpose which Mr. Walker seems desirous to do; and which, if we are not mistaken, he once offered it for to a certain Board, but without success.

But although the fondness which every person naturally has for a subject that has taken up much of his time may have induced Mr. Walker to publish it, we rather apprehend that every person who has had much practical knowledge of those matters, will, with that Board, be inclined to give the preference to the present established lunar method of finding the longitude of a ship at sea; namely, by observing the distances of the moon from the sun or a known fixed star, notwithstanding our author's opinion to the contrary. For although he, rather disingenuously, says, that "the moon's declination varies sometimes more than six degrees in twenty-four hours," and therefore that "it would require an error of one minute in the observation to produce an error of a degree in the longitude," yet it must be considered that the moon sometimes changes not her declination at all, and therefore the mean daily change is only 3° , or at the rate of only $30''$ to a degree of longitude, and scarcely one-sixth part of the error which we are liable to, at sea, in observing her altitude, as every one will allow who has attempted to do it: whereas the moon's least motion in longitude is very near twice her greatest motion in declination; and her mean motion in longitude is about four times her mean motion in declination, and of course will admit of four times the error in the observation that the change in declination will do; when, on the contrary, the observations may be made with at least four times the accuracy.

It is to be observed, that we every where suppose the observations to be made at sea, and with Hadley's quadrant; for we much doubt, notwithstanding our author says it does not appear an insuperable difficulty to him, whether ever any quadrant will be made equal to this for sea purposes; and it is an undoubted matter of fact that we have none at present that will come near it.

These

The above remarks, which we can affirm are just from many years practice and experience, as well as some attention and investigation, do not confirm what our author advances; namely, that the method here proposed “is not subject to some considerable disadvantages which attend the present lunar method of determining a ship’s place at sea.” Neither have the reasons which he assigns for this opinion any better foundation; as every one, who has had experience in those matters, knows that the sun’s altitude can be had all times at sea with certainty to about a minute, and of course the latitude of the ship to the same degree of accuracy. The apparent time may always be deduced from altitudes of the sun taken at the same instant with the distance, and of course can be had true within a very few seconds, if the sun is not nearer to the meridian than two or three points of the compass, which never need to be the case. If, indeed, the moon’s distance be taken from a fixed star, the star’s altitude will admit of pretty near the same error as the moon’s; but even this will cause no material error in the apparent time deduced therefrom, as every one may know that pleases to make the computation; although the same error, especially if it should lie contraryways in Mr. Walker’s first and last observation, will cause a great error in the moon’s declination deduced therefrom.

But the greatest defects in Mr. Walker’s method are yet to be pointed out. He has himself allowed, that, if the sun be the object of observation, the whole is but a speculative nicety; and it appears to us, that, if the moon be the object, there is not sufficient data to determine any one of the three circumstances which he mentions, under an unknown meridian, as we are to suppose is the case. For, if the meridian be unknown, the moon’s right ascension, as well as the increments of her declination, will be unknown; and therefore, although the time which the moon would take up in moving to the meridian could be found, the absolute apparent time when she was there could not be known; and therefore neither could that when any of the observations were made be determined. Neither can the moon’s parallax either in right ascension or declination, at the times of the observations, be known; which, of themselves, are sufficient to render the whole process abortive; and of which the

author has taken no notice in his solution, although they will add tenfold intricacy to it; and it is already many times more so than the computation by distances, as at present practised. We have said more on this head than we should otherwise have done, because the truly ingenious author has candidly told us that he wishes to be undeceived, if he is so; and we are fully persuaded that when he has thoroughly considered our arguments he will find reason to alter his opinion. Q.

97. *Interesting Letters of Pope Clement XIV. (Ganganelli). Vol. III. In Two Parts. Translated from the French. Likewise an Original Letter in Answer to M. Voltaire’s Objections to the Authenticity of Ganganelli’s Letters.* Durham.

LIKE most second parts this collection is by no means equal to the former, so that we are much inclined to doubt whether they are the productions of the same hand. In answer to Voltaire the Editor has taken great pains to defend the authenticity of the Letters. But much stronger than all his arguments would have been the testimony of the Abbé Lami, or any other respectable correspondent. In a case like this, their being silent (as is averred) is not sufficient. Called upon by the public, they ought to speak, they ought to produce (if they have them) the original MSS. Their silence, therefore, is an argument in disfavour of their originality. And tho’ all that Voltaire has urged should be disproved, till fresh and stronger vouchers than any we have yet had shall appear, in particular till the original Italian, well authenticated, is exhibited, (the present being confessedly a translation from the French, the shadow of a shade,) notwithstanding all that the Marq. Caraccioli or his friends may advance, many will still suspend their opinion on both sides. We must, however, add, that “His Excellency Monsignor Monini, formerly Minister from the Court of Spain to the Holy See, supports the authenticity of these Letters by one written entirely with his own hand, and dated at Rome the 10th of Oct. 1776, wherein he observes to me [the Editor], that if they are not the production of Ganganelli, the writer must have assumed the same genius, the same doctrines, the same maxims, his character, his natural gaiety and vivacity, of which he has been an eye-witness during many long and frequent conversations.”

To the Inventor, Vender, or Dispenser, of the famous Patent-Ointment for the Itch.

[Somewhat in Imitation of Pope's Address to Moore, the Worm-Powder Quack.]

HOW few, egregious Patentee!
Among the poor or rich,
Are, on inspection, found to be
Exempted from the Itch?

This malady both low and high
Has, more or less, infected;
Various their cures, and variously
Their scratchings are directed.

Some, who for martial fame long itch,
Gain bloody bones and raw-backs;
While others aim beyond their reach,
For want of proper claw-backs.

The Beggar's backside for a fiddle
Itches to ride at ease;
The Farmer's, tir'd with Dobbin's waddle,
Itches to have a chaise.

The Gentleman an Itch has got,
Charm'd with the title 'Squire';
The 'Squire, uneasy at his lot,
Itches for something higher.

Some who with itching ears are born
Are fond of florid preachers;
And old opinions change in turn
With new successive teachers.

The Miser's Itch by frequent scratching
Is still the more increas'd;
The Glutton's Itch is deem'd most catching
At some rich turtle-feast.

The Tradesman's Itch for double gains
Oft wants a rubbing-post;
The Gamester's Itch uncur'd remains
When all his wealth is lost.

The Curate by smock-simony
A double Itch would scratch,
When some fat benefice may be
Entail'd upon a match:

But soon his head will itch to wear
A Prebendary's cap, Sir;
Or leave his flock to hireling's care,
To sit and vote in Chapter.

The Dean's head itches for a mitre;
The Cornet's grasping hand
To wield the sword, and act the fighter,
With troops at his command.

To wear the venerable coif
The Barrister's head itches;
Next to be dubb'd a Judge for life
The Great Man's aid beseeches.

The Itch to have a Scotch degree
Th' Apothecary teazes;
He goes—but ere from one Itch free
Another on him seizes:

The Scottish fiddle's silent music
That Northern school first teaches;
Its step to surgery and physick
To cure the genuine Itch is.

Perhaps the Patriot Senator
May itch for popularity;
Since this regain'd, may charge once more
His debts on public charity.

For such an Itch we often see
Some lucrative appointment
A more effectual remedy
Than all your Patent-Ointment.

Some heads will itch for coronets;
Some shoulders for a belt:
Ambition's Itch to sores oft frets,
More seldom cur'd than felt.

I pass o'er various tribes of Itchers,
Jilts, widows, prudes, and bunters;
Stale batchelors, old worn-out lechers,
Fools, fops, and fortune-hunters.

Description tires, and patience fails,
To count the numerous species
Of itching fingers, heads, and tails;
So prone to itch all flesh is!

Couldst thou, O nameless Patentee!
Rub off but half their Itches,
All Warwick-Lane must yield to thee
In skill, in fame, and riches. C. H.

BALLAD. On DESPAIR.

WHY was the young Nancy so fair?
Ah! tell me, ye shepherds, I pray?
I saw her—and I must despair—
She's richer, far richer, than me.

Poor Damon was ever content,
Till Nancy appear'd on our plain;
Such beauty by Heaven was sent—
But why should it wound a poor swain?

My lambkins were once my delight,
I thought myself rich as a King;
No more does their bleating invite,
To the tabor no more can I sing.

Nor my dog I regard as before,
But frown as he kisses my feet:
I haste to the eglantine bower,
And sigh as I feel my heart beat.

Ah! if I had riches in store,
My tongue shou'd my passion declare;
But wishing will never add more,
So Damon must sigh and despair.

And Nancy she never shall hear
The passion which troubles my breast;
In secret shall trickle my tear,
But Nancy I hope will be blest.

DAMON.

An ELEGY by an Officer of the Royal Lancashire Militia on the Death of his Wife.

FULL fifteen summers have renew'd their
pride
Since she became a beauteous, blushing bride;
Her gentle manners, since her bridal day,
Have still remain'd, nor known the least de-
cay.

To her dear shade, in sadly-mournful strains,
A weeping husband o'er her urn complains;
Alas! she's gone!—Could Merit's pow'rful
charm

[arm,
The tyrant King, with his dread shafts, dis-
She yet had liv'd, to shew her sex the way,
Thro' Virtue's paths, to realms of endless day.
Maternal love and meekness still were seen,
With all their charms, in her unclouded mien:
She ne'er heard scandal toss'd from tongue to
tongue,

To wound the modest, beautiful, and young,
But, sighing, dropp'd a sympathetic tear,
And wisely shunn'd what gave her pain to
hear,

Long time, alas! she bore affliction's rod,
Yet ne'er complain'd, but meekly prais'd her
God;

Her innocence disarm'd the tyrant King,
Banish'd his terrors, and pluck'd out his sting.
Salford.

CHARACTERS of Mr. GRANVILLE,
(Nephew to Lord Lansdown,) and of
WILLIAM HARRISON*, Esq; from an
Epistle of Dr. YOUNG's, not yet inserted
among his Works.

YET still one bliss, one glory, I forbear,
A darling friend whom near your heart
you wear;

[blame,
That lovely youth, my Lord, whom you must
That I grow thus familiar with your name.

He's friendly, open, in his conduct nice,
Nor serve these virtues to atone for vice:
Vice he has none, or such as none with- less,
But friends indeed, good-nature in excess.
You cannot boast the merit of a choice
In making him your own, 'twas Nature's voice,
Which call'd too loud by man to be withstood,
Pleading a tie far nearer than of blood;
Similitude of manners, such a mind,
As makes you less the wonder of mankind.
Such ease his common converse recommends,
As he ne'er felt a passion, but his friend's;
Yet fix'd his principles, beyond the force
Of all beneath the sun to bend his course†.

Thus the tall cedar, beautiful and fair,
Flatters the motions of the wanton air;
Salutes each passing breeze with head inclin'd;
The pliant branches dance in every wind:
But fix'd the stem her upright state maintains,
And all the fury of the North disdains.

How are you bless'd in such a matchless
friend!

Alas! with me the joys of friendship end;
O Harrison! I must, I will complain;
Tears soothe the soul's distress, tho' shed in
vain:

Didst thou return, and bless thy native shore
With welcome peace, and is my friend no
more?—

Thy talk was early done, and I must own
Death kind to thee, but, ah! to thee alone.

* For an account of this Mr. Harrison, see
a letter in our September Mag. p. 419.

† His Lordship's nephew, who took orders.

But 'tis in me a vanity to mourn,
The sorrows of the great thy tomb adorn;
Strafford and Bolingbroke the loss perceive,
They grieve, and make thee envy'd in thy grave.

With aching heart, and a foreboding mind,
I night to day in painful journey joined,
When first inform'd of his approaching fate;
But reach'd the partner of my soul too late†:
'Twas past; his cheek was cold; that tuneful
tongue,

Which Isis charm'd with its melodious song,
Now languish'd, wanted strength to speak his
pain,

Scarce rais'd a feeble groan, and sunk again:
Each art of life, in which he bore a part,
Shot like an arrow thro' my bleeding heart.
To what serv'd all his promis'd wealth and
pow'r,

But more to load that most unhappy hour?

Yet still prevail'd the greatness of his mind;
That, not in health, or life itself, confin'd,
Felt thro' his mortal pangs Britannia's peace,
Mounted to joy, and smil'd in Death's embrace.

His spirit now just ready to resign,
No longer now his own, no longer mine,
He grasps my hand, his swimming eye-balls
roll,

My hand he grasps, and enters in my soul;
Then with a groan—support me, O! beware
Of holding worth, however great, too dear!

† Swift gives a similar affecting account of
his calling on him too late in his *Journal to
Stella*.

EPIGRAM.

Occasioned by the Death of Mr. FOOTE.

SATIRE and Irony no more
Shall forth their arrows shoot—
Ev'n Wit must fall—the reason's plain,
Because she's ne'er a—FOOTE. D. T.

To the LADIES.

DRESS up a man that's tall and fair
Like any pretty Miss,
Which of your sex would first declare
She long'd that man to kiss?

Just so, when women dress like boys,
Th' attractive power is gone;
Their sex forgot, and all its joys,
When once our cloaths are on.

Those who would take the marriage-vow,
This lesson sure it teaches,
That girls in coats and waistcoats now,
Will one day wear the breeches.

From Nature's and from Beauty's line
Your sex has strangely err'd;
That dress which is not feminine
Must always be absurd.

‡ The Latin Translation from Simonides, by
Oxonienſis, is too incorrect for publication—
in particular, in Stanza V.

— O relicta

Patria tellus ———

has a false quantity, which we need not spe-
cify to scholars.

AMERICAN NEWS.

IT is not a little remarkable, that the last letters received officially from Gen. Burgoyne should be dated so long ago as the 20th of August, and those from Gen. Howe the 30th of the same month; the first from the *Camp nearly opposite to Saratoga*, on the way to Albany; and the latter, from the *Camp at the head of the Elk River*, in Chesapeak-bay, on the road to Philadelphia.

The letters from Gen. Burgoyne gave no very favourable idea of the situation of the army under his command, which had met with many unforeseen difficulties from bad roads, bad weather, and scarcity of provisions; and withal contained an account of the miscarriage of a scheme which had been formed to obtain a supply, and to open a communication with the country for live cattle by the way of Bennington, from whence the enemy received the principal part of their provisions. This defeat was the more unfortunate, as it left the Royal army no alternative, but either to retreat, or fight their way through every disadvantage. Accordingly, a general action ensued, of which the public has yet received no other account than by a short note from Brigadier-general Maclean to Gov. Carleton, dated at Ticonderoga Sept. 30, acquainting him; that an express had that morning arrived from Gen. Burgoyne with a *verbal* account of a very sharp action that happened on the 19th, which lasted from twelve at noon till dark, upon ground so very disadvantageous, that three British regiments only were fairly engaged. "Our loss," 'tis added, "is about 150 killed, and 350 wounded; nine officers killed, and a great many wounded. It is said, we buried 600 of the enemy, and that vast numbers are wounded. We did not gain the field till after dark. Arnold commanded. The rebels retired half a league from the field of battle."—Such is the imperfect relation given in the London-Gazette of an action that had lasted more than ten hours, and in which, though no more than three British regiments were fairly engaged, no-body can suppose the foreign regiments remained inactive. What the reasons may be that have prevented the General himself from giving an account of this engagement from the 19th of September; the day on which it happened, till after the 7th of October, the day that the dispatches left Quebec, time must discover; but we may be justified in observing, that there is hardly an instance upon record, since military men could write, of a General's withholding intelligence from his Sovereign of an event so important for such a length of time.

It is no less remarkable, that, with the dispatches from Gen. Burgoyne of the 20th of August, came a letter from Col.

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St. Leger, that had been sent through the woods to Gen. Burgoyne, acquainting him that on the 3d of August he had invested Fort Stanwix; on the 5th, had laid an ambush for 1000 militia that were marching to relieve the fort, over whom the Indians had obtained the compleatest victory, laying above 400 dead on the field, among whom were almost all the principal movers of rebellion in that country; that he had nothing to apprehend, that could retard his progress in joining the General, but a rumour of a reinforcement of what they call their regular troops by the Mohawk River, and therefore praying a diversion from the main army in that quarter.—Thus far all goes well with Col. St. Leger; but the next news we hear of that commander is, by letters from Gen. Sir Guy Carleton, that, finding Fort Stanwix too strong for him, and the Indians taking the alarm at the approach of a large body of rebel continental troops, he had given over the attempt of forcing a passage down the Mohawk River, returned to Montreal, and from thence had proceeded to Ticonderoga, intending to join Gen. Burgoyne by that passage.—At the same time Gen. Sir Guy Carleton gives an account of an attempt made by a large body of rebels on Ticonderoga on the 16th of September; that they surprized and made prisoners part of four companies of the 53d regiment stationed at the Carrying place and at Sugar-loaf hill, and had destroyed some waggon, boats, &c. but had been beaten off from the fort by the garrison, and upon the approach of a reinforcement from Crown-Point had withdrawn entirely.—Such are the authentic accounts which the public have been favoured with from that quarter. But why Col. St. Leger has declined to give an account of his own actions and intentions, is as mysterious as the silence of Gen. Burgoyne. It should seem that all the commanders had chosen Gen. Sir Guy Carleton for their interpreter; Brig. gen. Maclean not excepted.

As to the dispatches from Gen. Howe, though they wear a more promising aspect, the public must be anxious to know the issue. If his proceedings are pacific, as the tenor of his DECLARATION would seem to promise, the nation will have cause to revere him as the happy instrument of stemming the torrent of kindred blood! If the enemy is obstinate, and war is to be continued, there is reason to fear, that, whichever side prevails, the ruinous effects of the contest will be felt for ages yet to come.

The DECLARATION above alluded to assures the peaceable inhabitants of Pennsylvania, the Lower Counties of Delaware, and the counties of Maryland on the eastern shore of Chesapeak Bay, of safety and protection so long as they shall

continue

demean themselves as well-disposed subjects; and at the same time offers pardon and protection to all such as having offended, and from a consciousness of their offence have left their habitations, who shall return to their several places of abode within a limited time. The like pardon and protection is offered to officers and men who shall relinquish the part they have taken, and come voluntarily and surrender themselves to any detachment of his Majesty's forces, before the day on which it shall be notified that the said indulgence is to be discontinued.—It is no wonder, then, that the effect of so friendly, so humane, so pacific a Declaration, backed by the strictest orders to the troops to observe exact discipline, and to injure no man in his person or property, except such as are found in actual arms, should be impatiently expected. The joyful news predicted by a Nobleman high in office, it is hoped, is, Peace with the above-recited provinces.

(To be continued.)

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

The Queen-Dowager of Portugal, after taking leave of the King, Queen, and Royal Family, set out from Lisbon on the 21st of September for Madrid. She was accompanied by Don Nettlet, charged with the ratification of the treaty between the two courts.

By an order of the French King, signed at Versailles Aug. 24, the captains, masters, and patrons, of all ships fishing on the Banks of Newfoundland, are ordered forthwith to return to France; which has occasioned some speculation.

October 1.

The Hereditary Prince of Naples, and the two eldest Princesses, were inoculated by Dr. Gatti for the small pox, and are since perfectly recovered.

October 5.

A severe shock of an earthquake was felt at Radicofani, in the duchy of Florence, and in the adjacent mountains, which had done great damage: some houses were thrown down, and the mountains were split, and separated so as to render the high road in some places impassable; trees were torn up by the roots; and a wall, which surrounded a convent of Franciscan friars, sunk perpendicularly into the ground. For some days before, a subterraneous noise had been heard, which alarmed the inhabitants, many of whom abandoned the town, and lived in tents. The same noise continued after the shock, which, according to the common opinion, indicates an eruption in some part of the mountain, where formerly there was a volcano.

October 16.

A dreadful storm of wind, rain, thunder, and hail, broke forth in the neigh-

bourhood of Florence, and has done immense damage. The torrents, which descended from the mountains, are said to have occasioned a sinking of the earth for more than seven miles in the neighbourhood of Yaglia; and the environs of the royal house del Pogio at Cajeno were overflowed, and covered with rubbish.

October 27.

A violent storm of wind arose which proved fatal to many ships as well in the River Thames as on all the sea-coasts. Next day 30 sail of ships were seen stranded on the Gunfleet between Yarmouth and Harwich. It is said, the shipwrecked sailors, who escaped with life were pressed by the tenders men as they came ashore.

October 30.

The new gaol at Chelmsford, in Essex, was just finished on Mr. Howard's plan; (see p. 446;) and there are separate apartments for men and women, felons, smugglers, and debtors, with a chapel and infirmary, and airy courts for the prisoners to walk in.

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 2.

Being the birth-day of his Royal Highness Prince Edward, his Majesty's fourth son, who then entered into the 12th year of his age, their Majesties received the usual compliments at the Queen's Palace.

Monday 3.

The Queen was happily delivered of a Princess. This great event was made known by the firing of the Tower guns.

Wednesday 5.

Admiralty-Office. Capt. M'Bride, in the Bienfaisant, has taken a privateer called the American Tartar, 24 guns, and 200 men, and has carried her to St. John's.

Friday 7.

The Lord-mayor, Aldermen, and Commons, of the City of London, waited on his Majesty with the following address:

"Most gracious Sovereign,

"WE, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lord-mayor, Aldermen, and Commons, of the City of London, in common council assembled, humbly beg leave to express our unfeigned joy upon the happy delivery of our most gracious Queen, and the birth of another Princess; an event which we consider as an additional strength to the present happy establishment in your Majesty's illustrious family; and as a further security for the enjoyment of our excellent constitution in church and state.

"Long may your Majesty reign the true guardian of the liberties of this free country, and be the instrument, in the hands of Providence, of transmitting to our posterity those invaluable rights and privileges which are the birthright of the subjects of this kingdom."

To which his Majesty was pleased to return the following most gracious answer:

"I THANK you for this dutiful address,

dress, and your loyal congratulations on the happy delivery of the Queen, and the birth of another Princess.

“It is my invariable object to preserve, and transmit entire, the constitutional liberties of my people, which I shall ever consider as forming the basis of my government.”

They were all received very graciously, and had the honour to kiss his Majesty's hand.

Monday 10.

Sir James Esdaile, Knt. was sworn into the office of Lord-mayor of London for the year ensuing, with the usual formalities.

Tuesday 11.

In a letter dated this day at Cologne, it is said, that all the regiments of infantry belonging to the Elector of Brunswick have received orders to provide themselves with tents; which seems to confirm the report, that his Britannick Majesty is determined to employ them in America. Unhappily, all the German officers appear dissatisfied with a war at such a distance.

Wednesday 12.

Lord North, as Chancellor of the Exchequer, and several Lords of his Majesty's Hon. Privy Council, met the Judges in the Court of Exchequer, and named three gentlemen out of each county for his Majesty to prick the sheriffs for the year ensuing.

Thursday 13.

At a Court of Common-Council held at Guildhall, a motion was made, That the unanimous thanks of this Court be given to the late Lord-Mayor, for his application to, and faithful performance of, the duties of his office; for supporting the same with splendour and hospitality; for his diligent attendance to the administration of justice, which he discharged in every instance with candour and impartiality; for his cheerful and ready compliance with the request of his fellow-citizens, whenever they desired to be assembled; for the access he gave to every member of the corporation; for the very able vindication of the constitutional rights of the subject, by refusing to back press-warrants; and for his humanity in relieving the distressed of the poor, and thereby enabling them to enjoy the blessings of a plentiful harvest: which was unanimously agreed to.

On the motion made, That Mr. Chamberlain do pay to John Wilkes, Esq; Alderman, 500l. per annum during the pleasure of this Court, for his past services, there appeared against the question 12 aldermen and 96 commoners, and for the question 4 aldermen and 69 commoners.

Mr. Merry then moved, That the petition of John Maberly, Eustace Mollyner, Thomas Thorp, and others, presented to this Court the 23d day of October last,

be dismissed; which was carried in the affirmative, without a division.

Tuesday 21.

Admiralty-Office. By letters from Sir George Collier, of the Rainbow man of war, it appears, that, in order to defeat an invasion designed to be made in the Eastern parts of New-England, in the province of Nova-Scotia, he had sailed, together with the Blonde, Mermaid, and Hope sloop, to Machias, where he not only destroyed the fort, but three magazines of flour, rice, tanned hides, &c. &c. He then proceeded along the coasts of New-England and New Hampshire, and there destroyed a ship ready to sail for France with masts, three brigs, 11 sloops, and 15 schooners. He adds, that the musket-balls fired by the rebels were all chewed or jagged.

Thursday 20.

His Majesty, attended by the Duke of Ancafter, Master of the Horse, and Lord Robert Bertie, the Lord in waiting, went to the House of Peers in the usual state, and opened the sessions of Parliament with the following most gracious speech:

“My Lords and Gentlemen,
“IT is a great satisfaction to me, that I can have recourse to the wisdom and support of my parliament, in this conjuncture, when the continuance of the rebellion in North-America demands your most serious attention. The powers, which you have entrusted me with for the suppression of this revolt, have been faithfully exerted; and I have a just confidence, that the conduct and courage of my officers, and the spirit and intrepidity of my forces, both by sea and land, will, under the blessing of Divine Providence, be attended with important success: but as I am persuaded, that you will see the necessity of preparing for such further operations, as the contingencies of the war, and the obstinacy of the rebels, may render expedient, I am, for that purpose, pursuing the proper measures for keeping my land forces compleat to their present establishment; and if I should have occasion to increase them, by contracting any new engagements, I rely on your zeal and public spirit to enable me to make them good.

“I receive repeated assurances from foreign powers, of their pacific dispositions. My own cannot be doubted: but, at this time, when the armaments in the ports of France and Spain continue, I have thought it adviseable to make a considerable augmentation to my naval force, as well to keep my kingdoms in a respectable state of security, as to provide an adequate protection for the extensive commerce of my subjects; and as, on the one hand, I am determined that the peace of Europe shall not be disturbed by me, so, on the other, I will always be a faithful guardian of the

the honour of the crown of Great-Britain.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,"

"I have ordered the estimates for the ensuing year to be laid before you. The various services which I have mentioned to you will unavoidably require large supplies: and nothing could relieve my mind from the concern which I feel for the heavy charge which they must bring on my faithful people, but the perfect conviction that they are necessary for the welfare and essential interests of my kingdoms."

"My Lords and Gentlemen,"

"I will steadily pursue the measures in which we are engaged, for the re-establishment of that constitutional subordination, which, with the blessing of God, I will maintain through the several parts of my dominions: but I shall ever be watchful for an opportunity of putting a stop to the effusion of the blood of my subjects, and the calamities which are inseparable from a state of war. And I still hope, that the deluded and unhappy multitude will return to their allegiance; and that the remembrance of what they once enjoyed, the regret for what they have lost, and the feelings of what they now suffer under the arbitrary tyranny of their leaders, will rekindle in their hearts a spirit of loyalty to their sovereign, and of attachment to their mother country; and that they will enable me, with the concurrence and support of my parliament, to accomplish what I shall consider as the greatest happiness of my life, and the greatest glory of my reign, the restoration of peace, order, and confidence to my American colonies!"

The speech being twice read, as usual, Lord Percy rose and acquainted the House that it had fallen to his lot to move for an address. He apologized for insufficiency; but enforced the several heads with great propriety and elegance. He mentioned the birth of another princess as an additional security to the protestant religion, and to the constitutional rights of this kingdom, which are known to be peculiarly the care of the amiable and virtuous Sovereign on the throne; he passed the highest encomiums on the humane but firm spirit with which the speech that had been just read was dictated; acknowledged his obligations in common with the officers serving in America, for the confidence placed in their conduct and courage by their Royal Master; but lamented, as a professional man, the disagreeable situation of persons serving there in high commands, when accidents, which no human faculties could foresee, nor military skill prevent, were attributed to incapacity or neglect. He deplored the occasion of the war and the effusion of human blood; but bore testimony, that

how much soever his Majesty, the Parliament, and the nation might feel, the temper of America made it necessary. The Americans, he said, were deceived by their leaders, and no inducement, he feared, would incline them to return to their allegiance till they were fully convinced, that, whatever our claims were, our strength was adequate to their support.

Ld. Ch—t—ld seconded Lord Percy's motion, applauded the speech, and dwelt upon the humane, gracious, fatherly spirit which it breathed; wished that the deluded Colonies were in a temper to listen to the merciful invitations of their Sovereign; and expressed the highest confidence, that if they persisted in their obstinacy, the vigorous exertions of this country would at length compel their obedience.

Ld. C—v—try argued against coercive measures, on the ground, that America *must one day* be an independent state; and that it was the true interest of this country to remove that day to as distant a period as the vicissitude of human affairs would admit. But now that the contest was begun he was for making a virtue of necessity, and ending it as soon as possible.

Ld. Ch—t—m moved for an amendment. He expressed the strongest disapprobation of the fatal measures recommended in the address. He said, he would sell his shirt to assist in proper measures, but would not part with a shilling to the present Ministers. *Their plans are founded in destruction and disgrace.*—Our coasts are daily insulted—we are destitute of protection—not above 5000 troops in Britain—not more in Ireland—not above 20 ships of the line manned and fit for service; while, on the contrary, our formidable inveterate enemies, the two leading branches of the House of Bourbon, have a powerful navy, their coasts lined with troops on all sides, and *their intentions known to be hostile.* Who under these circumstances had the temerity to tell the King that his affairs were in a prosperous condition! He declared the House of Bourbon was ready to break with us; that the Court of Portugal had acceded to the Family compact; and that even the port of Lisbon was already lost to us.

Now then, he said, was the only time it will be in our power to treat with America. France and Spain have done a great deal, but they have not *done all* that America has desired. America is in an *ill humour*, and may yet be detached from those powers; in order to which he moved,

"That this House do most humbly supplicate his Majesty to be pleased to cause the most speedy and effectual measures to be taken for restoring peace in America; and that no time may be lost

in proposing an immediate cessation of hostilities there, in order to the opening a treaty for the final settlement of the tranquillity of those invaluable provinces, &c. by such explicit fundamental and irrevocable laws, as may be judged necessary for ascertaining and fixing, for ever, the respective rights of Great-Britain and her Colonies."

His Lordship condemned, in the most explicit terms, the horrid method of making war with the tomahawk and scalping knife; and reprobated the mercenary treaties with German butchers, for the purchase and sale of human blood. He did not mean, he said, to give up the dependency of the colonies on this country. If any in that House contended for it, he disclaimed all connection with them. His idea was to treat with them on specific terms; as the basis of the whole, the preservation of the navigation act: and, if America should prove deaf to all reasonable overtures, then it would remain to consider of measures to compel them to a performance of that duty which they would by so unnatural a conduct most unjustly withhold.

Ld. *St—d—ch*, after paying some high compliments to his Lordship's talents as a statesman and orator, begged leave to set the House and his Lordship right as to some facts, which, if not contradicted, might be presumed to be true. His Lordship, he said, had asserted, that the whole of our home naval defence did not amount to more than 20 ships of the line fit for immediate service; whereas the fact is, and that founded on incontrovertible authority, that there are now 42 ships of the line in commission in Great Britain; that 35 of them are completely manned and ready at a moment's warning; that of the other 7, whose complements are not yet formed, there are but 2,400 seamen, and 700 marines wanting; that in America there are 93 ships and vessels of war, six of which are of the line; and that our whole naval force, now fit for or in actual service, consists of 54 ships of the line, and nearly 200 frigates, sloops, and vessels of war; a force superior to what France and Spain, were they so inclined, which however he was sure they were not, could bring against them. To the assertion that we had lost the port of Lisbon, his Lordship with his wonted humour replied, that by the last accounts the *Invincible*, a 74 gun ship, was riding in that port, and that unless some secret intelligence had been received, that she was lost, or taken by an American privateer, he could hardly believe we had lost the port of Lisbon. The Portuguese Court, he said, had repeated their assurances of friendship, expressed an abhorrence of the unnatural conduct of our rebellious subjects, and,

as a proof of the sincerity of their declarations, had confiscated one of their vessels for daring to enter their ports, in resentment for which, an American privateer had made capture of a Portuguese merchantman, richly laden, by way of reprisal. His Lordship contended, that neither France nor Spain entertained any hostile intentions towards Great Britain; that, on the contrary, France had denied the American privateers protection, and Spain had never countenanced them. He admired the humiliating language of the great minister who had directed the victorious fleets and armies of Great Britain in every part of the globe; and was against the amendment, because he was convinced that the surest means of a happy termination to the present rebellion, would be by a perseverance in the measures recommended by government. He gave the House to understand that they would soon be relieved from their anxiety by favourable advices from America.

E. of *Ab—t—n* was for the amendment, as the surest way of leading to peace. He observed that our danger was great, and our sensibility little; like the vulture we were preying upon our own vitals; our late statutes against America, were, like Draco's laws, written in blood, and unless blotted out, would disgrace us to posterity.

Ld. *Sh—b—ne* did not doubt the veracity of the noble Earl at the head of an high official department, who had entertained the House with the flourishing state of the British navy; but he questioned his information, as he might be deceived. He cited a case in which Prince George of Denmark, being himself deceived, gave false information to that House. We are called upon, he said, to concur with ministers, and to believe them on every fresh occasion, for no other reason but because they deceived us on every preceding one. The noble Earl speaks with great confidence of the expected success of our military operations; he could not see upon what grounds. There was reason to fear for Gen. Burgoyne's army; but supposing it to be joined with Gen. Clinton's at New York; what end, he asked, could that answer! but that at the expence of many millions of treasure, and after the hard service of two hazardous campaigns, he had at last reached a place by land, which without the least trouble or interruption, he could have reached by sea in almost as many weeks. The general who commanded in Canada, he said, was insulted upon the practicability of military operations by way of the lakes; he did more—he reprobated the idea, and shrunk with horror from the proposition of employing savages. The event has proved his judgment as an officer, and his feelings as a man. His Lordship explained

plained the nature of the French King's prohibition to American privateers.—They were not permitted to sell their prizes directly : but brokers were ready to purchase, on *their own terms*—the bargain was struck at the broker's price; and who were enriched, *but the French King's subjects* ! His Lordship declared for the amendment.

Ld. S—ff—k declared against the amendment, as supposing it was meant to give an opening to treat with subjects, of which there was not the least probability of success. The noble Earl, who made the motion, may recollect what passed on Staten Island, when the persons deputed on the part of the Congress refused to treat but upon the explicit terms of an Independent State. This alone, he said, destroyed every idea of benefit to be hoped from the amendment. As to the auxiliaries employed in the reduction of the Rebels, Government, he said, was fully justified in using every means which God and nature had put into their power for that purpose. The Americans endeavoured to engage the Savages on their side, and would any noble Lord stand up and say, that what was laudable in an American Congress, was a heinous crime in a British Minister? High encomiums had been passed on American chiefs, and American allies, but time would shew them in their proper colours. He was against the amendment.

Ld. Os—ne (Marq. of C—mar—n) was against the amendment, because he was sure it would have a quite contrary effect than what it was intended to produce. Vigorous measures, he insisted, were the only means to conciliate the Colonies.

D. of G—t—n complained of the *unparliamentary* usage of persons in high office who affect to treat every man who differs from administration as an *enemy to his country*. It is known to every Lord in this House that Admiral Keppel differs in opinion from administration on the point of the present unnatural civil war; yet Adm. Keppel has been mentioned in the course of this debate, by the first officer in the naval department, as the fittest person to be entrusted with the conduct of the fleet now fitting out, on which the salvation of this country depends. How is this to be reconciled? Is it fit that such a trust should be reposed in a man who is marked as an enemy to his country? His Grace treated the Speech as the Minister's speech, and as an insult on the understanding of the House. It explained nothing, it held forth nothing; it only required a formal approbation of what had been already done, and an implicit belief in what was to follow. He reprobated the inimical measures from beginning to end, and concluded with giving his vote for the amendment.

Ld. C—d—n, run over the ground he had trodden before on the noble Earl's motion of last year (see p. 271). He proved, as clearly as corresponding words and actions could prove a proposition, that America did not aim at independence till forced to it by a series of *unjust, arbitrary, and cruel measures*. He adverted to former Speeches, all promising success. He knew not what oracles the framers of them had consulted, but he knew who had been made dupes by their predictions. He declared for the amendment.

Ld. W—y—b declared against the amendment for the very reason that the framers of it voted for it, because America is displeased with France. Now, he said, was the time to press America with redoubled vigour, for America must *feel* the power of this country before she will listen to reasonable terms.

Bp. of P—b—gh observed, that, from the language of administration throughout this long debate, he could perceive *that no time* was proper for negotiating with America; their arguments go fairly to *this*, If the King's troops are victorious, why negotiate? If the Americans are victorious, the dignity of the nation forbids it! Surely, said his Lordship, if victory has declared in our favour, it will be more consonant to the temper and disposition of Englishmen to permit their natural feelings, those of moderation and humanity, to take place, than to cherish the more unworthy passions of resentment and revenge.

To be continued.)

Monday 23.

Mr. Horne was finally brought up to the King's Bench, to receive sentence. He had been twice before brought up for the same purpose, but had urged such reasons in arrest of judgment as the Judges were of opinion deserved consideration: however, they were all over-ruled; and his sentence, as pronounced by Judge Aston, was, That you pay a fine of 200l. to the King, and be imprisoned for the space of twelve months; and afterwards find sureties, yourself in 400l. and two sureties in 200l. each, for your good behaviour for two years.

Wednesday 26.

A motion was made for leave to bring in a bill for giving a further extent to the act made last session in order to suspend, under certain circumstances, the operation of the Habeas-Corpus act.

Mr. Buller moved for an establishment of 60,000 seamen, including marines, and a fleet of 263 ships of war, for the service of the year 1778, pursuant to the recommendation contained in his Majesty's speech, and the purport of the House's address in answer to it, which, after a long debate, was agreed to.

Thursday

Thursday 26.

The court of K. B. was moved for an information against divers persons for exhibiting on Lord Mayor's Day the figure of a man on a gibbet, with three scandalous papers thereto affixed, tending to traduce the character of a city officer.

Rules necessary to be observed with regard to small Bills or Notes.

15th Geo. III.] No negotiable or transferrable notes or bills under 20s. must be issued.

17th Geo. III.] And all persons drawing bills or giving promissory notes, (if such bills or notes are for 20s. or any greater sum, but less than 5l.) must observe that, 1st. They must not be made payable to bearer.—2dly, They must be made payable at 21 days after date, at the farthest.—3dly, They must not bear date after the real time of drawing.—4thly, They must be witnessed by one witness.—And, 5thly, They must mention the place of abode of the person in whose favour they are drawn.

And all indorsements on such bills or notes must be made according to the following rules:—1st, No indorsement must be made after the day mentioned in the bill for payment.—2dly No indorsement must bear date before the time such indorsement is really made.—3dly, Every indorsement must be witnessed by one witness; and, 4thly, must name the person and his place of abode, to whom the contents are thereby made payable.

BIRTHS.

LADY Lucy Douglas, Lady of Archibald Douglas,—a daughter.

Oct. 28. Lady of Rt. Hon. Charles Dillon Lee,—a son.

Countess of Strathmore,—a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

FRancis Lloyd, Esq; of Demgay, N. Wales, to Miss Eliz. Graham

Oct. 30. Wm. Pearce A'Court, Esq; only son of Gen. A'Court Ashe, to Miss Letitia Wyndham, only daughter of Henry Wyrddham, Esq; of Salisbury.

Nov. 4. John Poppleton Griffin, Esq; to Miss Goodinge, of Great Russell-street.

Rev. Mr. Cottingham, to Mrs. Spurling, of Bishopsgate-street.

3. Rev. Wm. Taylor, chaplain to Earl Marchmont, to Mrs. Walker, only daughter of Hammond Crosbie, Esq.

9. Benj. Carter, Esq; of Piccadilly, to Miss Anelia Hall, of King-street, Bloomsbury.

16. James Hawley, Esq; New Bond-street, to Miss Eliz. Long, of the same place.

17. Rev. Dr. de Salis, R. of St. Antholine's, to Miss Julia Henrietta Blosset, of Dove-merc.

18. Rev. Edw. Cranmer, R. of Quendon, Essex, to Miss Yaldon, of Winchester.

20. Jn. Osborne, Esq; Turvill court, to Miss Finlow, of High Wycomb.

21. Wm. Sawbridge, Esq; to Miss Barne, of Sotterley.

Lord Visc. Crosbie, son of the Earl of Glandore, in Ireland, to Miss Sackville, daughter of Lord Geo. Germaine.

DEATHS.

AT Askew, near Leeds, in the 105th year of her age, Anne Johnson, relict of Robert Johnson, weaver.

Lady of the Rt. Hon. Theophilus Clements, deputy treasurer of Ireland, daughter of the late Gen. Webb.

Rt. Hon. Lady Dowager Forbes, at Edinburgh.

Th. Mathew, Esq; at the castle of Thurles, Ireland.

Mrs. M'Callock, of Gray's-inn-lane, aged 101.

Col. Herbert de Munster, Gov. of St. Philips, in Minorca, brother-in-law to Ld. Cambden.

Hon. Edw. Webley, Esq; Chief Justice of Jamaica, and a member of the Assembly.

Rev. Geo. Shuttleworth, LL B. Rect. of Radipole and Melcombe Regis.

Susan Evison, of Simstone, Lancashire, aged 108.

Sir John Cunningham, Bart. of Carpington, Scotland.

Capt. Rennie, of the 34th regiment, in America.

Capt. Fr. Banks, of the Renown man of war.

John Houseman, near Thurst, in Yorkshire, aged 111.

Tho. Lowth, Esq; at Bath.

Rev. Thomas Gordon, minister of the church of Logie Coldstone, in Scotland.

Oct. 27. Lady Rouse, China-row, Chelsea.
Nov 3. Relict of the late Francis Gashry, Treasurer and Paymaster of the ordnance.

7. Capt. James Scott, at Islington.

Rev. Sir John Castleton, Bart. R. of Hopton, Essex.

8. Bernard Brocas, Esq; Lieut. Col. of Hampshire militia.

10. Tho. Dinely, Esq; Gov. of the London Assurance company.

11. Geo. Clarke, Esq; in the commission of the peace for Chester and Lancaster counties.

13. Rev. Dr. Scrope, R. of Chittington, near Bath.

Lady of Sir James Tylney Long, Bart. of Draycot, Wilts.

15. His Excellency Prince Masserano, many years Ambassador from Spain to this court.

18. After a long illness, occasioned by many repeated attacks of the palsy, Wm. Bowyer, a very eminent printer, whose extensive learning and singular abilities will ever entitle him to a distinguished

The Gentleman's Magazine:

London Gazette
Daily Advertiser
Public Advertiser
Public Ledger
Gazetteer
St James's Chron.
London Chron.
General Evening
Whitehall Even.
London Evening
Lloyd's Evening,
Monday, Wednesday, Friday.
Oxford
Cambridge
Reading
Northampton
Birmingham 2
Bath 2 papers
Coventry 2
Bristol 3

St. JOHN's Gate.



York 2 papers
Dublin 3
Newcastle 3
Leeds 2
Edinburgh
Aberdeen
Glasgow
Ipswich
Norwich
Exeter
Gloucester
Salisbury
Liverpool
Sherborn
Worcester
Stamford
Nottingham
Chester
Manchester
Canterbury
Chelmsford

For DECEMBER, 1777.

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With EIGHT additional Pages of Letter-Press, comprizing the late important Proceedings
of the British Armies in America. Also, an exact REPRESENTATION of the Man
described by Bartholine, with a living Substance growing out of his Side.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

LONDON, Printed for D. HENRY, at ST. JOHN'S GATE.

Letter from the Rev. Dr. Stanhope to Mr. Bowyer.—Prices of Corn.

An original Letter from the Rev. Dr. Stanhope, Dean of Canterbury; written, as it came from the Heart, on a most affecting Occasion.

Good Mr. BOWYER,

IT is with very great concern, that I heard of the sad disaster befallen you.* You and your family have been in great part the subject not only of my waking, but even of my sleeping thoughts, from the moment the ill news reached me. You are a person of understanding and religion, enough I persuade myself, thoroughly to believe, that second causes have a wise director, and that none of our calamities are the effect of chance. This thought, I doubt not, you pursue through all its just consequences, such as may work in you a true Christian resignation to God's afflicting providence, and render you contented under your loss, nay even thankful for it, not only on account of the lives which have been saved, but also of the excellent fruits this affliction may, and, I hope, will, produce, by your improvement of it. For surely humbling one's self under the Almighty's hand; such a

* The total destruction of his printing-office, and all his property, by a calamitous fire. Jan. 30, 1712-13; an event which his son has with the utmost gratitude endeavoured to perpetuate.

dread of his power and justice as may increase the fear of offending him; less affection for, and no manner of trust in, the enjoyments of this world; and a more eager desire and endeavour after those in a better state, of which we may rest secure that they cannot be taken from us, are very natural and becoming consequences of so sad and sudden a calamity. You, God be praised, have the comfort of being far from the condition of those wretches, whom the world hath reason to think marked out for vengeance. But each of us, who looks into himself, will find more than enough there, to justify the severest dispensations toward him. Or, if it were not, which yet always will be, so; the best are not above the improvement of their virtues, of which great adversities are an eminent exercise and proof.

The post waits, and I must hasten. My heart bleeds for your poor wife. God sanctify this trouble to you both; and give you the piety and the reward of those saints, who *take joyfully the spoiling of their goods, knowing in themselves, that they have a better and more enduring substance in Heaven.*

I am,

Your sincere Friend and Servant,

Lewisham

Jan. 31, 1712. GEO. STANHOPE.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from Dec. 15, to Dec. 20, 1777.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
London	5	3	2	10	2	10	1	11	3	1

COUNTIES INLAND.

Middlesex	5	5	2	10	0	2	2	3	7
Surry	5	5	3	9	2	10	2	1	0
Hertford	5	4	0	0	2	8	1	11	3
Bedford	5	2	3	5	2	6	1	10	3
Cambridge	4	9	2	8	2	4	1	8	2
Huntingdon	5	1	2	5	0	0	1	8	2
Northampton	5	6	3	4	2	9	1	10	3
Rutland	5	4	0	0	2	10	1	9	3
Leicester	5	5	3	5	2	11	1	11	3
Nottingham	5	2	3	6	2	7	2	0	3
Derby	6	2	0	0	3	0	2	4	4
Stafford	5	11	0	0	3	2	2	0	4
Salop	5	8	3	8	3	3	1	9	4
Hereford	5	9	0	0	3	5	1	11	3
Worcester	5	11	3	6	3	4	2	2	4
Warwick	6	3	0	0	3	2	2	4	4
Gloucester	6	6	0	0	3	0	2	3	3
Wilts	5	9	0	0	3	1	2	2	4
Berks	5	9	4	1	2	8	2	2	4
Oxford	5	10	0	0	2	9	2	1	3
Bucks	5	4	0	0	2	8	1	11	3

COUNTIES upon the COAST.

Essex	4	10	0	0	2	7	1	10	3
Suffolk	4	10	2	11	2	6	1	10	3
Norfolk	5	0	2	7	2	4	1	9	3
Lincoln	4	11	3	4	2	4	1	8	3
York	5	2	3	5	2	4	1	9	3
Durham	4	11	3	9	2	5	1	9	4
Northumberland	5	1	3	3	2	3	1	8	3
Cumberland	5	3	3	6	2	7	1	7	3
Westmorland	5	11	3	4	3	3	1	11	0
Lancashire	5	9	0	0	2	10	2	0	3
Cheshire	5	9	0	0	3	2	1	11	0
Monmouth	6	2	0	0	3	6	1	9	4
Somerset	6	8	3	9	3	5	2	0	3
Devon	6	2	0	0	3	0	1	5	0
Cornwall	6	1	0	0	3	1	1	4	0
Dorset	6	0	0	0	2	11	1	10	3
Hampshire	5	6	0	0	2	10	2	0	3
Sussex	5	2	0	0	2	10	2	0	3
Kent	5	2	3	6	2	11	2	0	3

WALES, from Dec. 8, to 15, 1777.

North Wales	5	7	4	4	2	10	1	7	3
South Wales	5	9	4	11	3	3	1	6	2

T H E

Gentleman's Magazine;

For D E C E M B E R, 1777.

DEBATE in the House of Lords, on Lord Chatham's Motion for an Address to his Majesty, relative to the American War, Continued from p. 516.

Conclusion of Lord Sh-lb-rne's Speech.



ORD Sh-lb-rne then proceeded to answer Lord Gower and Lord Lyttelton on the ground of an independent majority having supported the measures of administration for the last ten years; he said such assertions tended to deceive and mislead. That a majority within doors, and a majority without, were two matters essentially distinct. That no man more heartily revered the real disinterested country gentlemen than he did. That early in life he had been taught to value and to esteem them; and that, if he might quote the saying of a very able and respectable friend then near him, it would, he doubted not, convince their Lordships of the veracity of his assertion. His noble friend many years since told him, "That he was better pleased with hearing a sensible and independent country gentleman talk for ten minutes, than with the finest speech that ever was uttered by an Attorney-General. But," continued his Lordship, "there is a line to be drawn; every country gentleman is not independent: there are modes of corruption which have found their way even to the landholder; and he that has a vote is not always honest enough to avoid temptation." Taking the matter up, however, in the point of view in which the noble Lords have placed it, Is not the great support of the British nation Commerce? If the streams of commerce are stopped, will not all ranks, and men of all occupations, feel the consequence? The tradesman, the shopkeeper, the mecha-

nic, the manufacturer, and the merchant, will not be the only sufferers; the country gentleman will find his land sink in value in proportion as the country is drained of its wealth, and the means of increasing it are lost: the country gentleman, therefore, forsakes his interest, and suffers himself to be made the instrument of his own destruction, in supporting measures which evidently tend to promote the destruction of commerce. His Lordship concluded with highly commending the motion, thanking the noble Earl for having made it, declaring his hearty concurrence with it, and recommending it to their Lordships as a motion which merited the support of the whole House.

The Abp. of York rose in reply. He said, he was proud to find himself of so much consequence. He did not mean to speak to the question; but, as he was up, he should say a word or two. He said, the passage in the sermon alluded to (see page 515) would serve and answer his purpose. He always thought that America aimed at independence; at least they disclaimed any dependence upon the British parliament; that their appeals to the King, in his mere regal capacity, as distinct from his parliament, plainly pointed that out; and that the doctrines maintained in support of chartered rights, uncontrollable by parliament, by which means a King may discharge any number of his subjects he pleases from the allegiance due to the other two branches of the legislature, were contrary to the fundamental principles of the constitution. He said, if he had described or pointed at any faction which did not exist in the state, he was content to bear the obloquy; or had maintained any doctrines that would not bear the test, he was ready to abide that degree of censure the offence merited. He trusted he had not. He did not suppose opposition would be

be willing to father all the doctrines imputed to the faction therein described; but as to the main ground for his reasons against the present motion, as well as those urged in the discourse, and on which he was well warranted in fixing a public stigma, they were to be found in the public protests and papers recorded in that House. He said, his way of life and mode of conducting himself did not permit him to mix much with the world. He did not pretend to much knowledge of politics, but what he had learned from books. The publication so severely censured contained his sentiments. He might be mistaken, but he was nevertheless sincere. He was naturally inclined to live quietly, and on a friendly footing with all mankind; but there were insults of such a nature as not to be borne, nor would he bear to be insulted by even the proudest Lord in that House.

Lord *Shelburne* observed, in reply, that the Right Rev. Prelate had promulgated those doctrines in a place where they could not be answered at the time; which, among other reasons, was a very good one for abstaining from using the pulpit as a medium for conveying party or factious doctrines. He, on the other hand, had controverted them in the face of the whole nation, where, if he erred or misrepresented, the Right Rev. Prelate had every opportunity of confuting him, and defending his assertions. His Lordship then put him in mind of his want of good manners; observed, that in his sermon the word *liberty* had stuck in his throat, being too hard for digestion; and added, that the greatest act of magnanimity in his Majesty was the removal from the tuition of his son a man who would not suffer the word *liberty* to be pronounced without a qualification*. [Here a cry of Order! Order!]

Lord *Mansfield*, by suddenly rising to speak, put a stop to all further altercation. He maintained his former opinions, respecting the American views of independency; but relied more upon

what was urged in Montcalm's Letters, which he insisted were not spurious; upon the preamble of the charter-act, passed in the reign of King William, to the province of Massachusetts-Bay; to the resolutions agreed to in a committee of the House of Commons, in 1732; to the writings of a gentleman who published a tract on the Colonies in 1749; to two or three other speculative opinions, thrown out by a few private individuals, in which Sir Josiah Child, in his Treatise on Trade, was included; than to any substantial proof drawn from their former or present conduct. The substance of his Lordship's argument (separated from his quotations) was, that the Americans had assumed to themselves the dignity and rights of independent states. Would they descend from that proud situation to confer about terms of subordination? Certainly not. They must feel the superiority of your arms before they will listen to you. The present is not a fit season to treat; try them, *after this campaign*, and then, if you are disposed to treat, take the large ground; but before you consent to such treaty, be sure that a disposition is begotten on both sides the water to *relax a little from mutual claims*, and consent only to treat by commissioners; in order that the pulse of the leading people of America may be felt, and a certain knowledge acquired of what will compose the troubles of that country. This must be done before the subject of treating can properly come before parliament. But for one of the contending parties, and that the highest and greatest, to begin pacific negociations, by totally repealing all the statutes the other party complained of, was, his Lordship observed, what he could not give his assent to; because, he said, it was not only in the first instance sacrificing the dignity of parliament and the nation to the unjust claims of the Americans, but it was placing them in a situation to be treated with contempt, in case the Congress should tell you they were independent states, *and would not treat with any power on earth who did not first acknowledge their independence*.

Lord *Onslow* rose to defend a noble Lord in the other House [Ld. North] from what had fallen from the noble Lord who spoke last but one (see p. 516). He insisted that the affair about the rum-contracts had been grossly and foolishly misrepresented in the newspapers;

* "If we would avoid abusing our understanding with the ideas of savage liberty, which have no place in regulated society, we should use it with an addition, such as *legal* or *civil* liberty. It seems to consist in a freedom from all restraints, except such as established law imposes for the good of the community, to which the partial good of each individual is obliged to give place."—See an abstract from the Sermon alluded to, p. 334.

papers; that the contract for rum had been made with all possible frugality, and lower than the navy contracts in former administrations; and as to the blunder about currency and sterling, the noble Lord alluded to had said at first it was sterling, but, being contradicted, gave it up for the time. On his return home he found, however, the first assertion was right.

Earl of *Sh-lb-rne* replied, that the navy contracts, which were now appealed to by the noble defender of his noble friend, were of a long standing, and the rum furnished was of a superior quality, and was given to make up for other articles furnished on disadvantageous terms. The matter in question was not to be controverted. He produced short notes, taken at the time of the debate, by which it appeared that the contract made with the Treasury was at 4s. 4d. and 5s. 3d. while the price of rum on the spot was no more than 1s. 9d. and Mr. Bayley, a member of the other House, rose at the time, and offered to enter into a contract with either the noble Lord or the navy-board at the rate of 2s. 2d. which was, at an average, about one half of the price charged in the contract which is now drawn into the present debate.

Lord *Onsl-w* in his reply, with respect to the goodness of the rum, mentioned the praises bestowed on it by Sir William Howe for its superior quality, in a letter received at the Treasury, and discrediting a positive fact by implication, on a probability that Mr. Bayley might, like other gentlemen, in the heat of debate, offer what he never intended to perform; or what, on cooler reflection, he would wish to retract.

Lord *Ab-ngd-n* closed the debate, by desiring to know, from some law authority, whether the law as to the trial of persons guilty of offences in America, and brought to this country to be tried, was really changed. No answer being given, the question was suddenly put, and the motion negatived by a majority of 99 to 88.

HOUSE of COMMONS.

ON the 9th of May a most interesting debate arose in the House on a casual reflection thrown out against the Speaker by Mr. R—by in opposing the motion of Sir James Lowther for an augmentation of the annual income of their Royal Highnesses the Dukes of Gloucester and Cumberland.

To illustrate this debate, it is necessary to premise, that the Speaker, on presenting to the King the bill for the better support of his Majesty's household, &c. recommended wisdom in the application in the following speech:

"Most gracious Sovereign,

The bill, which it is now my duty to present to your Majesty, is intituled, "An act for the better support of his Majesty's household, and of the honour and dignity of the crown of Great Britain," to which your Commons humbly beg your royal assent.

By this bill, Sir, and the respectful circumstances which preceded and accompanied it, your Commons have given the fullest and clearest proof of their zeal and affection for your Majesty. For in a time of public distress, full of difficulty and danger, their constituents labouring under burthens almost too heavy to be borne, your faithful Commons postponed all other business, and, with as much dispatch as the nature of their proceedings would admit, have not only granted to your Majesty a large present supply, but also a very great additional revenue;—great, beyond example;—great, beyond your Majesty's highest expence †.

But all this, Sir, they have done, in a well-grounded confidence, that you will apply wisely what they have granted liberally; and feeling, what every good subject must feel with the greatest satisfaction, that, under the direction of your Majesty's wisdom, the affluence and grandeur of the Sovereign will reflect dignity and honour upon his people."

When the Speaker returned, it was moved, That the thanks of the House should be given to him, and that he be desired to print the same; which was agreed to *nem. com.*

But Mr. R—by, in replying to the motion for addressing his Majesty to make an addition to the income of the two Royal Brothers, said it was a mere mockery to give to his Majesty one day, and to require the same back the next, and arraigned with great acrimony the conduct of the Speaker, who, he said, had grossly misrepresented our situation in a place, and in the presence of those, where nothing but truth should be heard. That the sen-

† Several members, who took notes of this speech, wrote *wants* instead of *expence*.

timents declared at the bar of the other House to be those of this, were never so much as thought of here: that the Commons of this kingdom knew better; that for one, he totally disclaimed them; and he was certain that a very great majority of that House did so too. He trusted, that, before the House rose, it would be proved whether the House thought with the chair, or with him, whose sentiments, he said, were directly contrary to those delivered in the name of that House at the bar of the House of Lords. He then resumed his argument, and concluded, that, if the present augmentation was agreed to, it would certainly lay the foundation for another application to Parliament from the Throne.

As soon as the motion in debate was dismissed, the Speaker rose in his place, and begged leave to draw the attention and recollection of the House to what had fallen in the course of the debate from the Right Honourable gentleman on the floor [Mr. Rigby]. Previous, however, to his taking any particular notice of the censure that gentleman had passed on his conduct as Speaker of that House, he begged that his speech at the bar of the House of Lords, the preceding Wednesday, might be first read by the clerk [which was accordingly done]. He then appealed to the journals for the vote of thanks, which followed on his return, to shew, that the sentiments which he expressed to his Majesty, when he presented the civil-list bill, were the sentiments of the House, and not his own particular sentiments, as had been asserted by the last-mentioned Hon. gentleman. While the Speaker was yet on his legs, up rose

Mr. R--by, who, adhering to what had fallen from him in the former debate, spoke of the chair in terms very nearly bordering on disrespect;—insisted that he had a right to animadvert on the Speaker's speech, or on his conduct, within or without that House, if he thought it improper. He was certain the speech now read did not convey his sentiments, whatever it might those of the 281 who voted the augmentation. He had a right to appeal to the chair, and from the chair, and would never be intimidated, or led by any inducement to forfeit the privileges of a British senator. The Speaker was no more than another member, and he was as free to differ from the chair as from any other indi-

vidual in that House. He proceeded to great heat, which seemed to make the Treasury Bench uneasy.

Mr. F-x replied to Mr. Rigby, and observed, he had brought the matter to a direct decision; that is, he had rendered it necessary, for the Speaker to seek the sense of the House, as the charge was open and direct. The Speaker had either misrepresented the sense of the House, or he had not; and, as an individual had disclaimed the sentiments of the Speaker, as far as the same respected himself, and plainly hinted that it was the opinion of a majority present, it was coming to the point at once, and bringing the matter to a fair issue. For his part, he suspected the Speaker did not deliver the sentiments of the majority, though it was plain he did the sense of the House; because he was immediately thanked on his return, *nem. con.* as appeared by the journals. The question, then, which remained to be decided, was, whether the Speaker had done his duty: the truth, he believed, was, that the court thought he had exceeded it, by their so highly disapproving of the speech. He was resolved, however, to take the sense of the House by motion, which, if negatived, in his opinion the Speaker could not sit longer in that chair with reputation to himself, or be further serviceable in his station, after being publicly deserted, bullied, and disgraced. He then made the following motion, "That the Speaker of this House, in his speech to his Majesty at the bar of the House of Peers on Wednesday last, and which was desired by this House, *nem. con.* to be printed, did express, with just and proper energy, the zeal of this House for the support of the honour and dignity of the crown, in circumstances of great public charge."

The speaker assured the House, that he meant to deliver nothing but their sentiments. He thought he was justified in what he said, considering the time, the occasion, and the various concurrent circumstances which combined to stamp what he offered with peculiar propriety. Conceiving, therefore, that he discharged his duty, and that the same had been afterwards publicly approved of, he could not think of remaining in a situation where he could be no longer serviceable, which must be certainly the case, if the present motion should be rejected.

Mr.

Mr. De-G-y did not approve of the word *wants* in the speech. He said, such an expression was disrespectful to the Sovereign; and, in his opinion, the whole speech conveyed a very improper idea to foreign powers in particular, who, presuming on its contents, might be tempted to disturb the public tranquillity.

The *Speaker* replied, that he thought he did not make use of the word *wants*, as it could mean nothing. As to what effect his speech might have in foreign courts, or any other political consequence which might arise from it, he never considered. He wished to express the sense of the House; he imagined he had done so; and he could never think of sitting longer in that chair, than he was in the exercise of his duty.

Mr. E-s said, he presumed the Speaker delivered his own sentiments with great candour and sincerity; and in so doing, in his opinion, acted a very commendable part. But as probably he spoke without notes, and might have dropped a word or expression without any intention, he wished that the motion might be withdrawn, and the affair be thus terminated; for it was pretty evident, that though the Speaker might imagine he was delivering the sentiments of the House, from hurry and inadvertency, it was possible, he might not even have delivered his own. He recommended warmly to the Speaker, and the friends of the motion, that the matter might be ended without bringing it to a question.

The *Speaker* said, he understood that great pains had been taken without doors to represent his speech† as not conveying the sense of the House. For his part, if he erred, he did not intentionally; he meant to convey the opinion of the House, and looked upon himself fully justified both in point of fact and precedent. If he misrepresented what he meant faithfully to convey, he trusted the House would excuse him. He knew such addresses to the throne had been frequent; he was sure they were proper. He said, he thought it incumbent on him to let his Majesty know what was the sense

of the House, and, in so doing, imagined he was acting in the faithful discharge of the trust committed to him: if the House thought otherwise, he could not, nor would not, remain in that chair.

Mr. D-nn-g said, the dignity of the House was gone, if the chair was permitted to be degraded; that it was plain the blow was ultimately aimed at the House thro' the chair; and the present was an experiment, made purely with a view to see to what pitch of humiliation and disgrace the House would bear to be humbled and let down. It was, in fact, an attempt of a court faction, to render the representatives of the people despicable, as well as detestable, in the eyes of their constituents.

Mr. *Attorney General* entered into a kind of dissection of the speech; he insisted, that it neither contained the sentiments of the House, nor was it strictly supported by fact; for, “the ample provision, &c. above his Majesty’s greatest wants, &c.” did not exceed 14,000*l.* which was represented in the speech to be a most “ample provision.” The great stress laid on the overplus might have been better spared, as it would have been extremely mean, when they were voting the augmentation, to withhold the difference between the expenditure and the grant. He contended, that the Speaker spoke his own sentiments, not those of the House. He mentioned the word *wants*, and recommended, that the affair might go no farther, but that the motion be withdrawn.

Mr. F-x spoke in justification of his motion. He said, the Right Hon. gentleman [Mr. E-s] had given, what he should call the watch-word; which had been followed by the Attorney General. He observed, that those gentlemen had founded their argument for withdrawing the motion chiefly on the speech not being the sentiments of the House; whereas the contrary was the fact, and the journals gave evidence of it. But however, if those gentlemen and their friends thought differently, as the framer of the motion he was ready to come to issue on that point with them, and doubted not but he should prevail. He was satisfied that the House would never consent to their own degradation and disgrace in the person of their Speaker, nor would ever submit to contradict on a Friday what they approved on the Wednesday

† This speech is by no means so pointed as that delivered on a similar occasion by Speaker Onslow, which was so highly applauded, that, it was said, it ought to have been printed in letters of gold.

day immediately preceding. He said, among the many censures, and more numerous insinuations, thrown out against the speech, it was said not to be grammar. He should not enter into nice grammatical distinctions, or trouble himself or the House about a choice of words, or elegancies of expression; but he was sure, if the speech was not grammar, it abounded in good sense, which was of infinitely greater value, and conveyed the true, unbiassed sense of the House, and of every man on either side, till he was bought over to a sacrifice of his principles and conscience.

Mr. K-g-y still adhered to his former opinion, and justified his conduct on his right to deliver his sentiments freely on every subject arising in that House, or out of it, if it was a matter properly cognizable there; but he disclaimed the least intention of making any personal reflection on the chair; and moved to adjourn.

Gov. J-bnst-ne observed, that the Honourable gentleman who spoke last had somewhat lowered his tone. He thanked the Speaker for his speech, and applauded his firmness in not accepting of any compromise of any thing short of immediate reparation, notwithstanding the threats and soothing words that had been alternately held out and employed to induce him to recede, and by so doing sacrifice the dignity of that House, and his own honour, to the desires of those who seemed solicitous to treat both with illiberality and contempt. He said, that the speech was not only justifiable in point of fact, but might have gone to greater lengths, without incurring any just grounds for censure. However confident some of the gentlemen who spoke latterly in the debate might be, that this country was in a flourishing and prosperous condition, he begged leave to differ from them; the contrary would, nay, must, inevitably be the case, if the American war should continue another campaign. It was, therefore, well said in the speech, that the nation was burdened, and perfectly right as applied personally to the King, to remind his Majesty of the true state of this country, and the generous efforts of Parliament to relieve him in such a season, as the most powerful recommendation in future to frugality in the expenditure, and œconomy in the management, of the bounty they were then

conferring on him. He contended that the situation of this country was truly dreadful; that America was lost he feared, beyond the power of recovery; nay, he might venture to say was irretrievably lost; and called upon any, the most confident, on the other side of the House, to rise and contradict him.

Lord Ongl-y objected to the speech chiefly on account of the word *wants* insisted that it was the Speaker's own sentiments; that perhaps he spoke what he felt himself, but, he was satisfied, not the sentiments of the House. He was totally of a different opinion from the Honourable gentleman who spoke last. He was satisfied the nation was great and powerful, and abounded in such resources as would render her a match for all her foreign and domestic enemies, whether in America or Europe; and that her situation was such, in every respect, as to forbid her to make any concession in America or Europe unbecoming her dignity, or short of her constitutional supreme rights over all the dominions of the British crown.

Sir G--rge S--v-le said, he must condemn, in the severest terms, the indecent and unparliamentary language which he had heard for the first time since his entrance into Parliament. He was witty on the logic employed by the opposers of the motion, who argued through the whole course of the evening that the speech was not the sense of the House, because the House had the very day it was spoken declared their most warm and hearty approbation of it. This might be a ministerial way of drawing conclusions; perhaps experience had long since taught them, that the sense of the House, as declared by a majority, was not its genuine sense, but the very contrary of what it would have been, were the members who composed it at liberty to give their suffrages according to their judgment and consciences, and not to their interest.

(*To be continued.*)

MR. URBAN,

A Sceptic desires to be informed by Oxonides. (*see p. 408.*) if the task be not too difficult, how the beasts of prey, and birds of prey, subsisted, during their continuance in, and more especially after their departure from, the ark?

Character

MR. URBAN,

AMONG the characters of eminent men, with which you have lately enriched your truly valuable Magazine, give me leave to recommend to your notice that of the late William Chambers, D. D. Rector of Achurch, in Northamptonshire, of whom the world was deprived, a few weeks ago, by a sudden stroke of an apoplexy.

THE principles of piety and virtue, which had been instilled by a careful private education, this truly amiable youth improved at Cambridge, by the culture and good discipline of the place, and by well-chosen friendships and connections, virtue's best subsidiary aid in that prime of life. There he stored his mind with the principles of each useful science, and imbibed those sentiments of a just, impartial liberty, and of reverence of the civil and religious rights of men, for which that seminary was *then* singularly famous.

These advantages (the best that were to be had in his native country) he was enabled to perfect by his travels into Flanders, Holland, France, and Italy: where, by viewing this larger scene of men and things, he had a further opportunity of gratifying his inextinguishable thirst after knowledge, especially of the great Creator and his works, and of whatever might adorn human life, and benefit mankind. From nature, strengthened by habit, he was molded into such a temper of kindness and benevolence, that it was his chief delight to be useful to others, and to do good; for which he was, in one respect, qualified above many by a turn for medical knowledge, which he diligently cultivated and possessed in so eminent a degree, that his friends valued his judgment before that of the ordinary professors of the art, and profited by it in many dangerous cases; and to the poor at his gate, or visiting them in their wretched cabins, he freely dispensed the blessing of health and long life; unable, alas! by his healing art, to save himself from the fatal blow.

There was a constant serenity and cheerfulness in his countenance, and gaiety and pleasantry in his conversation, which shewed that all was calm and easy within, and might well besit a mind so pure and unspotted. But in the midst of so many accomplishments and excellencies, no one could ever perceive that he thought himself

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possessed of any; for a vain or conceited word never came from his mouth. Yet he was one of warm affections, zealous and fearless in the cause of truth and virtue, and never to be tempted, by any mean compliances, to give up the one, or countenance any known deviations from the other. And if his temper rose at any time to an undue warmth, it was in the defence of the christian revelation, being penetrated with the fullest conviction of its truth, and that it was heaven's *last, best gift* to promote the virtue and happiness of mankind. Having a clear comprehension of the strong evidence of facts on which this divine religion stands, and the admirable simplicity of its doctrines, he taught them with equal plainness and perspicuity, and a deep concern for the proficiency of those that were under his pastoral care. And the times called him forth to give proof both of his knowledge, and of the sincerity and integrity of his christian profession. For when some of the best friends to the church established, combined in a respectful application to the legislature for a relief from subscription to the 39 Articles, which few could understand or believe, and which no human authority was competent to impose, Dr. Chambers took an early and active part in this righteous design, and interested many in its favour. And though no present success resulted from it, or from the learned and excellent Mr. Wollaston's subsequent Call and Address to the Bishops, our deceased friend rejoiced to see the nation's eye opened to perceive the absolute necessity of a reformation in this and various other respects. He never repeated his subscriptions after persuasion of the wrongfulness of them, and a few years past, on this account, declined the taking of what was supposed to be a very lucrative preferment in London, and which he was very much solicited to accept.

He had a soul above all craft and dissimulation, and held in equal abhorrence the pious frauds of some of the ancient fathers of the church in complying with the then reigning superstition; or the loose casuistry of the moderns, viz. that in public establishments of religion there is no harm in speculative insincerity, and conformity to practices which you disapprove and condemn. And, therefore, when his scruples on certain points had ri-

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sen so high that he could not, without self-condemnation, conform to those parts of the church-liturgy in which prayer is addressed to Jesus, and to the Holy Spirit as a divine person distinct from God; being persuaded that there was but one God, the Father of all, who alone could hear their prayers; for some of the last years of his life he abridged the public service, and omitted all those invocations of Christ, and all those passages which implied worship of any but the Almighty Father; and he was firmly determined within himself to abide the penal consequences of legal authority, rather than destroy his inward peace, and violate his conscience. *Sic mihi contingat vivere, sicque mori.*

PLUTARCH.

Mr. URBAN,

AS your valuable Magazine is held in high esteem, and much read, your inserting the following case in your next, will oblige your very humble servant, *A distressed Clergyman.*

HAVING had great objections for many years to the subscriptions at present required of the clergy, by law, to the 39 articles, &c. I long since took a resolution never to subscribe more, on any account whatever; and have accordingly more than once declined applying to my friends, when they have had it in their power to provide for me: in consequence of which I still remain in the station in which I set out, when I first entered into orders, viz. in that of a country curate. It may likewise be proper to mention here, that I also joined with those of the clergy who lately petitioned parliament for relief in this matter of subscription.

By means of a small income, which I have besides my curacy, which last brings me in about 40l. per ann. I am enabled to give a little assistance to some near relations, who would otherwise be reduced to great straits; and, which I should have mentioned before, to maintain a small family of my own, which it would not be in my power to do, was it not for the small income of my cure. This, therefore, has prevented me hitherto from resigning my office in the church, as I am satisfied I should otherwise have done before this time. For my wading through the different parts of the Liturgy in the manner I have done for some time past, notwithstanding my

objections to them are much the same with those of Mr. Lindsey and Mr. Jebb, must be allowed by every serious man to be a task sufficiently hard and irksome. But here it will be asked, If your case be really so distressing as you have represented it, why do you not apply yourself to some other employment, in order to procure a subsistence in a manner that might be more agreeable? To which I answer, That though I have frequently taken the matter into consideration, yet, having now been engaged in the ministerial office between 20 and 30 years, and confined myself entirely to the studies proper to a clergyman, I have not been able to think of any business to which I can turn myself; it being rather too late for a man of fifty to apply himself to new studies. And should it be said, You may open a place of worship somewhere upon unitarian principles, as Mr. Lindsey has done; I ask, Where is it likely I should find a congregation to join with me? Could Mr. Jebb have found such a one, I dare say he would not have turned himself to the study of physic. Besides, having been always accustomed to a plain country congregation, and always preached to them in a plain manner, suited to their capacities, it would now be difficult for me to render myself in any manner agreeable to a town congregation.

Having thus laid my case, in a few words before the public, if any of your numerous readers should have it in their power, and will be so kind as to point out any method of relief, it will be doing an act of charity to a person in real distress.

Success of Dr. Andree's Method in curing the Hydrophobia.

IN our Magazine for September last we were desired by Dr. Andree to publish his method of treating persons bitten by mad animals, with which we readily complied, for the benefit of those who may unfortunately fall under that description. And as a farther encouragement, not only for patients, but for practitioners to try the mercurial process by him recommended, that gentleman has collected and sent us some cases in which it has proved successful in checking the disease consequent thereon, and, one in particular, of curing it in the very last stage; but as these cases have already appeared as advertisements in the newspapers, all that

that is incumbent on the editors of the Gentleman's Magazine to do in order to co-operate with the Doctor, in making known a *probable remedy* for a disease the most dreadful of all others, and for which no other has yet been found effectual, is to refer the reader to a Mr. Robinson, who was attended by Dr. Layard, of Hatton-street, and a Mr. Robert Castleman, of Camberwell, who was attended by Dr. Hill, of St. Mary Axe. These are said to have been cured in the last stage of the distemper, particularly the latter. It must not, however, be omitted, that to the Doctor's process both Dr. Layard and Dr. Hill added opiates; and as Mr. Pott has lately (*see Vol. XLVI. p. 122*) discovered a singular property in opium of checking one species of mortification, it may not be amiss to mark its effects in correcting other corruptions of the blood, which, though in some cases less quick, may, if not repelled, be no less fatal.

MR. URBAN,
MR. Thicknesse, author of the *Year's Tour through France and Part of Spain*, and your correspondent D. Y. (in your Magazine for Oct. p. 484) appear to me to be more captivated with the ingenuity and sagacity of *Mons. Seguiet*, than in reason they ought. For though I am willing to believe this learned Frenchman to be a person of good penetration, and that he cannot be sufficiently applauded for the great pains he took to develop the inscription on the *Maison Quarree*, at *Nismes*, wrapt up as it is, now in its present evanescent state, in so much obscurity; yet I must beg leave to observe to you, that the method of reading inscriptions by the cramp-holes is not an invention of his, but was practised with great acuteness by *Mons. Peiresc*, of *Provence*, about 170 years ago. I should suppose the members of the academy of *Inscriptions and Belles Lettres at Paris*, who are gentlemen of erudition, and particularly conversant in these matters, must have been sensible of *Peirescius's* performance in this behalf; but as it does not appear they were, either from Mr. *Thicknesse's Travels*, or the paper of your correspondent, I will here transcribe the account which *Gassendus* gives of it in his *Life of Peirescius*, under the year 1605.

"And because, among other things; *Bagarrinus* shewed him [*Peirescius*] an

exceeding neat amethyst, wherein was engraven the countenance of *Solon* by the hand of that famous graver *Dioscorides*, who wrought for *Augustus*; hereupon he took occasion to teach him what was meant by those little holes in the inscription, which he shewed him in the scale, standing in this order,

•••••

for he said they were holes wherein little nails had been fastened to hold Greek letters made of metals, which did express the name of the graver, or ΔΙΟΣΚΟΡΙΔΟΥ; but they must be read backwards, as the manner is in all engrossemets* and scales. This he made manifest, when having drawn in a white paper those holes, as above, he drew lines between the said holes, which expressed those letters in this manner,

Y A I Q Y A D I A

Thus he said he interpreted certain holes, which were seen at *Affisum*, in I know not what old church. For when as no man could tell what they signified, he divined that it was an inscription or dedication made IOVI OPT. MAX. which he demonstrated by certain lines compleating the holes after this manner,

IOVI OPT MAX

So he hoped he should interpret a certain set of holes in the cathedral church at *Nismes*, called *Domus Quadrata*, when he had got a pattern thereof."

This passage of *Gassendus*, you must acknowledge, Mr. Urban, is exceedingly *a propos*; it not only points out the method of enucleating the like obliterated inscriptions in general, but leads us to the very *epigraphe* in question, by chalking out the way for *Mons. Seguiet*, or any other interpreter, to proceed in. In short, the invention, the ingenuity, is all *Mons. Peirescius's* own, and he is justly applauded for it by Mr. *Hearne*, p. xviii. seq. of his *Preface to the Collection of Curious Discourses*, &c.

Now, Sir, as to the merits of *Mons. Seguiet's* interpretation, I have no great objection to it; it may be the truth; and yet I observe, that, by the confession of Mr. *Thicknesse*, the cramp-holes do not exactly answer to the letters, but are many of them out of

* This is an odd word, but I have not *Gassendus's* Latin original, and know not well how to correct it.

the proper place. But the greatest defect is, that we are not sufficiently informed of the nature and design of this ancient curious fabric at *Nismes*, called *La Maison Quarrée*. Mr. *Thicknesse*, indeed, terms it a temple, and *Gassendus* the cathedral church: it may be both, namely, a Pagan temple, turned into a church, as was common. But the question is, What temple this was, or, in other words, to what deity was it consecrated? This is a point one would be glad to be satisfied in; and, therefore, I should be pleased, if any gentleman, who is possessed of that volume of the *Memoires de l'Academie des Inscriptions et des Belles Lettres*, in which *Monf. Segulier's* Dissertation is inserted, as I have it not myself, would be so obliging as to give us, in brief, *Monf Segulier's* own account of the intention of the structure. Yours, &c.

T. ROW.

Mr. URBAN,

I WOULD fain recommend to the notice of the charitable and humane, through the channel of your Magazine, the case of such unhappy persons, who, having lain many months in gaol charged with small offences, of which they are acquitted on their trials, are, on their release from confinement, reduced to the most mortifying dilemma; void of friends, destitute of cloaths, of money, and every other comfort and necessary of life. These people, thus forsaken and abandoned, have it not in their power to return to the paths of virtue, however desirous they may be of doing it; and therefore may be said to be in a more helpless situation than they would have been, had they been found guilty, and sentenced either to transportation or hard labour, where the means of gaining a livelihood would have been left them, however severe their labour might have been.

In this charitable and benevolent age, it is hoped the case of these poor wretches will not be overlooked; and, as I doubt not but there are numbers of well-disposed persons in every part of this kingdom who would readily subscribe to any well-digested plan for their relief, I could wish that some more able pen would improve upon these hints, the intent of which is to rescue from infamy and want a number of our distressed fellow-creatures, and to enable them to become useful members of society, instead of the pests

and nuisances of it, which their poverty and indigence must undoubtedly render them. Yours, &c.

G. O.

Mr. URBAN,

YOUR mechanical readers will, I doubt not, think themselves greatly indebted to *W. L.* and *Simplex*, for their firm support of truth, in opposition to the loose assertions of the *Plain Honest Man* *. The disquisition would naturally induce many to look into Mr. Ferguson's book, who would not, perhaps, without such an incitement, have read it at all; and others, who had read it, might not, probably, have attended so critically to the mathematical truth of some propositions, had not Mr. *W. L.* obliged the public with his remarks. I myself am one in the former class; and having spent some time to very little purpose in finding out who the authors are that Mr. Ferguson alludes to at p. 64, edit. (4th) 1772, where he says, "Some writers have advanced, that the power of the wedge is to the resistance to be overcome, as the thickness of the back of the wedge is to the length only of one of its sides," I shall be very much obliged, if any of your correspondents, who has more books, or more penetration than I have, will point out any particular author who has advanced this property. But I am afraid none will be found; as, I must confess, my own opinion is, that no person presuming to write on the subject of mechanics could ever be guilty of advancing such a gross mistake; and that it must have taken its rise from an error in Mr. F.'s judgment,—from his not understanding the author or authors he has hinted at, and not from any postulata in the authors themselves. Shalton.

M. E.

Mr. URBAN,

I HAVE been many years a constant reader of your ingenious and useful Magazine, which has afforded me both instruction and entertainment; but I have been greatly concerned, of late, to observe that you have given place to several *anonymous*, most *scurrilous* publications, which can tend neither to our information or entertainment, or answer any other purpose than that of gratifying the spleen and ill disposition of malevolent, disappointed men;

* See *Genl. Mag.* for Jan, Feb. March, April, May, and June.

at the expence of discouraging many ingenious persons from pursuing their useful labours, or at least from communicating them to the public. If men of learning chuse at any time, out of modesty, to conceal their names, or if any *candid* disquisitions are by means of anonymous publications communicated to the world, such a concealment is both warrantable and laudable; but when this mode of addressing us is made use of merely as an artful means of defamation, it becomes one of the greatest evils that can attend a state of civilization. No man, surely, should be allowed personally and by name to abuse and calumniate another, without at least subscribing his own name to what he asserts. To do otherwise, is both cowardly and base. Nothing is more easy, than for one, who has no regard to truth, decorum, or good manners, to vilify the best of characters, and to depreciate the most ingenious writings: by which means many persons, who read such slander and detraction in such extensive publications as yours, are most easily and almost unavoidably misled; especially if the abuse is couched in easy flowing language, joined with a little smattering of wit, which many virulent scribblers of this age are masters of, without having any one other literary qualification. It is too often the case, that, by the assistance of this acquirement alone, they set up for censors, though utterly destitute of true science and sound judgment.

I was first induced to address these few lines to you, in consequence of reading in some of your Magazines this year a most virulent abuse of a good man lately deceased (Mr. Ferguson), which was absolutely founded in falsehood, and yet, to my certain knowledge, has misled numbers of persons. I am now finally determined to trouble you with these animadversions, by perusing a like virulent attempt in your Magazine for September, p. 414, signed *Ignoramus*, where the most undeserved and indiscriminate abuse is bestowed upon the publications of a very learned and useful society, joined with personal reflections upon some of its members. Their work (which is sufficiently able to vindicate itself, and of which all curious investigators of science must see the utility, will, on account of its being so very expensive, and from the peculiarity of the subject, fall into the hands of very few, in com-

parison of the number who have read this abuse in your Magazine. These many, therefore, who most need faithful information, will be grossly misled; notwithstanding all those, who either peruse the *Archæologia* with candour, or who know the persons the *scurrility* is bestowed upon, will with indignation acknowledge it to be both undeserved and founded in mere misrepresentation and falsehood.

If you wish to maintain your character of impartiality, you will, I think, profit by this hint, and let the public know you have received such a one with approbation.

VERITATIS AMICUS.

P. S. I cannot but remark, with regard to the criticisms of your correspondent *Ignoramus*, that I must always think it better to receive instruction and information, though conveyed in language perhaps somewhat incorrect, than to be teized with a noisy, impertinent jingle of nonsense, flowing indeed smoothly with well-turned periods, but conveying no sort of solid information whatever, and only stunning our ears with crude witticisms and mean abuse.

The Editors of this Magazine submit the contents of this letter to the impartial public; and are of opinion, that the abuse contained in it against *themselves* and their correspondents is as virulent as any of which the writer so grievously complains. We know of no scurrilous publications; we admit of none in the Gentleman's Magazine against any persons learned or unlearned. We lay before the public such papers as our correspondents are pleased to communicate to us, with an impartial care. Strictures upon books and authors are, and ever were, the right of the public. Every man who is a buyer is entitled to the privilege of declaring his sentiments of the merits or demerits of the book for which he pays his money. It is this right that entitles our correspondent to censure us, and those of our correspondents who differ from him in points of controversy, with such severity. We are happy, however, in having no correspondent of a malevolent disposition, not doubting but that the writer can clear himself of that odious charge.

Mr. URBAN,

THERE is a troublesome weed very frequent among corn, on light lands, called Cockle. Of this there are two kinds: the one blows with a pale-

pale-red blossom, and has its seeds inclosed in a pod or husk. This plant is very prolific, bearing a great abundance of these pods, each of them containing from 20 to 30 seeds, which are about the size of a turnep-seed, quite black without-side, but the flour as white as that of wheat. The other species of Cockle bears a seed rather smaller than the former, and possesses a very peculiar method of vegetation, being found within the wheat-ear, one side of which has its chests filled with wheat, and the other with this weed, which from hence has obtained among the husbandmen the significant appellation of Ear-Cockle. This, though far from being so common as the first-mentioned species, I have frequently seen, and is thought among the farmers to be occasioned by bad husbandry, whereby the land is exhausted of its nutritious qualities, and so far deprived of its strength as to be prevented from bringing the wheat to perfection, as this kind of Cockle is never found on ground properly managed. As the extraordinary production of this vegetable seems to be wholly different from every other kind of plant, and strongly to militate in favour of the doctrine of equivocal generation, now generally exploded, I have sent you this account of it, hoping that some of your ingenious correspondents, who are skilled in natural history, will favour us with their opinion on this subject.

Yours, &c. G. C.

Character of Lady SONDES.

—“*Stemmata quid faciunt?*”

“*Nobilitas sola est atq; unica virtus.*”

JUVENAL.

IN the chaste and sober contemplation of philosophy, nobility, unsupported by virtue, has little or no claim to the reverence of mankind. But whenever characters in the titled world arise, where rank and quality form only the secondary pretensions, while their virtues constitute the primary title to our respect, a philosopher will ever consider such rare characters with an eye of very peculiar benignity and esteem: he knows how little favourable to the establishing of just and virtuous principles are either high birth or elevated fortune; and whenever an example falls within the sphere of his observation, whose manners have escaped the contagion of schools, so unpropitious to moral sentiment, he pays it a more than common deference.

Hence it is that I observe, with a concern not altogether free from indignation, that a very excellent person within the above description, has, in a country newspaper, descended to her grave with as little attention as if the most insignificant woman of quality of the age had been entombed among her ancestors.

The late Lady Sondes deserved a notice of the most marked consideration: the world, more especially the great world, is not sufficiently pure for a character which did it so much honour, and which it now no longer enlightens and adorns, to pass out of life in silence and oblivion. I would wish to do justice to the memory of this excellent Lady, but I profess only to attempt it.

Lady Sondes was daughter of one of the greatest and best ministers this country ever produced; and her qualities were of such an impression, as to reflect back the lustre which they borrowed from such a parent as Mr. Pelham; her Ladyship having discharged all the relative duties of life uniformly, and, let me add, engagingly well. There are still living those who remember her in each of the situations of wife, mother, mistress of a family, friend; they will bear me witness, that it is no exaggeration to affirm, that it was difficult to decide in which relation Lady Sondes appeared with the most eminence, so perfect was she in all of them. With an unpridely dignity and elegance of deportment, which would have done credit to any court, her mind was unfulled by the vices of that court of which her Ladyship was a principal ornament; so little forcible was the influence of a drawing-room, that it did not even impair the sincerity of her friendship—of this those who knew her Ladyship best can give ample testimony. But the benevolence of Lady S. was not confined to the narrow limits of private friendship; it was, so far as the sphere of it could reach, universal. Many a poor family tasted of her munificence; many a poor infant owed its education to her bounty. These charities will cause the name of their noble benefactress, at the several seats of Lord Sondes, to be long had in remembrance by the aged, the infirm, the widow, and the orphan, who, as either came within her notice, were successively the objects of her liberality. But it is not sufficient to say that lady S. was liberal in donations from

from her purse; she was no less so of her good offices. Indeed, her soul was attuned to pity, and all the softer graces of humanity. Hence, what in others of her Ladyship's rank was an accomplishment only, politeness, in her appeared to be the result of moral sentiment; it was courtesy. To sum up the character of this amiable Lady: To the most unremitting practice of every moral duty, Lady S. added the most unaffected attention to the duties of religion; and being thus, as it should seem, mature for the more perfect enjoyments of another state, the Almighty called her from a world so little worthy of her, at the early age of forty-seven.

Her Ladyship will long live in the memory of her friends, her domestics, her tradesmen, and dependents; but her image will indelibly survive in the minds of her truly respectable Lord, and her amiable and worthy sons, the Mr. Watsons. May the mournful and delightful idea of her goodness serve to confirm their private and public virtues! and be the example of Lady Sondes's perfections a pattern for the titled and the rich to remember and to imitate.

PHILARETES.

*Perque tuos juro quocunque ex hoste triumphos,
Pectore si fratris gladium, juguloque parentis*

Condere me jubeas, plenæque in viscera partu

Conjugis, invitâ peragam tamen omnia dextrâ;

Si spoliare Deos, ignemque immittere templis.

LUCAN.

WERE the most sanguinary imagination to indulge itself in forming a picture of the horrors of civil war, the ideal canvas would scarcely contain a combination of colouring more dire and tremendous, than is here presented to the fancy by the Roman poet Lucan. Immediately after the famous speech of Cæsar to his army, which was to exhort them to an invasion of the liberties of their country, the poet introduces upon the scene a popular officer, named Lælius, putting an end to the suspense, which some remaining touches of patriotism had impressed upon the minds of that great captain's military auditors, by boldly declaring for Cæsar and a civil war. This speech of Lælius is very happily imagined for the purpose of producing the effect which it was in-

tended to excite in the wavering minds of the Roman soldiers, namely, an universal and unconditional resolution of fidelity to their general. To this end, the speaker, in his own person, calls upon Cæsar, as a test of his implicit obedience; to command him to the frozen regions of Scythia, to the burning sands of the African deserts, or to the inhospitable quicksands of the coasts of Lybia. He then, after slightly glancing at the glory which the army had acquired in Gaul and Britain, under the command of Cæsar, enters into the spirit of his leader's design of invading Rome, by disclaiming all regard to the ties of civic relation, should Cæsar's trumpets sound to charge against its citizens—and solemnly swearing by the ten years prosperous campaigns of their general, and his triumphs over every enemy against whom he had fought, that at the word of his command he was ready to encounter the horrors of civil war—addressing himself to the invader of his country—"By thy ten-years conquering ensigns—by the universal triumphs of thy arms I swear—that, if thou shouldst give me orders to plunge my sword into the throat of a brother or even a parent, to breathe it in the bowels of my pregnant wife, to plunder the holy fanes of the Gods, or set fire to their temples—this hand, however reluctant, shall perform it all."

I have never read this passage, which, I need not tell the learned reader, is taken from the first book of Lucan's *Pharsalia*, without considering it as a solemn admonition to people to beware how they engage in the dreadful contention of civil warfare—to weigh well the merits of the cause, before they take party in it. For however horrid and unnatural may appear the bloody offices which this partizan of Julius Cæsar swears to execute at the command of his chief, every one enlisted on the one side or the other, in the dismal strife of an intestine war, virtually covenants, should the sad necessity occur, to perform the same at the bidding of his superior officer. It has not unfrequently happened, in great national divisions of this kind, that father and son, brother and brother, have served under the colours of opposing armies; and amidst the tumult and din of battle, it is not very likely, that the still small voice of nature should be listened to, while the

louder

louder clamours of rage and resentment are resounding through the field. More than one example of this sort is recorded in the history of the civil war, in our own country, of the last century.

It is a shocking reflection, that, at the moment in which I now write, the dire scenes, which the poet in my motto exhibits to his reader's imagination, may be in a state of real action upon the plains and in the towns of our North-American brethren. For the present, the inhabitants of the British islands experience only the miseries of a civil war at a distance. It is a mere trifle, that not only the convenient accommodations, but even the necessaries of life, in this country, have already most enormously risen, and are every day increasing to an alarming price; for this, in comparison, is nothing to the havoc and desolation which is stalking deep in blood over the once fertile and peaceful fields of America. The cries of the dying and wounded, on either the side of the Americans or the Royalists, reach not our ears. The wailing sounds of the aged, the infirm, the helpless infant, and the tender affrighted virgin, spread not across the vast Atlantic. But to the mental ear of a good and compassionate mind, the shrieks of misery and distress (which are not less certain, because they are not uttered at our doors) are heard with all that emotion they are calculated to excite. A mind not rendered callous by the luxuries of a court, or the allurements of rapacity, cannot fail to conceive, in the fullest comprehension, the horrors that now are, and for three years past have been, transacting in America; and, in so conceiving, to execrate the authors of so complicated a ruin!

AMERICANUS.

Mr. URBAN,

I BEG leave, in the first place, to return you thanks for inserting my *Queries* (*see p. 375*) relative to a child growing out of the side of a young Italian, mentioned by Shaw in his *Travels*; and, secondly, to your ingenious correspondent Mr. Green, of Welford, for his very exact translation from Bartholine's *Historiarum Anatomicarum Rariorum*, of an extraordinary monster, which does not, however, appear to be the same which Shaw mentions, but it is therefore a strong proof that there has been born two monsters

in the same century nearly similar. Bartholine's book, which Mr. Green mentions to be in his possession, I found also in the hands of Dr. Charlton, of this city, who has permitted me to take a little sketch of these twin-brothers; which I herewith enclose to you, believing you will think it worthy of the attention of your many ingenious readers, especially as I do not recollect ever to have heard of so extraordinary a production which maintained life more than a few hours: nor can I help wishing it may be in the power of some of your readers to inform us to what age this unfortunate man lived, and the cause and manner of his death; I say *his* death, for the imperfect brother was totally insensible, and was supported in every respect by the more perfect man. Mr. Shaw addresses his letters to the great Ld. Shaftsbury, who was his friend and patron; it cannot, therefore, be doubted but that he saw a monster somewhat similar to this so particularly described by Bartholine; and that he did not mean to dwell on the marvellous is very plain; for he only says, naming some town in Brabant, or Flanders, "Here I saw a young Italian with a living child growing out of his side;" and there he leaves him, as if men came into the world in general by such couplets.

CURIOUS.

Mr. URBAN,

PERMIT me to communicate to the public, through the channel of your Magazine, a method of curing smoking chimnies, which I have experienced myself with remarkable success. The expence of it is trifling; no other than that of placing your grate, if a Bath stove, at eleven or twelve inches distance from your fender, and of cutting away the back of your chimney, so as to leave a space of two inches between the back of the grate and the back of the chimney. If your grate be of the old common make, I recommend the filling up the sides with brick-work, and fronting them with Dutch tiles. From this construction, the air, which passes behind the back of the grate, impels the smoke with such an increased velocity, as to prevent its bursting into the room. I tried the experiment with my kitchen chimney; but, to perfect the cure of it, I found myself obliged to add to the height of the back of the grate by fixing to it some thick cast-iron about nine inches deep, and likewise



Lazarus Coloredo, a Genoese, aged 28.
(see *Gent. Mag.* p. 482.)

wise to nail some thin iron-plate six inches deep under the whole length of the mantle-piece.

Some of your correspondents will very probably improve upon this hint. If the enormous fees exacted by a new set of quacks, called chimney-doctors; can be prevented, and families may sit with comfort round their coal-fires, I shall think myself happy in having proposed the means to do it; and am,

Yours, A. B.

An Historical Account of the Proceedings of the Armies under General Howe and Maj. Gen. Clinton, extracted from the Gazette Extraordinary, dated Tuesday, December 2.

THESE advices were brought by Maj. Cuyler, first aid de camp to General Sir William Howe, and are dated German Town, Oct. 10, 1777.

On the 30th of August the army under Gen. Howe landed on the West side of Elk river, and divided into two columns; one under the command of Lord Cornwallis, the other commanded by Lieut. Gen. Knyphausen.

On Sept. 3, (Major-General Grant, with six battalions, remaining at the head of Elk to preserve the communication with the fleet) the two columns joined on the road to Christien-bridge. The Hessian and Anspach chasseurs defeated on their march a chosen corps of one thousand men from the enemy's army, with the loss of only 2 officers wounded, 3 men killed; and 19 wounded, when that of the enemy was not less than 50 killed, and many more wounded.

On the 6th Major-General Grant joined the army.

The whole marched on the 8th by Newark, and encamped that evening within four miles of the enemy, who moved early in the night, taking post on the heights on the eastern side of Brandywine creek.

On the 9th Lieut. Gen. Knyphausen marched with the left, as did Lord Cornwallis with the right, and both joined the next morning at Kennet's-square.

On the 11th the army advanced in two columns, that under Gen. Knyphausen to Chad's Ford, and arrived in front of the enemy about 10 o'clock; while the other column, under Lord Cornwallis, &c. having marched 12 miles round to the forks of the Brandywine, crossed both branches, taking from thence the road to Dilworth,

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in order to turn the enemy's right at Chad's Ford.

Gen. Washington, having intelligence of this movement, detached Gen. Sullivan to his right, with near 10,000 men, who took a strong position, with his left near to the Brandywine, both flanks being covered by very thick woods, and his artillery advantageously disposed.

About 4 o'clock the King's troops advanced, and Lord Cornwallis having formed the line, the light infantry and chasseurs began the attack; the guards and grenadiers instantly advanced from the right, the whole under a heavy fire of artillery and musquetry: but they pushed on with an impetuosity not to be sustained by the enemy, who falling back into the woods in their rear, the King's troops entered with them, and pursued closely for near two miles.

After this success, a part of the enemy's right took a second position in a wood, from whence the 2d light infantry and chasseurs soon dislodged them; and from this time they did not rally again in force.

The 2d light infantry, 2d grenadiers, and 4th brigade, moved forward a mile beyond Dilworth, where they attacked a corps of the enemy, strongly posted to cover the retreat of their army, which corps not being forced until after it was dark, the enemy's army escaped a total overthrow.

From the most correct accounts, the strength of the enemy's army was not less than 15,000 men, a part of which retired to Chester, and remained there that night; but the greater body did not stop until they reached Philadelphia. They had about 300 men killed, 600 wounded, and near 400 made prisoners.

The loss on the side of his Majesty's troops amounted to about 100 killed, and 488 wounded. Eight pieces of cannon, and a great quantity of military stores were taken from the enemy.

The army lay this night on the field of battle, and on the 12th Maj. Gen. Grant, with the first and second brigades, marched to Concord. Lord Cornwallis, with the light infantry and British grenadiers, joined him next day, and proceeded to Ash-Town within five miles of Chester.

On the same day Major M'Donell made Mr. M'Kinley, the new appointed President of the Lower Counties on Delaware, his prisoner.

Lieut. Col. Loos, with the combined battalion of Rhall's brigade, escorted the wounded and sick to Wilmington on the 14th.

On the 16th intelligence being received that the enemy were advancing on the Lancaster road, it was immediately determined to push forward and attack them: but a most violent fall of rain setting in, the intended attack became impracticable.

The enemy, apprised of the approach of the army, marched the whole night, and got to Yellow Springs, having, as is since known, all their small ammunition damaged by the rain. In their retreat they lost about 18 men killed, and some wounded.

On the 18th a detachment of light infantry was sent to the Valley Forge upon Schuylkill, where the enemy had a variety of stores, and a considerable magazine of flour, and were joined on the 20th by the guards.

Upon intelligence that Gen. Wayne was lying in the woods with a corps of 1500 men, and four pieces of cannon, Maj. Gen. Grey was detached on the 20th to surprize him; and having, by the bayonet only, forced his pickets, he rushed in upon his encampment, killed and wounded not less than 300 on the spot, taking between 70 and 80 prisoners, including officers, their arms, and eight waggons loaded with baggage and stores. One captain of light infantry and three men were killed in the attack, and four men wounded. Gallantry in the troops, and good conduct in the General, were fully manifested upon this critical service.

On the 22d the army crossed the Schuylkill, at Fat Land Ford, without opposition; and on the 25th marched in two columns to German-Town. Lord Cornwallis, with the British grenadiers, and two battalions of Hessian grenadiers, took possession of Philadelphia the next morning.

In the evening of the 26th, three batteries were begun, to act against the enemy's shipping that might approach the town. These batteries were unfinished when they were attacked by a number of galleys, gondolas, and other armed vessels; and the largest frigate, the Delaware, mounting 30 guns, anchored within 500 yards of the town. About ten in the morning they began a heavy cannonade; but the tide falling, the Delaware grounded, and was taken possession of by the marine com-

pany of grenadiers, commanded by Capt. Averne.

The smaller frigates and armed vessels were forced (except a schooner that was driven on shore) to return under the protection of a fort, where there were two floating batteries, with three range of funken machines, to obstruct the passage of the river, the lowest row being three miles below the fort.

The enemy had a redoubt upon the Jersey shore, at Billings's Point, with heavy guns in it, to prevent these machines from being weighed up, which 300 men posted there evacuated on the 1st of October; and Capt. Hammond immediately opened the navigation at that place, by removing a part of the chevaux de frize.

The enemy having received a reinforcement of 1500 men from Peek's Kill, and 1000 from Virginia, and presuming on the army being much weakened by the detachments to Philadelphia and Jersey, thought it a favourable time for them to risk an action. They accordingly marched at six in the evening of the 3d from their camp near Skippach-creek, to German-Town, (about 16 miles,) where the bulk of the army was posted.

At three in the morning of the 4th the patrols discovered the enemy's approach, and the army was immediately ordered under arms.

About break of day the enemy began their attack; but the light infantry, being well supported, sustained the same with such determined bravery, that they could not make the least impression on them; and Major-Gen. Grant advancing with the right wing, the enemy's left gave way, and was pursued through a strong country between four and five miles: but such was the expedition with which they fled, that it was not possible to overtake them.

The enemy retired near twenty miles by several roads to Perkiomy-creek, and encamped upon Skippach creek.

They saved all their cannon by withdrawing them early in the day.

By the best accounts, their loss was between two and three hundred killed, about 600 wounded, and upwards of 400 taken. Among the killed was Gen. Nash, with many other officers of all ranks, and 54 officers among the prisoners.

Since the battle of Brandywine 72 of their officers have been taken, exclusive of 10 belonging to the Delaware frigate.

On

On the 19th the army removed from German-Town to Philadelphia, as a more convenient situation for the reduction of Fort-Island, which at present is an obstruction to the passage of the river; as the upper chevaux de frize cannot be removed until we have possession of that post; near which the enemy having intrenched about 800 men upon the Jersey shore, Col. Donop, with three battalions of Hessian grenadiers, the regiment of Mirback, and the infantry chasseurs, crossed the Delaware on the 21st instant, with directions to proceed to the attack of that post. Col. Donop led on the troops in the most gallant manner to the assault. They carried an extensive out-work, from whence the enemy were driven into an interior intrenchment, which could not be forced without ladders. The detachment, in moving up and returning from the attack, was much galled by the enemy's galleys and floating batteries.

Col. Donop and Lieut. Col. Minningerode being both wounded, the command devolved upon Lieut.-Col. Linling, who, after collecting all the wounded that could be brought off, returned with the detachment to camp.

There were several brave officers lost upon this occasion, in which the utmost ardour and courage were displayed by both officers and soldiers.

On the 23d, the *Augusta*, in coming up the river with some other ships of war, to engage the enemy's galleys near the fort, got aground, and, by some accident taking fire in the action, was unavoidably consumed. The *Merlin* sloop also grounded, and the other ships being obliged to remove to a distance from the explosion of the *Augusta*, it became expedient to evacuate and burn her also.

His Excellency concludes his letters with requesting additional cloathing for 5000 Provincials, which, by including the new levies expected to be raised in that and the neighbouring countries, will certainly be wanting.

While these important services were transacting in Pennsylvania, Lieut. Gen. Clinton meditated an incursion into Jersey: his principal motive was to attempt a stroke against any detached corps of the enemy, if one offered; or, if not, to collect a considerable number of cattle, which would at the same time prove a seasonable refreshment to the troops, and deprive the enemy of resources which they much depended on.

The result of this expedition, after

a little skirmishing with small parties of the enemy, was the collecting about 400 head of cattle, including 20 milch cows for the use of the hospital, 400 sheep, and a few horses, with the loss of about 40 men, killed, wounded, prisoners, and missing.

By a letter from Brig.-Gen. Campbell to Sir Henry Clinton, dated Staten-Island, Aug. 23, it appears, that the enemy effected almost a total surprise of two battalions of the Jersey Provincials on that island; but that they had suffered severely for their temerity in making the descent, Col. Dongan having come up with their rear at the very instant when the rebels were using the greatest diligence in transporting their troops to the Jersey shore; and being joined by Brig.-Gen. Campbell with cannon, who took them in flank, about 150 surrendered themselves prisoners of war; and the remainder, of nearly the same number, retreating towards the extremity of the island, found means to cross over near Amboy.

Col. Buskirk's battalion being ordered to attack a party left to cover the enemy's boats, they did it with charge of bayonet, and obliged the party to retreat to the Jersey shore.

It further appears, that this descent was carried on by select and chosen troops, formed from three brigades, Sullivan's, Smallwood's, and De Bore's, and headed by their respective Generals, besides Drayton's and Ogden's battalions. There were taken in all 259 prisoners, among whom are 1 Lieut.-Colonel, 3 Majors, 2 Captains, and 15 inferior officers. Their loss in killed cannot be ascertained, but must have been considerable*.

In a letter from Lieut.-Gen. Sir Henry Clinton to Gen. Sir William Howe, dated Fort Montgomery, Oct. 9, an account is given of an attack upon Forts Clinton, Montgomery, &c. which reflects the greatest military honour on the conquerors.

The difficulties of the march over mountains, every natural obstruction, and all that art could invent to add to them, being surmounted, General Vaughan's corps was ordered to begin the attack on Fort Clinton, and dislodge, if possible, the enemy from their advanced station behind a stone breast-work, having in front, for half a mile, a most impenetrable abbatis. This the General, by his good disposition,

* The Provincial account of this action differs materially.

obliged

obliged the enemy to quit, tho' supported by cannon, got possession of the wall, and there waited till Lieut.-Col. Campbell began his attack. The Colonel waited a favourable moment to attack Fort Clinton, which was a circular height, defended by a line for musquetry, with a barbet battery of three guns in the center, and flanked by two redoubts; the approaches to it thro' a continued abattis of 400 yards, defensive every inch, and exposed to the fire of ten pieces of cannon. A brisk attack on the Montgomery side; the gallies with their oars approaching, firing, and even striking the fort; the men of war that moment appearing; the extreme ardour of the troops; in short, all determined the General to order the attack: Gen. Vaughan's spirited behaviour and good conduct did the rest. Having no time to lose, he particularly ordered that not a shot should be fired; in this he was strictly obeyed, and both redoubts, &c. were stormed. Gen. Tryon advanced with one battalion to support Gen. Vaughan in case it might be necessary, and he arrived in time to join the cry of Victory!

A summons was sent to Fort Constitution; but the flag meeting with an insolent reception, unknown in any war, the General determined to chastize, and therefore an embarkation was ordered: but they found the fort evacuated in the greatest confusion, the storehouses burnt, but the cannon left unspiked.

Major-Gen. Tryon was detached to destroy the rebel settlement called the Continental Village, who burnt barracks for 1500 men, several storehouses, and loaded waggons, this being the only establishment of the rebels in that part of the highlands, and the place from whence any neighbouring body of troops drew their supplies.

Sir James Wallace was ordered up the river at the same time, to find a passage through the chevaux de frize between Polypus Island and the Main, having under his protection a large detachment from the army, headed by Major-Gen. Vaughan, from whose report, dated on board the Friendship off Esopus, Oct. 17, Gen. Howe takes occasion to applaud a very spirited piece of service performed by those two officers, who attacked the batteries, drove the rebels from their works, spiked and destroyed their guns; and Esopus "being a nursery for almost

every villain in the country," the General landed and reduced every house to ashes, while Sir James Wallace burnt their shipping and small craft.

Return of Cannon, Stores, Ammunition, &c. taken and destroyed on this Expedition.

Cannon 67, from six to two pounders.

Two frigates built for 30 and 36 guns were burnt by the rebels on the forts being taken. The guns aboard them, and two gallies, which were likewise burnt, amounted to above 30. One sloop with 10 guns fell into our hands. The whole loss above 100 pieces.

Powder, cartridges fitted, cannon and musquet shot, immense quantities.

Every article belonging to the laboratory in the greatest perfection. Other stores, such as portfires, match, harness, spare gun-carriages, tools, instruments, &c. &c. in great plenty. A large quantity of provisions. The boom and chain which ran across the river from Fort Montgomery to St. Anthony's Nose is supposed to have cost 70,000l. Another boom which was destroyed near Fort Constitution must likewise have cost the rebels much money and labour. Barracks for 1500 men were destroyed by Major-Gen. Tryon at Continental Village, besides several storehouses and loaded waggons, of the articles contained in which no accounts could be taken.

In this Gazette, the letters of Lord Howe and Commodore Hotham are little more than recapitulations of the dispatches of the Generals Howe and Clinton; and as they are very long are therefore omitted, to make room for the following most important advices from Lieut.-Gen. Burgoyne, which, as they relate to an event hardly to be paralleled in history, we shall preserve entire.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Whitchall, December 15, 1777.

THIS afternoon Captain Craig, of the 47th regiment, arrived from Quebec, with the following duplicate of a letter from Lieutenant-General Burgoyne, to Lord George Germaine, the original of which has not yet been received.

Albany, October 20, 1777.

MY LORD,

NO possibility of communication with your Lordship having existed since

since the beginning of September, at which time my last dispatches were sent away, I have to report to your Lordship the proceedings of the army under my command from that period ;—a series of hard toil, incessant effort, stubborn action, till disabled in the collateral branches of the army by the total defection of the Indians ; the desertion or the timidity of the Canadians and Provincials, some individuals excepted ; disappointed in the last hope of any timely co-operation from other armies ; the regular troops reduced by losses from the best parts, to 3500 fighting men, not 2000 of which were British ; only three days provisions, upon short allowance, in store ; invested by an army of 16,000 men, and no apparent means of retreat remaining ; I called into council all the Generals, Field-Officers, and Captains commanding corps, and by their unanimous concurrence and advice I was induced to open a treaty with Major-General Gates.

Your Lordship will see by the papers transmitted herewith the disagreeable prospect which attended the first overtures ; and when the terms concluded are compared, I trust that the spirit of the councils I have mentioned, which, under such circumstances, dictated instead of submitting, will not be refused a share of credit.

Before I enter upon the detail of these events, I think it a duty of justice, my Lord, to take upon myself the measure of having passed the Hudson's River, in order to force a passage to Albany. I did not think myself authorized to call any men into council, when the peremptory tenor of my orders and the season of the year admitted no alternative.

Provisions for about 30 days having been brought forward, the other necessary stores prepared, and the bridge of boats completed, the army passed the Hudson's River on the 13th and 14th of September, and encamped on the heights and in the plain of Saratoga, the enemy being then in the neighbourhood of Still-Water.

15th. The whole army made a movement forward, and encamped in a good position in a place called Dovogot.

16th. It being found that there were several bridges to repair, that work was begun under cover of strong detachments, and the same opportunity was taken to reconnoitre the country.

17th. The army renewed their march, repaired other bridges, and encamped upon advantageous ground, about four miles from the enemy.

18th. The enemy appeared in considerable force to obstruct the further repair of bridges, and with a view, as it was conceived, to draw on an action where artillery could not be employed : a small loss was sustained in skirmishing, but the work of the bridges was effected.

19th. The passages of a great ravin, and other roads towards the enemy, having been reconnoitred, the army advanced in the following order:

Brigadier-Gen. Frazer's corps, sustained by Lieut. Col. Breyman's corps, made a circuit in order to pass the ravin commodiously, without quitting the heights, and afterwards to cover the march of the line to the right : these corps moved in three columns, and had the Indians, Canadians, and Provincials, upon their fronts and flanks. The British line, led by me in person, passed the ravin in a direct line South, and formed in order of battle as fast as they gained the summit, where they waited to give time to Frazer's corps to make the circuit, and to enable the left wing and artillery, which, under the command of Major-General Phillips and Major-General Reidesel, kept the great road and meadows near the river, in two columns, and had bridges to repair, to be equally ready to proceed. The 47th regiment guarded the batteaux.

The signal guns, which had been previously settled to give notice of all the columns being ready to advance, having been fired between one and two o'clock, the march continued : the scouts and flankers of the column of the British line were soon fired upon from small parties, but with no effect : after about an hour's march, the piquets, which made the advanced guard of that column, were attacked in force, and obliged to give ground ; but they soon rallied and were sustained.

On the first opening of the wood, I formed the troops : a few cannon shot dislodged the enemy at a house from whence the piquets had been attacked ; and Brigadier-Gen. Frazer's corps had arrived with such precision in point of time, as to be found on a very advantageous height on the right of the British.

In the mean time the enemy, not acquainted with the combination of the

the march, had moved in great force out of their intrenchments, with a view of turning the line upon the right; and being checked by the position of Brigadier-Gen. Frazer, countermarched in order to direct their great effort to the left of the British.

From the nature of the country, movements of this nature, however near, may be effected without a possibility of their being discovered.

About three o'clock the action began by a very rigorous attack on the British line, and continued with great obstinacy till after sun-set, the enemy being continually supplied with fresh troops. The stress lay upon the 20th, 21st, and 62d regiments, most parts of which were engaged near four hours without intermission; the 9th had been ordered early in the day to form in reserve.

The grenadiers and 24th regiment were some part of the time brought into action, as were part of the light infantry; and all these corps charged with their usual spirit.

The riflemen, and other parts of Breyman's corps, were also of service; but it was not thought adviseable to evacuate the height where Brigadier-General Frazer was posted, otherwise than partially and occasionally.

Major-Gen. Phillips, upon first hearing the firing, found his way, through a difficult part of the wood, to the scene of action, and brought up with him Major Williams, and four pieces of artillery; and from that moment I stood indebted to that gallant and judicious second for incessant and most material services; particularly for restoring the action in a point which was critically pressed by a great superiority of fire, and to which he led up the 20th regiment, at the utmost personal hazard.

Major Gen. Reidesfel exerted himself to bring up a part of the left wing; and arrived in time to charge the enemy with regularity and bravery.

Just as the light closed, the enemy gave ground on all sides, and left us completely masters of the field of battle, with the loss of about 500 men on their side, and, as supposed, thrice that number wounded.

The darkness preventing a pursuit, the prisoners were few.

The behaviour of the officers and men in general was exemplary. Brig. Gen. Frazer took his position in the beginning of the day with great judg-

ment, and sustained the action with constant presence of mind and vigour. Brig. Gen. Hamilton was the whole time engaged, and acquitted himself with great honour, activity, and good conduct. The artillery in general was distinguished, and the brigade under Capt. Jones, who was killed in the action, was conspicuously so.

The army lay upon their arms the night of the 19th, and the next day took a position nearly within cannon-shot of the enemy, fortifying their right, and extending their left so as to cover the meadows through which the great river runs, and where the bateaux and hospitals were placed. The 47th regiment, and the regiment of Hesse Hanau, with a corps of Provincials, encamped in the meadows as a further security.

It was soon found that no fruits, honour excepted, were attained by the preceding victory; the enemy working with redoubled ardour to strengthen their left; their right was unattackable already.

On our side it became expedient to erect strong redoubts for the protection of the magazines and hospital, not only against a sudden attack, but also for their security in case of a march to turn the enemy's flank.

21st. A messenger arrived from Sir Harry Clinton, with a letter in cyphers, informing me of his intention to attack Fort Montgomery in about ten days from the date of his letter, which was the tenth of September. This was the only messenger of many that I apprehend were dispatched by Sir William Howe and him, that had reached my camp since the beginning of August. He was sent back the same night to inform Sir Harry of my situation, and of the necessity of a diversion to oblige Gen. Gates to detach from his army, and my intention to wait favourable events in that position, if possible, to the 12th of October.

In the course of the two following days, two officers in disguise, and other confidential persons, were dispatched by different routes with verbal messages to the same effect; and I continued fortifying my camp, and watching the enemy, whose numbers increased every day.

3d October. I thought it adviseable to diminish the soldiers ration, in order to lengthen out the provisions; to which measure the army submitted with the

the utmost cheerfulness. The difficulties of a retreat to Canada were clearly foreseen, as was the dilemma, should the retreat be effected, of leaving at liberty such an army as Gen. Gates's to act against Sir William Howe.

This consideration operated forcibly to determine me to abide events as long as possible; and I reasoned thus: The expedition I commanded was evidently meant at first to be *hazarded*; circumstances might require it should be *devoted*; a critical junction of Mr. Gates's force with Mr. Washington might possibly decide the fate of the war; the failure of my junction with Sir Harry Clinton, or the loss of my retreat to Canada, could only be a partial misfortune.

7th. In this situation things continued till the 7th, when no intelligence having been received of the expected co-operation, and four or five days for our limited stay in the camp only remained, it was judged advisable to make a movement to the enemy's left, not only to discover whether there were any possible means of forcing a passage should it be necessary to advance, or dislodging him for the convenience of retreat, but also to cover a forage of the army, which was in the greatest distress on account of the scarcity.

A detachment of 1500 regular troops, with 2 twelve-pounders, 2 howitzers, and 6 six-pounders, were ordered to move, and was commanded by myself, having with me Major-General Phillips, Major-General Reidesel, and Brigadier-General Frazer. The guard of the camp upon the heights was left to Brigadiers-General Hamilton and Speicht; the redoubts and the plain to Brigadier-General Goll: and as the force of the enemy immediately in their front consisted of more than double their numbers, it was not possible to augment the corps that marched beyond the numbers above stated.

I formed the troops within three quarters of a mile on the enemy's left; and Capt. Frazer's rangers, with Indians and provincials, had orders to go by secret paths in the woods to gain the enemy's rear, and by shewing themselves there to keep them in check.

The further operations intended were prevented by a very sudden and rapid attack of the enemy on our left, where the British grenadiers were posted to support the left wing of the line. Major Ackland, at the head of them, sustained the attack with great resolution; but the enemy's great numbers ena-

bling them in a few minutes to extend the attack along the front of the Germans, which were immediately on the right of the grenadiers, no part of that body could be removed to make a second line to the flank, where the stress of the fire lay. The right was at that time unengaged; but it was soon observed, that the enemy were marching a large corps round their flank, to endeavour cutting off their retreat. The light infantry and part of the 24th regiment, which were at that post, were therefore ordered to form a second line, and to secure the return of the troops into camp.

While this movement was proceeding, the enemy pushed a fresh and strong reinforcement to renew the action upon the left, which, overpowered by so great a superiority, gave way, and the light infantry and 24th regiment were obliged to make a quick movement to save that point from being entirely carried, in doing which Brigadier-General Frazer was mortally wounded.

The danger to which the lines were exposed becoming at this moment of the most serious nature, orders were given to Majors-General Phillips and Reidesel to cover the retreat, while such troops as were most ready for the purpose returned for the defence of them. The troops retreated hard pressed, but in good order. They were obliged to leave six pieces of cannon, all the horses having been killed, and most of the artillery-men, who had behaved, as usual, with the utmost bravery, under the command of Major Williams, being either killed or wounded.

The troops had scarcely entered the camp, when it was stormed with great fury, the enemy rushing to the lines under a severe fire of grape-shot and small arms. The post of the light infantry under Lord Belcarres, assisted by some of the line, who threw themselves by order into those intrenchments, was defended with great spirit; and the enemy, led on by General Arnold, was finally repulsed, and the General wounded; but, unhappily, the intrenchments of the German reserve, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Breyman, who was killed, were carried, and although ordered to be recovered, they never were so; and the enemy by that misfortune gained an opening on our right and rear. The night put an end to the action.

Under

Under the disadvantages thus apparent in our situation, the army was ordered to quit the present position during the night, and take post upon the height above the hospital; thus, by an entire change of front, to reduce the enemy to form a new disposition. This movement was effected with great order and without loss, though all the artillery and camp were removed at the same time. The army continued offering battle to the enemy in their new position the whole day of the 8th.

8th. Intelligence was now received that the enemy were marching to turn the right, and no means could prevent this measure but retiring towards Saratoga. The army began to move at nine o'clock at night; Major-General Reidesel commanding the van-guard, and Major-General Phillips the rear.

This retreat, though within musquet-shot of the enemy, and encumbered with all the baggage of the army, was made without loss; but a very heavy rain, and the difficulties of guarding the batteaux, which contained all the provisions, occasioned delays which prevented the army reaching Saratoga till the night of the 9th; and the artillery could not pass the fords of the Fishkill till the morning of the 10th.

At our arrival near Saratoga, a corps of the enemy, of between five and six hundred, were discovered throwing up intrenchments on the heights, but retired over a ford of the Hudson's river at our approach, and joined a body posted to oppose our passage there.

It was judged proper to send a detachment of artificers, under a strong escort, to repair the bridges and open a road to Fort Edward. The 47th regiment, Captain Fraser's marksmen, and Mackoy's provincials; were ordered for that service; but the enemy appearing on the heights of the Fishkill in great force, and making a disposition to pass and give us battle, the 47th regiment and Fraser's marksmen were recalled. The provincials left to cover the workmen at the first bridge, ran away upon a very slight attack of a small party of the enemy, and left the artificers to escape as they could, without a possibility of their performing any work.

During these different movements the batteaux with provisions were frequently fired upon from the opposite side of the river; some of them were lost, and several men were killed and wounded in those which remained.

11th. Attacks upon the batteaux were continued; several were taken and retaken; but their situation being much nearer to the main force of the enemy than to ours, it was found impossible to secure the provisions any otherwise than by landing them and carrying them upon the hill: this was effected under fire, and with great difficulty.

The possible means of further retreat were now considered in councils of war composed of the General-Officers; minutes of which will be transmitted to your Lordship.

The only one that seemed at all practicable was by a night-march to gain Fort Edward, with the troops carrying their provisions upon their backs; the impossibility of repairing bridges, putting a conveyance of artillery and carriages out of the question: and it was proposed to force the ford at Fort Edward, or the ford above it.

Before this attempt could be made, scouts returned with intelligence that the enemy were intrenched opposite those fords, and possessed a camp in force on the high ground between Fort Edward and Fort George, with cannon; they had also parties down the whole shore to watch our motions; and posts so near to us upon our own side of the water, as must prevent the army moving a single mile undiscovered.

The bulk of the enemy's army was hourly joined by new corps of militia and volunteers, and the numbers together amounted to 16,000 men.

Their position, which extended three parts in four of a circle round us, was, from the nature of the ground, inattackable in all parts.

In this situation the army took the best position possible, and fortified; waiting till the 13th at night, in the anxious hope of succours from our friends, or, the next desirable expectation, an attack from our enemy.

During this time the men lay continually upon their arms, and were cannonaded in every part; even rifle-shot and grape-shot came into all parts of the line, though without any considerable effect.

At this period an exact account of the provisions was taken, and the circumstances stated in the opening of this letter became compleat.

The council of war was extended to all the field-officers and captains com-

commanding corps of the army, and the convention enclosed herewith ensued; a transaction which I am sure was unavoidable, and which I trust in that situation will be esteemed honourable.

After the execution of the treaty, General Gates drew together the force that surrounded my position, and I had the consolation to have as many witnesses as I have men under my command, of its amounting to the numbers mentioned above.

During the events stated above, an attempt was made against Ticonderoga by an army assembled under Major-General Lincoln, who found means to march with a considerable corps from Hubbardton undiscovered, while another column of his force passed the Mountains between Skenesborough and Lake George; and on the morning of the 18th of September a sudden and general attack was made upon the Carrying-place at Lake George, Sugar-hill, Ticonderoga, and Mount Independence. The sea-officer commanding the armed sloop stationed to defend the Carrying-place, as also some of the officers commanding at the ports, at the Sugar-hill, and at the Portage, were surprised, and a considerable part of four companies of the 53d regiment were made prisoners: a block-house, commanded by Lieut. Lord, of the 53d regiment, was the only post on that side that had time to make use of their arms, and they made a brave defence till cannon taken from the surprised vessel was brought against them.

After stating and lamenting so fatal a want of vigilance, I have to inform your Lordship of the satisfactory events which followed.

The enemy, having twice summoned Brigadier-General Powell, and received such answers as became a gallant officer entrusted with so important a post, and having tried during the course of four days several attacks, and being repulsed in all, retreated without having done any considerable damage.

Brigadier-General Powell, from whose report to me I extract this relation, gives great commendations to the regiment of Prince Frederick and the other troops stationed at Mount Independence. The Brigadier also mentions with great applause the behaviour of Capt. Taylor, of the 21st regiment, who was accidentally there on his road to the army from the hospital, and Lieut. Beecroft, of the 24th re-

giment, who, with the artificers in arms, defended an important battery.

On the 24th of Sept. the enemy, enabled by the capture of the gun-boats and batteaux, which they had made after the surprize of the sloop, to embark upon Lake George, attacked Diamond-island in two divisions.

Captain Aubrey and two companies of the 47th regiment had been posted at that island from the time the army passed the Hudson's-river, as a better situation for the security of the stores at the south end of Lake George, than Fort George, which is on the continent, and not tenable against artillery and numbers. The enemy were repulsed by Capt. Aubrey with great loss, and pursued by the gun-boats under his command to the east shore, where two of their principal vessels were re-taken, together with all the cannon: they had just time to set fire to the other batteaux, and retreated over the mountains.

I beg leave to refer your Lordship for further particulars to my aid-de-camp Lord Petersham; and I humbly take occasion to recommend to his Majesty's notice that nobleman, as one endued with qualities to do important services to his country in every station to which his birth may lead. In this late campaign, in particular, his behaviour has been such as to entitle him to the fullest applause; and I am confident his merit will be thought a sufficient ground for preferment, tho' deprived of the eclat and sort of claim which generally attends the delivery of fortunate dispatches.

I have only to add, my Lord, a general report of the killed and wounded. I do not give it as correct; the hurry of the time, and the separation of the corps, having rendered it impossible to make it so. The British officers have bled most profusely and most honourably: all who have fallen were valuable; but the extensive merits which marked the public and private character of Brigadier-General Fraser will long remain upon the memory of this army, and make his loss a subject of particular regret. Those who remain unwounded have been equally forward; and the General-officers, from the mode of fighting, have been more exposed than in other services. Among the rest I have had my escapes. It depends upon the sentence his Majesty shall pass upon my conduct; upon the judgment of my profession, and of the impartial and res.

pectable parts of my country, whether I am to esteem them blessings or misfortunes.

I have the honour to be &c.

J. BURGOYNE.

P. S. The above is an exact duplicate of the dispatch sent by Lord Peterham. Capt. Craig, of the 47th regiment, who has the charge of it, is an officer of great merit; and is particularly worthy of notice for having served with unabated zeal and activity through this laborious campaign, notwithstanding a wound thro' his arm, which he received at Hubberton.

No. I.

October 13, 1777.

LIEUT.-GEN. Burgoyne is desirous of sending a field-officer with a message to Major-General Gates, upon a matter of high moment to both armies. He requests to be informed at what hour Gen. Gates will receive him to-morrow morning.

Major-General Gates.

A N S W E R,

MAJ.-GEN. Gates will receive a field-officer from Lieutenant-General Burgoyne at the advanced post of the army of the United States, at ten o'clock to-morrow morning, from whence he will be conducted to Head Quarters.

Camp at Saratoga, 9 o'clock,

P. M. October 13, 1777.

Lieutenant-General Burgoyne.

No. II.

Major Kingston delivered the following Message to Major-General Gates, October 14, 1777.

AFTER having fought you twice, Lieut.-General Burgoyne has waited some days, in his present position, determined to try a third conflict against any force you could bring to attack him.

He is apprised of the superiority of your numbers, and the disposition of your troops to impede his supplies, and render his retreat a scene of carnage on both sides. In this situation he is impelled by humanity, and thinks himself justified by established principles and precedents of state, and of war, to spare the lives of brave men upon honourable terms: should Major-General Gates be inclined to treat upon that idea, General Burgoyne would propose a cessation of arms during the time necessary to communicate the preliminary terms by which, in any extremity, he and his army mean to abide.

No. III.

Major-General Gates's Proposals, together with Lieutenant-General Burgoyne's Answers.

I. GENERAL Burgoyne's army being exceedingly reduced by repeated defeats, by desertion, sickness, &c. their provisions exhausted their military horses, tents, and baggage taken or destroyed, their retreat cut off, and their camp invested, they can only be allowed to surrender prisoners of war.

Answer. Lieut.-General Burgoyne's army, however reduced, will never admit that their retreat is cut off, while they have arms in their hands.

II. The officers and soldiers may keep the baggage belonging to them. The Generals of the United States never permit individuals to be pillaged.

III. The troops under his Excellency General Burgoyne will be conducted by the most convenient route to New-England, marching by easy marches, and sufficiently provided for by the way.

Answer. This article is answered by General Burgoyne's first proposal, which is here annexed.

IV. The officers will be admitted on parole; may wear their side-arms, and will be treated with the liberality customary in Europe, so long as they, by proper behaviour, continue to deserve it; but those who are apprehended having broke their parole, as some British officers have done, must expect to be close confined.

Answer. There being no officer in this army under, or capable of being under, the description of breaking parole, this article needs no answer.

V. All public stores, artillery, arms, ammunition, carriages, horses, &c. &c. must be delivered to commissaries appointed to receive them.

Answer. All public stores may be delivered, arms excepted.

VI. These terms being agreed to, and signed, the troops under his Excellency Gen. Burgoyne's command, may be drawn up in their encampments, where they will be ordered to ground their arms, and may thereupon be marched to the river-side, to be passed over in their way towards Bennington.

Answer. This article inadmissible in any extremity. Sooner than this army will consent to ground their arms in their encampment, they will rush on the enemy, determined to take no quarter.

VII. A cessation of arms to continue till sun-set, to receive General Burgoyne's answer.

(Signed) *Horatio Gates.*

Camp at Saratoga, Oct. 14, 1777.

No. IV.

MAJOR Kingston met the Adjutant-General of Major-Gen. Gates's army, October the 14th, at sun-set, and delivered the following message :

If General Gates does not mean to recede from the 6th article, the treaty ends at once.

The army will, to a man, proceed to any act of desperation, rather than submit to that article.

The cessation of arms ends this evening.

No. V.

Lieutenant-General Burgoyne's Proposals, together with Major-General Gates's Answers.

THE annexed answers being given to Major-General Gates's proposals, it remains for Lieut.-General Burgoyne, and the army under his command, to state the following preliminary articles on their part.

I. The troops to march out of their camp with the honours of war, and the artillery of the intrenchments, which will be left as hereafter may be regulated.

I. The troops to march out of their camp with the honours of war, and the artillery of the intrenchments, to the verge of the river where the old fort stood, where their arms and artillery must be left.

II. A free passage to be granted to this army to Great-Britain, upon condition of not serving again in North-America during the present contest; and a proper port to be assigned for the entry of transports to receive the troops whenever General Howe shall so order.

II. Agreed to for the port of Boston.

III. Should any cartel take place, by which this army or any part of it may be exchanged, the forgoing article to be void, as far as such exchange shall be made.

III. Agreed.

IV. All officers to retain their carriages, bat-horses, and other cattle; and no baggage to be molested or searched, the Lieut.-General giving his honour that there are no public stores secreted therein. Major-General Gates will of course take the necessary measures for the security of this article.

IV. Agreed.

V. Upon the march the officers are not to be separated from their men; and in quarters the officers shall be lodged according to rank; and are not to be hindered from assembling their men for roll-calling, and other necessary purposes of regularity.

V. Agreed to, as far as circumstances will admit.

VI. There are various corps in this army composed of sailors, batteauxmen, artificers; drivers, independent companies, and followers of the army; and it is expected that those persons, of whatever country, shall be included in the fullest sense, and utmost extent of the above articles, and comprehended in every respect as British subjects.

VI. Agreed to in the fullest extent.

VII. All Canadians, and persons belonging to the establishment in Canada, to be permitted to return there.

VII. Agreed.

VIII. Passports to be immediately granted for three officers, not exceeding the rank of captain, who shall be appointed by Gen. Burgoyne to carry dispatches to Sir Wm. Howe, Sir Guy Carleton, and to Great-Britain by the way of New-York, and the public faith to be engaged that these dispatches are not to be opened.

VIII. Agreed.

IX. The foregoing articles are to be considered only as preliminaries for framing a treaty, in the course of which others may arise to be considered by both parties; for which purpose it is proposed that two officers of each army shall meet and report their deliberations to their respective Generals.

IX. This capitulation to be finished by two o'clock this day, and the troops march from their encampment at five, and be in readiness to move towards Boston to-morrow morning.

X. Lieut.-General Burgoyne will send his Deputy Adjutant-General to receive Major-General Gates's answer to-morrow morning at ten o'clock.

X. Complied with.

(Signed) *Horatio Gates.*

Saratoga, Oct. 15, 1777.

No. VI.

THE eight first preliminary articles of Lieut.-General Burgoyne's proposals, and the 2d, 3d, and 4th of those of Major-General Gates of yesterday, being agreed to, the foundation of the proposed treaty is out of dispute; but the several subordinate articles and regulations necessarily springing from these preliminaries, and requiring ex-

planation and precision between the parties, before a definitive treaty can be safely executed, a longer time than that mentioned by Gen. Gates in his answer to the 9th article becomes indispensably necessary. Lieut.-General Burgoyne is willing to appoint two officers immediately to meet two others from Major-General Gates, to propound, discuss, and settle those subordinate articles, in order that the treaty, in due form, may be executed as soon as possible. (Signed) *John Burgoyne.*

Camp at Saratoga, Oct. 15, 1777.

Major Kingston has authority to settle the place for a meeting of the officers proposed.

Settled by Major Kingston on the ground where Mr. Schuyler's house stood.

No. VII.

IN the course of the night, Lieut.-General Burgoyne has received intelligence that a considerable force has been detached from the army under the command of Maj.-General Gates during the course of the negotiations of the treaty depending between them. Lieut.-General Burgoyne conceives this, if true, to be not only a violation of the cessation of arms, but subversive of the principles on which the treaty originated, viz. a great superiority of numbers in General Gates's army. Lieut.-Gen. Burgoyne therefore requires that two officers on his part be permitted to see that the strength of the forces now opposed to him is such as will convince him that no such detachments have been made; and that the same principle of superiority on which the treaty first began still exists.

16th October.

No. VIII.

Articles of Convention between Lieut.-Gen. Burgoyne and Maj.-Gen. Gates.

I.

THE troops under Lieut.-Gen. Burgoyne to march out of their camp with the honours of war, and the artillery of the intrenchments, to the verge of the river where the old fort stood, where the arms and artillery are to be left: the arms to be piled by word of command from their own officers.

II. A free passage to be granted to the army under Lieut.-Gen. Burgoyne to Great-Britain, on condition of not serving again in North America during the present contest; and the port of Boston is assigned for the entry of transports to receive the troops whenever Gen. Howe shall so order.

III. Should any cartel take place, by which the army under Gen. Burgoyne, or any part of it, may be exchanged, the foregoing article to be void, as far as such exchange shall be made.

IV. The army under Lieut.-Gen. Burgoyne to march to Massachusetts Bay, by the easiest, most expeditious and convenient route; and to be quartered in, near, or as convenient as possible to Boston, that the march of the troops may not be delayed when transports arrive to receive them.

V. The troops to be supplied on their march, and during their being in quarters, with provisions, by Maj.-Gen. Gates's orders, at the same rate of rations as the troops of his own army; and, if possible, the officers horses and cattle are to be supplied with forage at the usual rates.

VI. All officers to retain their carriages, bat-horses, and other cattle; and no baggage to be molested or searched, Lieut.-Gen. Burgoyne giving his honour that there are no public stores secreted therein. Maj.-Gen. Gates will of course take the necessary measures for a due performance of this article. Should any carriages be wanted during the march, for the transportation of officers baggage, they are, if possible, to be supplied by the country at the usual rates.

VII. Upon the march, and during the time the army shall remain in quarters in the Massachusetts Bay, the officers are not, as far as circumstances will admit, to be separated from their men. The officers are to be quartered according to their rank, and are not to be hindered from assembling their men for roll-callings, and other necessary purposes of regularity.

VIII. All corps whatever of Gen. Burgoyne's army, whether composed of sailors, batteau-men, artificers, drivers, independent companies, and followers of the army, of whatever country, shall be included in the fullest sense and utmost extent of the above articles, and comprehended in every respect as British subjects.

IX. All Canadians and persons belonging to the Canadian establishment, consisting of sailors, batteau-men, artificers, drivers, independent companies, and many other followers of the army, who come under no particular description, are to be permitted to return there: they are to be conducted immediately, by the shortest route, to the first British post on Lake George,

are to be supplied with provisions in the same manner as the other troops, and are to be bound by the same condition of not serving during the present contest in North America.

X. Passports to be immediately granted for three officers, not exceeding the rank of captains, who shall be appointed by Lieut.-General Burgoyne to carry dispatches to Sir William Howe, Sir Guy Carleton, and to Great Britain by the way of New York; and Maj.-Gen. Gates engages the public faith that these dispatches shall not be opened. These officers are to set out immediately after receiving their dispatches, and are to travel the shortest route, and in the most expeditious manner.

XI. During the stay of the troops in the Massachusetts Bay, the officers are to be admitted on parole, and are to be permitted to wear their side-arms.

XII. Should the army under Lieut.-Gen. Burgoyne find it necessary to send for their cloathing and other baggage from Canada, they are to be permitted to do it in the most . . . manner, and the necessary passports granted for that purpose.

XIII. These articles are to be mutually signed and exchanged to-morrow morning at nine o'clock; and the troops under Lieut.-Gen. Burgoyne are to march out of their intrenchments at three o'clock in the afternoon.

Camp at Saratoga, Oct. 16, 1777.

Horatio Gates, Maj.-Gen.

(True Copy.)

To prevent any doubts that might arise from Lieut.-Gen. Burgoyne's name not being mentioned in the above treaty, Maj.-Gen. Gates hereby declares that he is understood to be comprehended in it as fully as if his name had been specifically mentioned.

Horatio Gates.

No. IX.

Minutes of a Council of War held on the Heights of Saratoga, Oct. 12th, 1777.

P R E S E N T.

Lieut. Gen. Burgoyne, Maj. Gen. Phillips, Maj. Gen. Reidesfel, Brig. Gen. Hamilton

THE Lieutenant-General states to the Council the present situation of affairs.

The enemy in force, according to the best intelligence he can obtain, to the amount of upwards of fourteen thousand men, and a considerable quantity of artillery, are on this side the

Fishkill, and threaten an attack. On the other side the Hudson's river, between this army and Fort Edward, is another army of the enemy, the numbers unknown; but one corps, which there has been an opportunity of observing, is reported to be about fifteen hundred men. They have likewise cannon on the other side the Hudson's river, and they have a bridge below Saratoga church, by which the two armies can communicate.

The batteaux of the army have been destroyed, and no means appear of making a bridge over the Hudson's river, were it even practicable from the position of the enemy.

The only means of retreat, therefore, are by the ford at Fort Edward, or taking the mountains in order to pass the river higher up by rafts, or by another ford which is *reported* to be practicable with difficulty, or, by keeping the mountains, to pass the head of Hudson's river, and continue to the Westward of Lake George all the way to Ticonderoga. It is true, this last passage was never made but by Indians, or very small bodies of men.

In order to pass cannon or any wheel-carriages from hence to Fort Edward, some bridges must be repaired under fire of the enemy from the opposite side of the river; and the principal bridge will be a work of fourteen or fifteen hours. There is no good position for the army to take to sustain that work; and, if there were, the time stated as necessary would give the enemy on the other side the Hudson's river an opportunity to take post on the strong ground above Fort Edward, or to dispute the ford, while Gen. Gates's army followed in the rear.

The intelligence from the lower part of Hudson's river is founded upon the concurrent report of prisoners and deserters, who say it was the news in the enemy's camp that Fort Montgomery was taken, and one man, a friend to Government, who arrived yesterday, and mentions some particulars of the manner in which it was taken.

The provisions of the army may hold out to the 20th: there is neither rum nor spruce-beer.

Having committed this state of facts to the consideration of the Council, the General requests their sentiments on the following propositions:

1st, To wait in the present position

an attack from the enemy, or the chance of favourable events.

2d, To attack the enemy.

3d, To retreat repairing the bridges as the army moves for the artillery, in order to force the passage of the ford.

4th, To retreat by night, leaving the artillery and the baggage; and should it be found impracticable to force the passage with musquetry, to attempt the upper ford, or the passage round Lake George.

5th, In case the enemy, by extending to their left, leave their rear open, to march rapidly for Albany.

Upon the first proposition Resolved, That the situation would grow worse by delay; that the provision now in store not more than sufficient for the retreat, should impediments intervene, or a circuit of country become necessary; and as the enemy did not attack when the ground was unfortified, it is not probable they will do it now, as they have a better game to play.

The second unadvisable and desperate, there being no possibility of reconnoitring the enemy's position, and his great superiority of numbers known.

The third impracticable.

The fifth thought worthy of consideration by the Lieutenant-General, Maj.-Gen. Phillips, and Brig.-Gen. Hamilton; but the position of the enemy yet gives no open for it.

Resolved, that the fourth proposition is the only resource, and that to effect it the utmost secrecy and silence is to be observed; and the troops are to be put in motion from the right in the still part of the night, without any charge in the disposition.

N. B. It depended upon the delivery of six days' provisions in due time, and upon the return of scouts, who had been sent forward to examine by what route the army could probably move the first four miles undiscovered, whether the plan should take place on that day, or on the morrow.

The scouts on their return reported, that the enemy's position on our right was such, and they had so many small parties out, that it would be impossible to move without our march being immediately discovered.

Minutes and Proceedings of a Council of War, consisting of all the General-Officers and Field-Officers, and Captains commanding Corps, on the Heights of Saratoga, Oct. 13, 1777.

THE Lieut.-General having explained the situation of affairs as in

the preceding Council, with the additional intelligence that the enemy was intrenched at the fords of Fort Edward, and likewise occupied the strong position on the Pine Plains between Fort George and Fort Edward, expressed his readiness to undertake, at their head, any enterprize of difficulty or hazard that should appear to them within the compass of their strength and spirit. He added, that he had reason to believe a capitulation had been in the contemplation of some, perhaps of all, who knew the real situation of things; that, upon a circumstance of such consequence to national and personal honour, he thought it a duty to his country, and to himself, to extend his council beyond the usual limits, that the assembly present might justly be esteemed a full representation of the army; and that he should think himself unjustifiable in taking any step in so serious a matter without such a concurrence of sentiments as should make a treaty the act of the army, as well as that of the General.

The first question, therefore, he desired them to decide was,

Whether an army of 3500 fighting men, and well provided with artillery, were justifiable, upon the principles of national dignity and military honor, in capitulating in any possible situation?

Resolved, nem. con. in the affirmative.

Question 2. Is the present situation of that nature?

Resolved, nem. con. That the present situation justifies a capitulation upon honourable terms.

The Lieut.-General then drew up the message marked No. 2 in the papers relative to the negotiation, and laid it before the Council. It was unanimously approved, and upon that foundation the treaty opened.

October 14. Major Kingston, having delivered the message marked No. 2, returned with the proposals marked No. 3, and the Council of War being assembled again, the Lieut.-General laid them before it, when it was resolved unanimously to reject the 6th article, and not to admit of it in any extremity whatever.

The Lieut.-General then laid before the Council the answers to Maj.-Gen. Gates's proposals, as marked in the same paper, together with his own preliminary proposals marked No. 4, which were unanimously approved of.

October 15. The Council being as-

sembled again, Maj.-Gen. Gates's answers to Lieut.-Gen. Burgoyne's proposals were laid before them, whereupon it was resolved, That they were satisfactory, and a sufficient ground for proceeding to a definitive treaty.

Report of the Killed, Wounded, and Prisoners, of the British Troops, (till exact Returns can be collected,) under the Command of Lieut.-Gen. Burgoyne, to October 12, 1777.

1 Brig.-General (Frazer), 1 Major (Grant), 2 Captains, 15 Lieutenants, 4 Ensigns, 12 serjeants, 5 drummers, 313 rank and file, killed. Also Sir James Clarke, Aid-de-Camp to Lieut.-Gen. Burgoyne.

2 Lieut.-Colonels, 5 Majors, 17 Captains, 18 Lieutenants, 4 Ensigns, 1 Adjutant, 38 serjeants, 4 drummers, 715 rank and file, wounded.

2 Majors (Acland, commanding the grenadiers, and Williams, royal artillery) 2 Captains, 3 Lieutenants, 2 Ensigns, 1 Surgeon, 4 serjeants, 2 drummers, 43 rank and file prisoners.

N. B. From the 12th the loss by killed, prisoners, and desertion, was very considerable.

Mr. URBAN,

AS I promised to examine whatever was admitted, or even emitted, by you, (p. 57,) suffer me to use a little freedom upon this head. Your Reviewer displayed, with marks of approbation Price's *libel upon the constitution*. The Doctor's plan of government, supposing men were angels, is what perhaps might have been adopted in all ages. As he timed it, however, it goes only to the following purposes, viz. That we should grow discontented with the invaluable blessing we possess in the hour of its danger - or, that we should admit such an immense mob of governors, as, the Doctor well knows, to use the words of a late ingenious writer, "could never be pervaded by the most remote conceptions of justice, reason, or public good*." Such a body would be easily actuated by the flatterers of the people's majesty†. Permit me, then, Mr. Urban, to give an antidote to this poison, viz. *The liberty of an empire does NOT consist in every*

individual or every colony's being represented; but in there being a competent number of representatives, returned by a sufficient body of electors, residing at a convenient distance from the seat of empire, to manage the interests of the whole, under every possible check and restraint from daring to injure any part of it. This, I apprehend, is all that human policy can ever aim at; and this we should nearly enjoy, could America shake off its fanatical and republican principles.

Were we in a state of peace and security, an honest man might suggest some imperfection in the constitution.

Your Reviewer will excuse me, if I complain still more of his *nick-naming* Lord Abingdon (thank his Lordship for the word) a *defender of the constitution* (see p. 444). Whether his Lordship prefers peace or war we cannot tell. He begins with hinting the abhorrence of his nature to the effusion of human blood, (unless, indeed, in the case of Charles I. &c.) but in conclusion, speaking of his own principles, (pretty evidently imbibed during his education at Geneva*,) he is ready to defend them *to the last drop of his blood!* Is not this a little like beginning with *Dearly-beloved*, and ending with *amazement*? But I beg pardon: your Reviewer says we must not *sport* upon such subjects: so that, as I have nothing in any other style to say to his Lordship, and was never very fond of the company of Peers, I shall, *sans ceremonie*, take my leave.

The gallant and heroic spirits of this age, instead of a Charles or a James, have now a very different object for their *siern virtue*. Dangers as great, or greater, threaten us, even in this enlightened age, from the *opposite quarter*. Supposing the *church* to have lost all our reverence and affection, at least the *state* will claim them—at least we may be allowed to be *sanguinary*, when our very existence as a nation seems at stake. We cannot expect a great kingdom to agree easily to the doctrine of "*redeundum est ad casus*," especially

* Alarming as the circumstance is, yet it is true, (and let the sound reach the remotest corners of the empire!) that several other minority Lords have likewise been educated in this republican seminary. I should not, however, I believe, shock any intelligent man by observing that the tenets of Rome are scarcely so dangerous *at present* as those of Geneva.

when

* See *Thoughts on Colonization of Free States*, p. 109.

† The people should always suspect any man who, seeing their *franchises* secure, begins to talk about their *majesty*.

when attempted to be maligned, traduced, and bullied into it. This it is which has kindled the generous ardour—but, alas! the generous ardour is hitherto unsuccessful—Unhappy Burgoyne! illustrious captive! What heart so hard that will not melt for thee! Who but must feel for the insult of thy being *praised* by those who have so long directed the cannon against thy breast? Were you then, alas! with all your high-spirited colleagues, only fools? or did you basely combine and spill your blood in the service of those who wished to infringe and diminish the real liberties of America? Were you all, indeed, incendiaries, and interested wretches? Pardon my zeal: our dearest rights, our every earthly blessing is at stake: and if I ever must be insulted, may I be insulted IN SUCH COMPANY!

To this calamitous situation of affairs it is owing that you hear again from Patrio-Mastix. Permit me, then, to raise my feeble voice—tho' not a Lord—tho' not a patriot—tho' not a faint.

Every circumstance calls aloud for our diffusing, if possible, a martial spirit among the people, and exhorting them to emulate their gallant countrymen abroad. This, with tolerable unanimity, would soon enable us to despise, and consequently *avoid*, all attacks:

The Percy and the Douglas both together
Are confident against a world in arms.

Ld. LYTTLETON.

Let us recollect with shame and confusion that a knot of patriots, at the beginning of the last war, were successful in persuading us that we must become a province to France, unless we chose their minister. Just as the tide turned their minister came in. He is, no doubt, a man of abilities, and somehow even blunders prospered in his hands. This it is which has made even his rivals compliment him much beyond his deserts, so that he is still in a great degree,

Like Betty, prais'd for labours not his own.

With respect to our present Ministry, if they have by blundering lost the confidence (not of patriots or their dupes—that is absurd—but) of the public in general, let them be changed; or if, as we believe them honest, we are willing to trust to their having been taught by experience, let us act

under them as one man—with collective strength, with becoming firmness, and a vigour suitable to so great an occasion. I beg, therefore, to offer a few hints, as they occur to me, for this most salutary purpose.

To the trading or professional part of the patriots I have nothing to say; but to those noblemen and gentlemen who have joined Opposition either thro' pique or family animosity, or thro' attachment to some parliamentary leader, let me press home the example of Themistocles and Aristides; who, in the hour of their country's danger, joined heart and hand, in spite of mutual jealousies and political rivalry. To those who would stand forth but for timidity and irresolution, let me urge the Roman magnanimity in deeming it a crime to despair of the commonwealth. Let all those who will not believe that no injury was ever intended to the Colonies, consider at least that their persevering might be of no use to them, and yet of the most fatal consequence to the mother-country. Let news-writers bethink themselves how shameful it is to be playing the *Brussels Gazette* in this day of public danger—and to all Pamphleteers, Magaziners, Monthly Reviewers, &c. may a laudable example be set of candour and public spirit by the *Gentleman's Magazine*!

There is a report that we are to send 25,000 fresh troops—but, if war is indeed inevitable, for God's sake let us send 500,000, rather than not restore happiness to the empire next campaign. The Irish Catholics should be armed, that they may take their share in the defence of our mutual blessings; and let us condemn the patriot ravings which must follow such a measure. It would be highly proper, too, I think, to press the idle and useless hands in every parish forthwith, which would both strengthen and disencumber the commonwealth.

As for home defence, give me leave to submit it to better judges whether our national militia had not better immediately be doubled, according to the original plan. Let all rich and populous towns imitate the glorious example of Manchester—and, as the flower of the British youth is in the service of the nobility and gentry, let all who are public-spirited employ the next recess in training them and their young tenants to the use of arms; that we may be no longer bullied either

PATRIO-MASTIX.

P. S. I have subjoined whatever I could recollect of the *literary morceau* your Reviewer is in quest of, and wish I might enable you to recover the whole.

GOD prosper long our noble King,

His Turks† and Germans all,

* * * * *

The King he took his grey-goose quill,

And dipt it o'er in gall;

And by Mr. Vice-Chamberlain

He sent this doleful scrawl:

Take hence yourself, and eke your spouse,

Your women, and your men;

With all your trunks and trumpery,

Except your children.

† I forget the temporary allusion.

N. B. A little boy, son of some nobleman, being pressed to sing by the Princess of Wales, very innocently sung the above, to the no small confusion of his mamma, &c. — There seems to have been a subsequent song, of which the following was a part:

Come, Muses all, lament the fall

Of royal babe translated;

Tho' born of blood which some call good,

It much ill blood created.

In Peter's dome, in royal tomb,

The little bones you'll find;

An honour done before to none

Of all the Guelphic kind.

My Lord of Roffen stood by the coffin,

Performing rites divine—

An office such he would not grudge

To all the Guelphic line.

☞ We could wish our political correspondents to use argument instead of declamation. The limits of our work will admit but sparingly of the latter, but we receive and insert the former with pleasure from whatever quarter it comes. It is of little importance to the cause of truth whether Burke is pensioned, or his Thoughts free. The dispassionate reader will form his judgment of the cause in question on the arguments produced, without regarding the situation of the writer. If Patrio-Mastix favours us with irrefragable answers to patriots, they shall find a ready admittance in the Gentleman's Magazine, the Editors of which judge only of the merit of the pieces which they insert by the spirit with which they are written.

ERRATUM.—P. 168, ad fin. for systematic order read systematic ardour.

GENT. MAG. Dec. 1777.

SINCE many people really want, and the good among them will gladly receive, *information* upon the subject of *Briefs*; that, when a collection is made “from house to house,” no one may through ignorance or misinformation expose his heart or head, by the *bear-jay pretences* that Briefs are *farmed*, and little of the money comes to the sufferers; let Dr. Burn, in the title *Briefs* of his *Ecclesiastical Law*, satisfy all who are open to conviction,

That by Act of Parliament 4 Ann. c. 14. Briefs cannot be purchased or *farmed* since 25 Mar. 1706, without the contract being *void*, and 500l. forfeited by the purchaser to the sufferers.

That every minister, teacher, and church-warden, *neglecting* to collect Briefs as they are directed, incur the forfeiture of 20l.

And that the sum collected must be *indorsed* on every Brief, which is to be produced by the undertaker, within *two months* after receiving the money, before one of the *Masters in Chancery*, under the *penalty* of 50l.

Besides, as an *instance* of the expence attending a Brief, the Doctor has given the particulars in *one* collected for the church of *Ravenstondall*, in his county of *Wesmorland*, as underneath:

	£.	s.	d.
Lodging the certificate	0	7	6
Fist and signing	19	4	2
Letters patent	—	21	18 2
Copy of the Brief	0	5	0
Printing and paper	16	0	0
Stamping	—	13	12 6
Teller and porter	0	5	0
Whole patent charges	71	12	4
Postage to and from stampers	—	0	5 0
Mats, &c. for packing	0	4	0
Postage to waggons	0	4	0
Carriage to undertaker at Stafford	1	11	6
Postage of letters and certificate	—	0	4 8
Clerks fees	—	2	2 0
Whole expences to under aker	4	11	2
His salary for 9986 Briefs, at 6d each	—	—	249 13 0
Additional salary for London	5	0	0
Whole charges	£.	330	16 0

When this sum is reduced into farthings 317592, and divided by 9986, the number of Briefs collected, the expence for the copy in each parish or congregation will be found only $31\frac{802}{9986}$ farthings, or 7d. $\frac{3}{4}$, not quite 8d. each. But it should be observed, that

that this expence is much lower when some collection above 6d. is made on each copy of the whole number, and no blanks are returned into Chancery by the undertaker; for in Dr. Burn's instance there appear to have been

Blanks without any collection	503
And collected only	— 6986
Of the whole number printed	10,489

From this *instance* it is evident that all above 8d. we will say at the most, in every parish and congregation, must be for the benefit of the sufferers, according to the necessary operation of the Brief-act; and yet more, when all the copies are collected, as is mostly the case, "from house to house," even in the poorest parishes of the kingdom.

The above *pretences* being now so particularly obviated, will leave us in no doubt of the *true reason* why any one will refuse his *contribution* towards relieving the distresses of others after receiving this *information*. We are sure it is not what is *avowed*, but something *secret* that the man himself thinks not very reputable to declare and therefore wishes to disguise under some colour of plausibility, without recollecting that the *public Rewarder* of alms-giving *jeeth* the very hidden recesses of his heart.

If any reader can disprove the *facts* here alleged, or authenticate any others that may throw a *better light* upon this very interesting public subject; as a very important *public service*, it will be acknowledged a most acceptable gratification to the benevolence of heart that best marks the character of charity.

CRITO.

Mr. URBAN,

IT being asserted by Mr. Guthrie, in his Geographical Grammar, p. 536, and some other authors, that the custom of the Gentoo women burning themselves with their deceased husbands was disused in India, I desire you would insert the following Extract of a Letter from Mr. Joseph Wilson, at Azumabad, (lately called Cansbang,) in the kingdom of Bengal, by which it appears that custom is yet kept up and practised, in your next Magazine. I give it in his own words. It is dated March 1, 1777. Yours,

Broomhead. JOHN WILSON.

"I WAS last September an eye-witness to a Gentoo woman burning with her husband; and as I stood by all the time, and took notes of all that

passed, you may depend upon the following narration to be strictly true; I mean the ceremonies that were used by these people, who had always got their bread by their labour, and indeed were so very poor, that the son was obliged to go from house to house to beg fire-wood to burn them with: the richer people are more curious, and have their piles made of a sweet-scented wood called Sandal, and much larger than the people I am speaking of can possibly afford.

"The Account of Jananca, Wife of Otram Gose, who was burnt alive with her Husband, Sept 2, 1776, at the Head of the Bazaar at Cansbang.

"AS soon as her husband was given over by the Doctor, she sent for a Bramin, and declared her intentions to burn herself, son, and daughter, (which was the whole of the family together,) which some neighbours endeavoured as much as possible to dissuade her from, but all to no purpose, and from that time refused eating any thing, except a few plantains and betel-nuts. She sent for all her friends, who staid with her all night, and with whom she was very merry. In the morning the man died, and his son came to me to ask leave to burn his father and mother in the Bazaar (or market-place), as it belongs to the plantation, and is close to my house. I told him very well; but that I should take care no force was used to make her burn against her will. He told me he was so far from forcing, that he had offered her two ruppes a month for life; but yet could not help saying it would reflect an honour on his family for his mother to burn. The man was scarce cold before he and his wife were carried upon mens shoulders, she sitting by him; and having provided herself with some couries (small shells which go current for money here), she distributed them amongst the populace, together with rice fried in butter and sugar very plentifully, as she passed from her house to the place of burning; where, when she arrived, they had not begun to make the pile: so she was set down, together with her dead husband, and gave several orders to the people in making the pile, and was so far from being in the least afraid, that she rejoiced much. I went up to her, and asked her if it was her own free will and consent? She told me it was, and that she was much obliged to me for giving her liberty to burn in that place, and

and desired I would not offer to oppose it, as she would certainly make away with herself, was she prevented. She sat there, talking with her friends and neighbours, till the pile was ready, which was above an hour, and then went a little distance off, where the deceased was also carried, and were both washed with Ganges water, and clean cloaths put on them. The son of the deceased then put a painted paper crown, or cap, on his father's head, of the same kind as is usual for them to wear at their marriages; and a Bramin woman brought four lamps burning, and put one of them into the woman's hand, and placed the other three round her upon the ground: all the time she held the lamp in her hand, the Bramin woman was repeating some prayers to her; which when finished, she put a garland of flowers round her head, and then gave the son of the deceased, who was standing close by, a ring made of grass, which she put upon one of his fingers, and an earthen plate full of boiled rice and plantains mixed up together, which he immediately offered to his deceased father, putting it three times to his mouth, and then in the same manner to his mother, who did not taste it. The deceased was supported all this time, and set upon his breech close by his wife, who never spoke after this, but made three selams to her husband, by putting her hands upon the soles of his feet, and then upon her own head. The deceased was then carried away and laid upon the pile, and his wife immediately followed, with a pot under her arm, containing 21 couries, 21 pieces of saffron, 21 pons for betel-nut, and the leaf made up ready for chewing; one little piece of iron, and one piece of sandal-wood. When she got to the pile, she looked a little at her husband, who was lying upon it, and then walked seven times round it; when she stopped at his feet, and made the same obeisance to him as before. She then mounted the pile without help, and laid herself down by her husband's side, putting the pot she carried with her close to her head; which as soon as done, she clasped her husband in her arms; and the son, who was standing ready with a wisp of straw lighted in his hand, put the blaze of it three times to his father and mother's mouths, and then set the pile on fire all round, whilst the populace threw reeds and light wood upon them; and they were both burnt to ashes in less

than an hour. I believe she soon died, for she never moved, though there was no weight upon her but what she might have easily overset, had she had any inclination. It was intirely a voluntary act, and she was as much in her senses as ever she was in her life. I forgot to mention that she had her forehead painted with red paint, which she scraped off with her nails, and distributed amongst her friends, and also gave them chewed betel out of her mouth, for which favours every one seemed very solicitous. The above, I assure you, is a true account of what I saw."

Mr. URBAN,

I N pursuance of my promise in your last Magazine I now send you for insertion in that for the present month Mr. Mickle's defence of a *Particular Providence*; which may not be unacceptable to many of your numerous readers. It has been highly satisfactory to

Your occasional correspondent
and constant reader

Dec. 10.

HUMANUS.

"THE supposition of a *Providence* is certainly allowable in a Poet: nor can we think it is highly to be blamed even in a Philosopher. The Principia of Newton offer, what some perhaps may esteem, a demonstration of the truth of this opinion. Matter appeared to Sir Isaac as possessed of no property but one, the *vis inertia*, or dead inactivity. Motion, the centripetal and centrifugal force, appeared therefore to that great man, as added by the agency of something distinct from matter, by a Being of other properties. And from the infinite combination of the universe united in one great design, he inferred the omnipotence and omniscience of that primary Being.

If we admit, (and who can possibly deny it?) that man has an idea of right and wrong, and a power of agency in both, he is then a moral, or, in other words, a reasonable agent; a Being placed in circumstances, where his agency is infallibly attended with degrees of happiness or misery infinitely more real and durable than any animal sensation. Now to suppose that the Being who has provided for every want of animal nature, who has placed even the meanest insect in its proper line, and has rendered every purpose of its agency or existence complete, to

suppose

suppose that he has placed the infinitely superior intellectual nature of man in an agency of infinitely greater consequence, but an agency of which he takes no superintendence—to suppose this, is only to suppose that the Author of Nature is a very imperfect Being. For no proposition can be more self-evident, than that an attention to the merest comparative trifles, attended with a neglect of infinitely greater concerns, implies an intellectual imperfection. Yet some philosophers, who tell us there never was an Atheist, some who are not only in raptures with the great machinery of the universe, but are lost in admiration at the admirable adaption of an oyster shell to the wants of the animal; some of these philosophers, with the utmost contempt of the contrary opinion, make no scruple to exclude the care of the Deity from any concern in the moral world. Dazzled perhaps by the mathematicks, the case of many a feeble intellect; or bewildered and benighted in metaphysics, the case of many an ingenious philosopher; they erect a standard of truth in their own minds, and utterly forgetting that this standard must be founded on partial views, with the utmost assurance they reject whatever does not agree with the infallibility of their beloved test. There is another cast of philosophers no less ingenious, whose minds, absorbed in the innumerable wonders of natural inquiry, can perceive nothing but a God of cockle shells, and of grubs turned into butterflies. With all the arrogance of superior knowledge these virtuosi smile at the opinion which interests the Deity in the moral happiness or misery of man. Nay, they will gravely tell you, that such misery or happiness does not exist. At ease themselves in their elbow chairs, they cannot conceive there is such a being in the world as oppressed innocence feeling its only consolation in an appeal to heaven, and its only hope a trust in its care. Though the Author of Nature has placed man in a state of moral agency, and made his happiness and misery to depend upon it, and though every page of human history is stained with the tears of injured innocence and the triumphs of guilt, with miseries which must affect a moral or thinking being, yet we have been told that God perceiveth it not, and that what mortals call moral evil vanishes from before his more perfect sight. Thus the appeal of injured innocence,

and the tear of bleeding virtue fall unregarded, unworthy of the attention of the Deity. Yet with what raptures do these enlarged virtuosi behold the infinite wisdom and care of their Beelzebub, their god of flies, in the admirable and various provision he has made for the preservation of the eggs of vermin, and the generation of maggots.

—— If we estimate a *general* moral providence by analogy of that providence which presides over vegetable and animal nature, a more *particular* one cannot possibly be wanted. If a *Particular Providence*, however, is still denied, another consideration obtrudes itself: if one pang of a moral agent is unregarded, one tear of injured innocence left to fall unpitied by the Deity, if *Ludit in humanis Divina potentia rebus*, the consequence is, that the human conception can form an idea of a much better God: And it may modestly be presumed, we may hazard the laugh of the wisest philosopher, and without scruple assert, that it is impossible that a created mind should conceive an idea of perfection superior to that which is possessed by the Creator and Author of existence.”

[GENT. MAG. p. 470, col. 1, l. 49, read “1776”.]

MR. URBAN,

NOTwithstanding Dr. Monro's doctrine to his pupils, that the puncture in *perineo*, as described in your Magazine for October by *Chirurgophilus*, is *so easy* that it may be done in *the dark*, seven of the best surgeons, anatomists, and operators, of the hospitals in London and Westminster, all write me word that they have never performed it, and *one* only has seen it done three or four times, but always unsuccessfully, the operator failing to get into the bladder. Of the other six, a very good lithotomist says, the puncture in *perineo* should NEVER be performed for obvious reasons; another says it is IMPOSSIBLE to do it twice the same way.

This, I imagine, will be enough to convince the public that it is not an operation without *danger or difficulty*, which is all I have asserted; and shall here rest my controversy with *Chirurgophilus*, intending very shortly to give a compleat discussion of these subjects in a pamphlet, grounded on the most authentic authorities, under my real name

Chelfea.

ALEX. REID.

98. *Essays*,

98. *Essays, Moral and Literary. Small 8vo. pp. 326. Dilly.*

THESE Essays, though anonymous, are evidently by no mean hand. The subjects of them are as follows: "On Sentiment. On the Affectation of the Graces. On the Complaints of Men of Learning. On Eloquence. On modern Literature. On Temperance. On Conciseness. On Patience. On Retirement. On Affectation of the Vices of Men of Eminence. On Verbal Criticism. Dialogue between Dean Swift and Dr. Bentley. Story of Aristoclea, from Plutarch. On the Fluctuation of Taste. On the Inequalities of Genius. Account of a strolling Player. On the Pleasures of Reflection. Remarks on the Life and Writings of Dr. Jortin. On the Character of Addison as a Poet. Account of a Clergyman. Remarks on some of the Minor Greek Poets. History of Philodones. Ill Effects of reading without digesting. Men of Genius do not always excel in Conversation. On the Odyssey. On the Oedipus Tyrannus of Sophocles. Letter from Aristarchus Minor. On Casimire, the Latin Poet of Poland. On the Neglect of ancient Authors. On the Inferiority of modern to ancient Eloquence. On Pliny the younger. On Inconsistency. Remarks on some Passages in Tacitus. On the bad Consequences of national Avarice. On Harmony of Period. On Sculpture. On Architecture. On the various Modes that have prevailed of communicating Ideas to the Public, particularly on the Art of Printing."

One of these we will select, and then add a few remarks suggested by some of the others.

"ESSAY XVIII. *Remarks on the Life and Writings of Dr. Jortin.* . . . A review of the life of the late Dr. Jortin cannot but suggest the most pleasing reflections. As a poet, a divine, a philosopher, and a man, he served the cause of religion, learning, and morality. There are indeed many writers whose reputation is more diffused among the vulgar and illiterate, but few will be found whose names stand higher than Dr. Jortin's in the esteem of the judicious. His Latin poetry is classically elegant. His Discourses and Dissertations sensible, ingenious, and argumentative. His Remarks on Ecclesiastical History, interesting and impartial. His Sermons, replete with sound sense and rational

morality, expressed in a style, simple, pure, and attic.

"Simplicity of style is a grace, which, though it may not captivate at first sight, is sure in the end to give permanent satisfaction. It does not excite admiration, but it raises esteem. It does not warm to rapture, but it soothes to complacency. Unskilful writers seldom aim at this excellence. They imagine that what is natural and common cannot be beautiful. Every thing in their compositions must be strained, every thing affected. But Dr. Jortin had studied the ancients, and perhaps formed himself on the model of Xenophon. He wrote on subjects of morality, and morality is founded on reason, and reason is always cool and dispassionate. A florid declamation, embellished with rhetorical figures, and animated with pathetic description, may indeed amuse the fancy, and raise a transitory emotion in the heart; but rational discourse alone can convince the understanding, and reform the conduct.

"The first efforts of genius have commonly been in poetry. Unrestrained by the frigidity of argument, and the confinement of rules, the young mind gladly indulges the flights of imagination. Cicero, as well as many other ancient philosophers, orators, and historians, are known to have sacrificed to the Muses in their early productions. Dr. Jortin adds to the number of those who confirm the observation. In his *Lusus Poetici*, one of the first of his works, are united classical language, beautiful sentiment, and harmonious verse. Among the modern Latin poets, there are few who do not yield to Dr. Jortin. His *Sapphics*, on the story of Bacchus and Ariadne, are easy, elegant, and poetical. The little Ode, in which the calm life of the philosopher is compared to the gentle stream gliding through a silent grove, is highly pleasing to the mind, and is perfectly elegant in the composition. The Lyrics are indeed all excellent. The Poem on the Immortality of the Soul is ingenious, poetical, and an exact imitation of the style of Lucretius. In short, the whole collection is such as would by no means have disgraced a Roman in the age of an Augustus.

"Time, if it does not cool the fire of imagination, certainly strengthens the powers of judgment. As our author advanced in life, he cultivated his reason rather than his fancy, and desisted

desisted from his efforts in poetry, to exert his abilities in the disquisitions of criticism. His observations on one of the Fathers of English poetry need but to be more generally known, in order to be more generally admired.

“Classical productions are rather amusing than instructive.” His works of this kind are all juvenile, and naturally flowed from a classical education. These, however, were but preparatory to his higher designs, and soon gave way to the more important enquiries which were peculiar to his profession. His *Discourses on the Christian Religion*, one of the first fruits of his Theological pursuits, abound with that sound sense and solid argument which entitle their author to a rank very near the celebrated Grotius.

“His *Dissertations* are equally remarkable for taste, learning, originality, and ingenuity.

“His *Life of Erasmus* has extended his reputation beyond the limits of his native country, and established his literary reputation in the remotest universities of Europe. Erasmus had long been an object of universal admiration, and it is matter of surprize that his life had never been written with accuracy and judgment. This task was reserved for Dr. Jortin, and the avidity with which the work was received by the learned is a proof of the merit of the execution.

“His *Remarks on Ecclesiastical History* are full of manly sense, acute remarks, and profound erudition. The work is highly beneficial to mankind, as it represents that superstition which disgraced human nature, in its proper light, and gives a right sense of the advantage derived from religious reformation. He every where expresses himself with peculiar vehemence against the infatuation of bigotry and fanaticism. Convinced that true happiness is founded on a right use of the reasoning powers, he makes it the scope of all his religious works to lead mankind from the errors of imagination to a serious attention to dispassionate reason.

“Posthumous publications, it has frequently been remarked, are usually inferior in merit to those which were published in an author’s life-time. And indeed the opinion seems plausible, as it may be presumed that an author’s reason for not publishing his works is a consciousness of their inferiority. The *Sermons* of Dr. Jortin

were however designed, by the author, as a legacy to mankind. To enlarge on their value would only be to echo back the public voice. Good sense and sound morality appear in them, not indeed dressed out in the meretricious ornaments of a florid style, but in all the manly force and simple graces of natural eloquence. The same caprice which raises to reputation those trifling discourses which have nothing to recommend them but a prettiness of fancy will again consign them to oblivion: but the *Sermons* of Dr. Jortin will continue to be read with pleasure and edification as long as human nature shall continue to be endowed with the faculties of reason and discernment.

“The transition from an author’s writings to his life is frequently disadvantageous to his character. Dr. Jortin, however, when no longer considered as an author, but as a man, is so far from being lessened in our opinion, that he excites still greater esteem and applause. A simplicity of manners, an inoffensive behaviour, an universal benevolence, candor, modesty, and good sense, were his characteristics. Though his genius and love of letters led him to choose the still vale of sequestered life, yet was his merit conspicuous enough to attract the notice of a certain Primate who did honour to Episcopacy. Unknown by personal acquaintance, and unrecommended by the solicitation of friends, or the interposition of power, he was presented by Archbishop Herring to a valuable benefice in London, as a reward for his exertions as a scholar and a divine. Some time after he became Chaplain to a late Bishop of London [Osbaldeston], who gave him the vicarage of Kensington, and appointed him Archdeacon of his diocese. This was all the preferment he had, nor had he this till he was advanced in life. While blockheads were made bishops, a man who had been uncommonly eminent in the service of learning and religion was left to pine in the shade of obscurity. Secker has been thought by many to have had only the shadow of piety and learning, but he had the substantial reward of them. Jortin was acknowledged to possess true virtue and real knowledge, but was left to receive his recompence in the suggestions of a good conscience, and the applause of posterity.”

In this eulogium, to which the friends
of

of Secker and of orthodoxy will by no means subscribe, we expected, as an instance of Dr. Jortin's gratitude; and also of his classical elegance in English prose as well as in Latin verse, that our author would have mentioned that passage in his Erasmus where he modestly compares his own connection with Herring to that of Erasmus with his patron Warham. After sketching a just picture of his Grace, he proceeds thus: "He told me once, with an obliging condescension, which I can never forget, that he would be to me what Warham was to Erasmus; and what he promised he performed; only less fortunate in the choice of his humble friend, who cannot be to him what Erasmus was to Warham: but if these pages should live, protected by the subject of which they treat, and the materials of which they are composed, they may perhaps assist in doing justice to his memory:

*Hic mihi dilectum nomen, manesque verendos
Hic saltem accumulæ donis. et fungar amico
Munere: Non totus, raptus licet, optime
Præsul!* [nigni,
*Intereris; rexit os placidum, moresque be-
Et venit ante oculos, et pectore vivit ima-
go."*

Dr. Jortin's Sermons, it must be added, please much more in the closet than they did from the pulpit, the preacher wanting all those graces which Herring so eminently possessed, and in truth delivering his discourses with such a rustic monotony, and such an inattention to stops as well as to cadence, as nearly to resemble a school-boy repeating a task, or rather another person's task. In his manners, too, there was a kind of rusticity which sometimes disgusted those who did not know him, though he had gentleness and true urbanity in his mind.

Among the beauties of a *concise style* exemplified from the ancients, some surely might have been selected from the Scriptures; particularly one which even an heathen* could applaud: *Let there be light, and there was light.* P. 71. That Addison was "pure in his morals" we in general allow, unless (urged by connubial infelicity) his indulging himself in a solitary glass, which shortened his days, may be deemed an abatement. But that "Pope was a man of exemplary piety and goodness" will scarcely be admitted by those who have no doubt of his being a deist, who are also con-

vinced that the profane Parody on the first Psalm, and the obscene though "*Sober Advice from Horace*," &c. were *de sa façon*, and who also will suppose that he was as wicked as his constitution would permit him, remembering Cibber's unconfuted anecdote, &c. notwithstanding all Pope's affected pretensions to virtue, we do not say to religion, that of Nature excepted. P. 79. We cannot but think that Dr. Bentley would have had much more to say in his own defence from the petulant attacks of Swift, Pope, and others, who have considered him only as a mere verbal critic, "a word catcher who lives on syllables," &c. These wits, as well as other writers, seem to have forgotten that as a champion of Christianity he stood forth in the van at Boyle's Lecture, and also distinguished himself in the character of *Phileleutherus Litfiersi*, on which ground he has been of late years most ably defended by his grandson against the hasty and indiscriminate censure of a R^t. Rev. and most learned Prelate. But though forgotten by others, this merit would not have been omitted by himself, especially as he was then doubtless reaping the rewards of it. P. 140. Among "the Minor Greek Poets," Apollonius Rhodius surely should have been mentioned, equal in our opinion to any of them, and superior to Tryphiodorus; as even an English reader will think from the late Mr. Fawkes's Translation when it appears. P. 195. To the praises of *Cassimire* we thoroughly assent, and as no specimen is here given of his talents, we will beg leave to transcribe a short Ode, with an Imitation.

LIB. II. ODE III.

Ad suam Testudinem.

SONORA hoxi filia futilis
Pendebis alta, Barbite, populo,
Dum ridet ær, et supinas
Sollicitat levis aura frondes.

Te sibilantis lenior halitus
Persuadet Euri. Me juvet interim
Collum reclinasse, et virenti
Sic temerè jacuisse ripâ.

Eheu! serenum quæ nebulae tegunt
Repente cælum! quis sonus imbrium!
Surgamus. Heu semper fugaci
Gaudia præteritura passu!

IMITATION.

To his Harp.

SONOROUS daughter of the box!
On this high poplar hang, my lyre,
While Heav'n thus smiles, and vernal airs
Play, wanton, with the leaves.

* Longinus.

Thy trembling strings a whisp'ring breeze
Soft shall attune; while I, beneath,
On this green bank supinely lie
Thus carelessly diffus'd.

The rilling brook that murmurs by
Shall lull my thoughts till gentle sleep
Seize me; with pleasing golden dreams
Of my Cecilia blest.

But, ah! what sudden clouds above
Fly shadowing! How dark the air!
What sound of clattering hail I hear!
Rise, luckless Damon, rise!

How soon, alas! thy joys decay!
How swift all pleasures haste away!

Among the modern Latin poets, Broukhuisius and Vanier (known by his *Prædium Rusticum*) might also have been mentioned, and in our own country the author of *De Animi Immortalitate* *. We must here stop at present with recommending these ingenious Essays to the intelligent reader.

99. Howard's *State of the Prisons in England and Wales*. Continued from p. 447.

HAVING given a general idea of this most important work, we shall now present our readers with a few unconnected extracts.—The following is one of the many dangers this good Samaritan escaped:

"When I went into Horsham gaol with the keeper, we saw a heap of stones and rubbish. The felons had been two or three days undermining the foundation of their room, and a general escape was intended that night. We were but just in time to prevent it; for it was almost night when we went in. Our lives were at their mercy: but (thank God) they did not attempt to murder us, and rush out."

"The first care must be to find a good man for a gaoler; one that is honest, active, and humane. Such was Abel Dagge, who was formerly keeper of Bristol Newgate. I regretted his death, and revere his memory."—This good man, if we remember right, brightened the gloom of poor Savage's confinement, and for his humanity to that unfortunate is deservedly panegyrised by his biographer.

"I went one Sunday in October last to see the men, convicts on board the *Justitia* near Woolwich. I wished to have found them more healthy, and their provisions good of the sort; and to have joined with them in divine service. But as the scheme is new and temporary, I am not willing to com-

plain."—This new floating academy has also incurred the animadversions (we fear too justly) of the late Dr. Dodd, in his *Prison-Thoughts*. May these sparks elicit fire!

"In the gaol at Basil one of the strongest rooms by the great clock is about six feet high: the (trap) door is in the flat roof: the prisoner goes down by a ladder, which is then taken up: his victuals are put in at a wicket on one side. When I was in the room, and took notice of the uncommon strength of it, the gaoler told me a prisoner had lately made his escape from it. I could not devise what method he took, but heard it was this. He had a spoon for soup, which he sharpened to cut out a piece from the timber of his room: then by practice he acquired the art of striking his door, just when the great clock struck, to drown the noise: and in fifteen days he forced all the bolts, &c. But attempting to let himself down from the vast height by a rope which he found, the rope failed him, and by falling he broke so many of his bones, that the surgeons pronounced his recovery impossible. But his bones were set, and with proper care he did recover, and was pardoned."

"Among the various engines of torture, or the question, which I have seen in France and other places, the most excruciating is kept and used in a deep cellar of the Butteley at Hamburgh. It ought to be buried ten thousand fathom deeper *. It is said the inventor was the first who suffered by it [like Perillus]. The last was a woman, not two years ago.

"In this great city (Hamburgh), supposed to contain 90,000 souls, there were but three debtors; and in the neighbouring town, Altena, which belongs to the King of Denmark, but two."

"I sat an afternoon with Dr. Duntze of Bremen, who told me he was in London in 1753 and 54 with an inquisitive friend, a German. They went into Newgate to observe the effects of the ventilator, and were struck with an offensive smell in one of the rooms. Next day they were both indisposed. The Doctor's complaint turned out a kind of jaundice. After a few days confinement he visited his friend, and found him excessively low; and in a short time he died with every symptom of the gaol-fever."

* The late I. H. Browne, Esq;

* "See the Marquis Beccaria, chap. xvi." Every

Every Englishman will hear with indignation the cruel method which, for want of a safe gaol, was taken by the keeper at Ely to secure his prisoners. "This was by chaining them down on their backs upon a floor, across which were several iron bars; with an iron collar with spikes about their necks, and a heavy iron bar over their legs. An excellent Magistrate, James Collyer, Esq. presented an account of the case, accompanied with a drawing, to the late King, with which his Majesty was much affected, and gave immediate orders for a proper enquiry and redress."—Upon this complaint the gaol was in part rebuilt by the late Bishop (Mawson) the proprietor.

"The following verses are written over the Debtors grate to the street at Reading:

"Oh ye, whose hours exempt from sorrow flow, [woe:
Behold the seat of pain, and want, and
Think, while your hands th'intreated alms extend,
That what to Us ye give to God ye lend."

"In the old prison at Rothwell [Yorkshire] I saw both times I was there one William Carr, a weaver: he had given a bad name to a woman, who was said not to deserve a very good one: she cited him to the ecclesiastical court; and he was imprisoned 4 of May, 1774. He had a wife and three children. I will transcribe a line or two of the warrant.—"Forasmuch as the Royal power ought not to be wanting to the Holy Church in its complaints—attach the said W. C.—untill he shall have made satisfaction to the Holy Church as well for the contempt as for the injury by him done unto it." He was discharged 26 of July last by the insolvent act." For these unhappy prisoners (such are the *tender mercies* of the Church) there is no bail.

"Dr. Rotheram, a physician in Newcastle upon Tyne, visits the prisoners very assiduously without fee or reward. This is the only instance of the kind I have met with."—Yet he, as well as Mr. Howard, has his reward.

We could enlarge with pleasure; but these extracts must now suffice.

100. *The Justification: A Poem.* By the Author of the *Diaboliad*. 4to, 2s. 6d. pp. 39. Bew.

IN an humble imitation of Pope's *Epilogue to his Satires*, which our au-

GENT. MAG. Dec. 1777.

thor here follows *non passibus aëquis*, this *Justification* consists of a dialogue between the poet and a noble friend, who in vain endeavours to dissuade him from the arduous task he has undertaken, by shewing him the danger that attends it, and the little success with which it has been followed, exemplified in Lords H—, B—, S—, and L—, still the heroes of his piece, and the Duchesses of D— and Countesses of D—, still the heroines.

"S—, so long the censor's fruitful theme,

Careless of Britain, punts upon the stream,
And from th'official barge delights to show

His pale-fac'd mistress to the fry below.

Is L— enroll'd in virtue's list?—

Or cousin A— turn'd a Methodist?

Mars will from censure shield his fav'rite son,

And satire's thrown away on L—n!

E'en he would scarcely feel, should you rehearse,

The Terrier's barkings* in sonorous verse."

"Does giddy Beauty, aw'd by thee, pull down [crown?

The nodding height of Folly's feather'd
Will sprightly D— leave the rattling square

To suckle babies in the Surry air?

Will fair Devon quit th'enchanted Ton
For Wisdom's graver joys at Wimbledon?"

In answer to this, by much the same arguments as Pope has made use of, the poet maintains the expediency of satire, protected by the justice of his cause, the support of his conscience, and the laws of his country. But quitting "this thorny, this unpleasing way," as Lord Lyttelton justly terms it, we find him at the conclusion trying his strength at panegyric, of which Pope also shewed him the example, and, like that great satirist, "spying desert" in some peers and senators, and "even in a bishop." This passage we will also insert:

"L. Is there no peer, who, faithful to the cause

Of injur'd Britain, claims your just applause?

Is there no senator, whose soul disdains
To bear about his mind the golden chains
Of base Corruption?—In these learned days [praise?

Is there no prelate who deserves your

* "The signature of a great many successive letters which appeared some time ago in a morning paper, and were remarkable for their severe reprehensions of this noble Lord."

"P. Yes;

" P. Yes; SAVILLE, CAMDEN,
ROCKINGHAM shall join
To cloath with pond'rous worth the splen-
did line.

A grand triumvirate! whose glorious name
Shall live applauded by the trump of
Fame,

'Till conquer'd Britain sinks into a slave,
Or hides her shame beneath th'insulting
wave.

My Muse a CHATHAM's glories shall
rehearse,

His hallow'd age shall dignify my verse:
Nor shall I pass unsung the prelate's
name, [claim.

Whose matchless virtues endless honours
Sound Science views in him her fav'rite
son, [her own.

And heav'n-born Wisdom marks him for
No pride he knows;—his comprehensive
mind [kind:

Wears ev'ry grace that brightens human
The friend of peace,—a foe to ev'ry strife,
And blest with all the charities of life.

To such consummate worth I ne'er re-
fuse [Muse

My willing honours,—while th'elated
Shall her best flow'rets o'er the mitre-
shed, [v'rend head!"

That beams, O LOWTH, upon thy re-

This applause every friend to reli-
gion and learning will allow to be as
justly bestowed as that of Pope on
Berkeley, Benson, or Hough. The
intelligent reader need not be directed
to some close imitations in the above
both of that poet and of Gray. Our
author, however, is very unequal in
his verse, sometimes soaring like an
eagle, at other times sinking like a
lark. For instance:

" 'Neath scalding furs, and 'mid the burn-
ing sand,
She does the swarthy African command."
" Upon the cold ground I can lay my
head"—

————— " this celestial sense
Known by the awful name of *Conscience*."

This may be sense, but it is no more
poetry than Donne's †.

" And oft the ear the open vowels tire,
While expletives their feeble aid do lend."
Pope.

At the conclusion of the piece is ad-
vertised, to be published this winter,
" Satire the First, addressed to Lord

† " Now, should this seem too harsh for
rhyme, yet, as
The painter's bad god made a good devil,
'Twill be good prose, although the verse
be evil,

If thou forget the rhyme as thou dost
pass." *Donne's Satires*.

But why then was the rhyme added?

Viscount ——" (B——, no doubt):
but of this *Crambe decies repetita* the
Town, we presume, as well as his
Lordship, has by this time had a *quan-
tum sufficit*.

101. *A modern System of Natural History.
Containing accurate Descriptions and faith-
ful Histories of Animals, Vegetables, and
Minerals. Together with their Proper-
ties, and various Uses in Medicine, Me-
chanics, Manufactures, &c. Illustrated
with a great Variety of Copper-plates,
accurately drawn from Nature, and beau-
tifully engraved. By the Rev. Samuel
Ward, Vicar of Cotterstock cum Glap-
thorne, Northamptonshire; and others.
12 Vols. 18ns. 18s. sewed. Newbery.*

ON perusing the volumes before us,
we are at a loss which most to applaud,
the compiler's industry in collecting
his materials from so many voluminous
works, or his happy talent in reducing
them into so small a compass by a new
and judicious arrangement. Nor are
these his only excellencies. In exhi-
biting the various productions of Na-
ture, and classing them, he has not
confined his views to mere description:
he has done more; he has included
in his idea the properties, relations,
powers, and characteristic qualities of
each, accompanying them with such
moral and religious observations and
reflections as naturally arise from the
contemplation of his subject, having
in his eye the improvement of his
readers, by conveying instruction with
the most pleasing entertainment; so
that the young scholar, while he is a-
musing himself with a cursory view of
the infinity of objects that are before
him, is insensibly made acquainted with
the first principles and moral fitness of
things, and enabled thereby to enlarge
his knowledge by future observation.

Mr. Ward has accommodated the
plan of his work to the various tastes
of readers, by dividing it into distinct
parts: 1. He has given us the history
of Quadrupeds; 2. of Birds; 3. of
Fishes; 4. of Reptiles and Insects;
and, 5. of Waters, Earths, Fossils,
Minerals, and Vegetables: and has
illustrated the whole with copper-plate
representations of the genera in each
division, more accurately executed than
are commonly to be found in works of
the like kind.

The following extracts are selected
as specimens of the manner in which
Mr. Ward has treated the subjects in
each part;

" ANIMALS

“ ANIMALS *of the DOG KIND.*

“ This class of animals may be principally distinguished by their claws, which have no sheath, like those of the cat kind; by their having six cutting teeth, and two canine in each jaw; also by their having five toes before, and four behind. But, though this is invariable in the wild species, such as the wolf, &c. the common dogs have frequently five toes on each foot. The tail of those of the dog kind bends towards the left; a character common to the whole species, and first discovered by Linnæus.

“ The dog is the most intelligent of all known quadrupeds, and the acknowledged friend of mankind. It seems beyond the power of ill usage to subdue the faithful and constant qualities inherent in him. The dog, exclusive of the beauty of his form, his swiftness, and his vivacity, possesses all those internal qualifications that can endear any creature to man. In his domestic state, his sole ambition is the desire to please. With a kind of affectionate humility, he crouches before his master, and is happy to offer his strength, his courage, and all his useful talents, for his service. He waits his orders, and implicitly obeys them; he consults his looks, and perfectly understands them. He is friendly, without interest, grateful for the slightest favours, and sooner forgets injuries than benefits. His only pleasure is to be serviceable; his only terror to displease. He licks the hand just raised to strike him, and disarms resentment by submission. Ever assiduous in serving his master, he is also a friend to his friends, and indifferent to all the rest.

“ History, says Mr. Pope, is more full of examples of the fidelity of dogs than of friends. Homer’s account of Ulysses’s dog Argus, is universally admired as a master-piece of the pathetic.”

“ The dog is the only animal whose fidelity is unshaken; almost the only one who knows his name, and answers to the domestic call; the only one that, when he misses his master, expresses his departure by his complaints; and almost the only one who can readily find his way home, after he has been carried to a distant place.

“ When his master is attacked, the dog will defend him to the utmost of his power; and when his master dies, he seems to lament his loss; and some

have been known to pine away and die with grief upon these occasions.

“ The dog is of great importance to us. When at night the guard of the house is committed to his care, he seems proud of the charge; he continues a watchful sentinel, goes his rounds, scents strangers at a distance, and warns them of his being upon duty. This animal, also, excited by his friendship for mankind, exerts a degree of superiority over all animals that require human protection. His voice is more readily obeyed by the flock and the herd, than even that of the shepherd and the herdsman. He conducts them, and defends them from danger, and considers their enemies as his own.

“ A dog has the most exquisite nose of any animal, for he will distinguish his master by the smell among ten thousand people; and by this means he can pursue his footsteps, though it be a considerable time after he has passed.

“ Of all animals the dog is the most susceptible of change in its form; the varieties of this animal being too many for even the most careful describer to mention: each will mix with the other, and produce varieties still more unlike the original stock. The climate, the food, and the copulation, make strong impressions upon this animal, and produce alterations in its shape, colour, hair, and size; and in every thing but its nature. The same dog carried from one climate to another, seems to become another animal; and different breeds appear to be as much separated, as any two animals the most distinct in nature. In short, they are different in every thing but the internal conformation of their parts; it is that which distinguishes the species, and keeps the animal distinct from all others. It is indeed the peculiar conformation of the parts, and the power of producing an animal that can reproduce, that marks the kind, and approximates forms that do not seem made for each other. We may therefore venture to pronounce all dogs to be of one kind; but which of them is the original, from whence such a variety of descendants have sprung, is not easily to be determined.

“ Upon comparing other animals with the dog internally, the wolf and the fox appear to have the most perfect resemblance; it is probable, therefore, that the dog which most nearly resem-

bles those, is the original animal of its kind. Hence Mr. Buffon is of opinion, that, as the shepherd's-dog is of all animals of this kind the most like the wolf or the fox, it must certainly be the primitive animal. The dogs that have run wild in America, and in Congo, approach nearest to this form. Those of Siberia, Lapland, Iceland, the Cape of Good-Hope, Madagascar, Madura, Calicut, and Malabar, have all pricked ears and a long nose, and nearly resemble the shepherd's-dog. Many of these dogs are also to be found in the temperate climates, particularly among those, who, preferring usefulness to beauty, employ an animal that does not require much instruction to be serviceable. The shepherd's-dog may therefore be considered as the primitive stock from whence these varieties are all derived: he is the stem of that genealogical tree, which has been branched out into every part of the world."

Of the Bird kind we shall select the **STORK**.

"AT a transient view the stork might be confounded with the crane. It is of the same size*, and has the same formation as to the bill, neck, legs, and body, but it is rather more corpulent. The colour of the crane is ash and black; that of the stork is white and brown: the nails of the toes of the stork are also very peculiar; not being clawed like those of other birds, but flat like the nails of a man. The crane has a loud piercing voice; the stork is silent, and produces no other noise than the clacking of its under chap against the upper. It lays four eggs, and sits 20 days.

"The stork is a bird of passage, and is spoken of as such in Scripture: 'The stork knoweth her appointed time, &c.' Some say, that when they go away, the stork which comes last to the place of rendezvous, is killed on the spot. They go away in the night to the southern countries. Thompson, in his Seasons, gives the following fine description of the passage of the storks:

Where the Rhine loses his majestic force
In Belgian plains, won from the raging
deep,

* Mr. Ward, from Buffon, makes the crane three feet four inches from the tip to the tail, and four feet from the head to the toe; tall and slender, with long bill and long legs.

By diligence amazing, and the strong
Unconquerable hand of liberty,
The stork-assembly meets: for many a
day [take
Consulting deep and various, ere they
Their arduous voyage thro' the liquid sky.
And now their rout design'd, their leaders
chose, [ous wings,
Their tribes adjusted, clean'd their vigor-
And many a circle, many a short essay
Wheel'd round and round, in congregation
full [high
The figur'd flight ascends; and riding
Th' aerial billows, mixes with the clouds,

"The Dutch are very solicitous for the preservation of the stork in every part of their republic. This bird seems to have taken refuge among their towns; and builds on the tops of their houses without any molestation. There it is seen resting familiarly in their streets, and protected as well by the laws as by the affections of the people. They are even of opinion that it will not live but in a republic.

"It has often been remarked, that the social affections are found to be stronger in their descent than their ascent; that the love of parents to their children, for instance, is commonly more ardent than that of children for their parents; though, from the state of things, and from the obligations which children owe their parents, one might reasonably expect it to be otherwise. However, there is a visible good design in this wise destination; we see in it, as in every object we seriously contemplate, the determination of high wisdom. The offsprings both of the human and the animal race, come into the world feeble and helpless; and if the parental affection were not exceedingly forcible, they must perish in their weak and forlorn condition; and the creation would thus speedily be brought to an end. There is not the same reason for the return of affection in the offspring, and therefore we rarely find it in the animal world: soon as the young is able to provide for itself, a mutual forgetfulness generally ensues, and the parent grows as regardless of its offspring as the offspring of its parent.

"But that which renders the stork most remarkable is, its love to its parents, whom it never forsakes, but tenderly feeds and defends, even to death. The very learned and judicious Bochart has collected a variety of passages from the ancients, wherein they testify this curious particular; that the stork is eminent for its performance

formance of what St. Paul enjoins, 'Children's requiting their parents.' This caused one of the seven wise men to reply to Cræsus, when he asked, 'Which of the animals was the most happy? The stork, because it performs what is just and right by nature, without any compelling law.' And hence one of our poets speaks thus finely of the stork:

'The stork's the emblem of true piety:
Because when age has seiz'd, and made
his dam [takes
Unfit for flight, the grateful young one
His mother on his back, provides her food;
Repaying thus her tender care of him
Ere he was fit to fly, by bearing her.'

"How amiable is filial piety! Observe, oh ye children, and imitate; and let not the example of a bird upbraid and condemn you. Could you be sensible of the anxious thoughts, the sleepless nights, the watchful days, your parents have passed for you; a sympathetic gratitude would fill your souls, and you would think it your highest happiness, as it really is your indispensable duty by every possible means, to sooth the decline of their days with all the lenient assuatives of filial piety and love. And oh! how divinely pleasing it is to rock the cradle of declining age, and to return the unspeakable obligations of parental care!

"Happy parents, who thus experience the best love of their children! Happy children, who love and obey their parents; they shall be blest of their God: they shall not fail of their reward!"

Of the Fish kind we shall select the **SPINOUS**.

"These are obviously distinguished from the rest by having a complete bony covering to their gills; by their being furnished with no other method of breathing than by their gills only; by their bones, which are sharp and thorny; and their tails, which are placed in a situation perpendicular to the body. This is that class which alone our later naturalists are willing to admit as fishes. The cetaceous class with them are but beasts that have taken up their abode in the ocean. The cartilaginous class are an amphibious band, that are but half denizens of that element. According to the moderns, it is fishes of the spinous kind that really deserve the appellation.

"From the infinite variety in this class, it is obvious how difficult it

must be to describe or remember even a tenth of what it contains. When six hundred different sorts of animals offer themselves to consideration, the mind is bewildered in the multiplicity of objects that all lay claim to its attention. To obviate this confusion, systems have been devised, which, throwing several fishes that agree in many particulars into one groupe, and thus classing all into so many particular bodies, the mind that was incapable of separately considering each, is enabled to comprehend the whole when thus offered to its consideration.

"Very little is yet known of the real history of fishes; but of a great many we have full and sufficient accounts, as to their external form. It would be unpardonable therefore, in an history of these animals, not to give the little we do know; and, at least, arrange our forces, though we cannot tell their destination. In this art of arrangement, Artedi and Linnæus have long been conspicuous: they have both taken a view of the animal's form in different lights; and, from the parts which most struck them, have founded their respective systems.

"These arrangements, which are in a great degree arbitrary, and which are rather a method than a science, are always fluctuating; and the last is generally preferred to the preceding. There has lately appeared, however, a system composed by Mr. Gouan, of Montpellier, that deserves approbation for more than its novelty. It appears the best arrangement of this kind that ever was made; in which the divisions are not only precisely systematical, but in some measure adopted by nature itself. This learned Frenchman has united the systems of Artedi and Linnæus together; and by bringing one to correct the other, has made out a number of tribes, that are marked with the utmost precision. A part of this system, however, we have already gone through in the cartilaginous. In the arrangement of these I have followed Linnæus, as the number of them was but small, and his method simple. But in that which is more properly called the spinous class of fishes, I shall principally follow Mr. Gouan's system; the terms of which, as well as of all the former systems, require some explanation.

"If we pay due attention to the substance of the fin of a fish, we shall find it composed, besides the skin, either

ther of strait, hard, pointed, bony prickles or spines, as in the pike; or of soft, crooked, or forked bones, or cartilages, as in the herring. The fishes that have bony prickly fins, are called prickly-finned fishes; the latter, that have soft or cartilaginous fins, are called soft-finned fishes. All spinous fishes are therefore divided into prickly-finned fishes, and soft-finned fishes.

“Linnaeus, indeed, has taught him to remark the situation of the fins: for the ventral, or belly fins, which are those particularly to be remarked, are either wholly wanting, as in the eel, and then the fish is called *apodal* (a Greek word, signifying without feet); or the ventral fins are placed more forward than the pectoral fins, as in the haddock, and then the animal is called a *jugular* fish; or the ventral fins are placed directly under the pectoral fins, as in the father-lasher, and then it is called a *thoracic* fish; or, lastly, the ventral fins are placed nearer the tail than the pectoral fins, as in the minnow, and then it is an *abdominal* fish.

“The French naturalist then mixes and unites these distributions into two grand divisions. All the prickly-finned fishes make one general division; all the soft-finned fishes another. These first are distinguished from each other, as being either *apodal*, *jugular*, *thoracic*, or *abdominal*. Thus there are prickly-finned *apodal* fishes; prickly-finned *jugular* fishes, prickly-finned *thoracic* fishes, and prickly-finned *abdominal* fishes. On the other hand, the soft-finned fishes fall under a similar distribution, and make the other general division. Thus there are soft-finned *apodal* fishes, soft-finned *jugular* fishes, soft finned *thoracic* fishes, and soft-finned *abdominal* fishes. These general characters are strongly marked, and easily remembered. It only remains, therefore, to divide these into such tribes as are most strongly marked by nature; and to give the distinct characters of each, to form a complete system with great simplicity. This Mr. Gouan has done; and the reader, who can contain in his memory the characteristic marks of these, will have a tolerable idea of the form of every kind of spinous fish; but as to the history and nature of the animal itself, that can only be obtained by information and experience.

“Having mentioned a method by which spinous fishes may be distin-

guished from each other, the history of each in particular will naturally follow: the history of any one of this class, indeed, very much resembles that of all the rest: they breathe air and water through the gills; they live by rapine, each devouring such animals as its mouth is capable of admitting; and they propagate, not by bringing forth their young alive, as in the cetaceous tribes, nor by distinct eggs, as in the generality of the cartilaginous tribes, but by spawn, or peas, as they are generally called, which they produce by hundreds of thousands. These are the leading marks that run through their whole history, and which have so much swelled books with tiresome repetition.”

Catalogue of NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A Sermon preached at the ordination of the Rev. John Yates and the Rev. Hugh Anderson, in Liverpool, October 1, 1777. By the Rev. Wm. Enfield, LL. D. 1s 6d. Johnson.

The Necessity and Truth of the Three Principal Revelations demonstrated, from the gradations of science, and the progress of the mental faculties, in a Sermon preached before the University of Cambridge, on Commencement Sunday, 29th June, 1777. By Samuel Cooper, D. D. White.

A Sermon on the Harvest of this Year, 1777, from Acts xiv. verse 17. By Wm. Carpenter, D. D. 6d. Robinson.

The History and Antiquities of Westmoreland and Cumberland. By Joseph Nicolson, Esq; and Richard Burn, LL. D. 2 vols. 4to. 2l. 2s. Cadell.

An Introduction to Fluxions, designed for the use, and adapted to the capacities of beginners. By the Rev. F. Holliday. 8vo 6s Nourse.

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The Mutability of Human Life; or Memoirs of Adelaide, Marchioness of Melville, 3 vols. 12mo. 7s. 6d. Bew.

A SONG

A SONG. By the late SAM. COX, Esq;

WHEN Stella's charms first met my eye,
Whilst yet unknown her name,
A fault'ring tongue and tell-tale sigh
My passion did proclaim :

But when her splendid birth I knew,
Ye Gods! how much I strove
The guilty passion to subdue,
And screen my heart from love.

Oh! had I liv'd in happier times,
When love was free as air,
And any swain without a crime
Accosted any fair,

My artless vows had try'd to move
The pity of her breast;
And pity, ripening into love,
Perchance had made me blest.

But wretched I each hope disclaim
That feeds my fond desire,
And ev'ry wish my breast can frame
Shall in that breast expire.

What tyrant Custom can't approve
My reason shall reject,
And that which in its birth was love
Shall only be respect.

But, Stella, shou'd a struggling sigh
From my poor heart get free,
Or shou'd you catch my guilty eye
When fondly fix'd on thee;

Oh! let me, let me be forgiv'n,
And think how hard my task,
Since sinners may admire that Heav'n
For which they dare not ask.

On DOROTHEA's BULL-FINCH.

Rara avis——

LET Whitehead soar in ode call'd Lyric,
And daub good G—ge with panegyric;
In mournful rhimes let love-sick swain
Of Cælia's cruelty complain;
Thee for her theme, my humble Muse,
O lovely BULLY! thee shall chuse:
Cou'd Venus or cou'd Lesbia view
The pretty tricks which you can do,
Cou'd see thee take thy little flight,
And now on this and that alight,
Cou'd see thee, at thy master's beck,
Perch on his wrist, and boldly peck
The seed he holds (that tempting plumb)
Betwixt his finger and his thumb,
Then skim away, and tune thy throat,
And thank him with a gentle note;
Then on the friendly table bound,
Where hearty welcome's always found,
There take thy glass, and often dip,
And like a boon companion sip;
Cou'd they behold these feats of thine,
The Goddesses wou'd her doves resign,
And Lesbia dry her tears, nor more
A worthless sparrow's loss deplore.
May'st thou, sweet bird, for ever bloom!
For ever blythe divert the room!
Ne'er fall a prey to Rover's jaw,
Nor fly Grimalkin's griping paw!

Ne'er meet the fate the Dervise did,
In shape of Philomela hid!
(The story, most minutely stated,
Is in the Persian Tales related.)
May'st thou ne'er mope with sick'ning pip,
Or cease to kiss thy Nestor's lip!
(Nestor, whose friendship I adore,
On whom, if wishes had the pow'r,
The gout shou'd sit as light as you,
And make his flight as nimble too.)
And when, my BULLY, you're at play
With DOROTHEA fair and gay,
Salute her with inamour'd glee,
And give one more, at least, for me.

P R O L O G U E

To the new Tragedy called The ROMAN
S A C R I F I C E.

By the AUTHOR.

STRANGE the delight from terror or from
woe,
When awe confounds, or tears from pity flow!
Yet gentlest hearts, to Nature's feelings true,
Will court such solace, as now sought by you,
Who here for silent tears, and pensive sighs,
Are come—to see a ROMAN SACRIFICE.
First in renown, thro' ages wise and good,
For public virtue, has great Brutus stood;
The awful scene behold—where firm as Fate
In judgment on his sons the Consul fate;
Hear him, by Justice urg'd, those sons con-
demn—

His country's father most—when foe to them.
Nor yet unfeeling does he boast his part,
The patriot's triumph rends the parent's heart!
O could such scenes our emulation raise,
Wisely to benefit by what we praise!
Could they but add—and never may't expire!—
A single patriot spark to British fire,
Or move the dying embers to a flame,
Tho' weak the verse, immortal were its fame

E P I L O G U E

To the new Tragedy of The ROMAN
S A C R I F I C E.

A Roman parent sacrifice a son!
'Tis what too many English ones have
done!

When doating mothers train up booby heirs,
Where is the cruelty can vie with theirs?
Too pert for home, too finical for school,
Ripe for his fate, out comes the finish'd fool;
Headlong, where every passion leads, he runs
To wine, to women, races, dice, and duns:
Rather than plunge a son soul-deep in vice,
Who but wou'd make a Roman Sacrifice?

When the young maid reluctantly is led,
For sordid gold, to some old dotard's bed,
If then the father's hand had laid her low,
Had there not been more mercy in the blow!
Look round the world—friend sacrifices
friend:

[mend.
There are more murd'ers than the law can
See where, encircled by surrounding wits,
Sipping her tea, the gossip Scandal sits!
Around Reviews and Magazines in piles,
With Ledgers, for their sins, transfix'd on files;
These

These as she reads, she still directs her eye
Where dash'd italics mark the morning lie;
In fiend-like joy the Stygian synod join,
While Truth is sacrific'd at Envy's shrine.

Mean while, our author, in the honest aim
To give some pleasure, and to gain some fame,
Owns he has no ambition to display
That Roman firmness, which his scenes convey;
Hopes rather you will spare a father's pain,
Nor sacrifice this offspring of his brain!

P R O L O G U E

To the new Tragedy of PERCY.

Spoken by Mrs. BULKELEY.

THOU' I'm a female, and the rule is ever,
For us, in Epilogue, to beg your favour,
Yet now I take the lead—and, leaving art
And envy to the men—with a warm heart,
A woman here I come—to take a woman's
part.

No little jealousies my mind perplex,
I come the friend and champion of my sex.
I'll prove, ye fair, that, let us have our swing,
We can as well as men do any thing;
Nay, better too, perhaps—for now and then
These times produce much bungling among
men.

In spite of lordly wits—with force and ease
Can't we write plays, or damn 'em, if we
please? [charms—

The men, who grant not much, allow us
Arc eyes, shapes, dimples, then, our only arms?
To rule this man our sex dame Nature
teaches; long speeches;
Mount the high-horse we can, and make
Nay, and with dignity, some wear the
breeches.

And why not wear 'em?—We shall have your
votes,

While some of t'other sex wear petticoats.
Did not a Lady Knight, late Chevalier,
A brave smart soldier to your eyes appear?
Hey! presto! pass! his sword becomes a fan,
A comely woman rising from the man.

The French their Amazonian maid invite—
She goes—alike well skill'd to talk or write,
Dance, ride, negotiate, scold, coquet, or
fight—

If she should set her heart upon a rover,
And he prove false, she'd kick her faithless
lover. [claim—

The Greeks and Romans own our boundless
The Muses, Graces, Virtue, Fortune, Fame,
Wisdom, and Nature, too, they women call;
With this sweet flatt'ry yet they mix some
gall—

'Twill out—the Furies, too, are females all.
The Pow'rs of Riches, Physic, War, and Wine,
Sleep, Death, and Devils, too, are—masculine.
Are we not fit to rule?—a poor suggestion!
Austria and Russia answer well that question.
If joy from sense and matchless grace arise,
With your own treasure, Britons, bless your
eyes.

If such there are—sure, in an humbler way,
The sex, without much guilt, may write a play.

That they've done nobler things, there's no
denial: [trial—

With all your judgment, then, prepare for
Summon your critic pow'rs, your manhood
summon;

A brave man will protect, not hurt a woman:
Let us wish modestly to share with men;
If not the force, the feather of the pen.

E P I L O G U E

To the new Tragedy of PERCY.

Spoken by Mr. LEE LEWES.

I Must, will speak—I hope my dress and air
Announce the man of fashion, not the
player—

Tho' gentlemen are now forbid the scenes,
Yet have I rush'd thro' heroes, Kings, and
Queens;

Resolv'd, in pity to this polish'd age,
To drive these ballad-heroes from the stage—

“To drive the deer with hound and horn

“Earl Percy took his way;

“The child may rue that is unborn

“The hunting of that day.”

A pretty basis, truly, for a modern play!
What! shall a scribbling, senseless woman dare
To offer to your tastes such tasteless fare?

Is Douglas, or is Percy, fir'd with passion,
Ready for love or glory death to dash on,
Fit company for modern still-life men of
fashion?

Such madness will our hearts but slightly graze,
We've no such frantic Nobles now-a-days.
Could we believe old stories, those strange
fellows [jealous—

Married for love—could of their wives be
Nay, constant to 'em too—and, what is worse,
The vulgar souls thought cuckoldom a curse.
Most wedded pairs had then one purse, one
mind,

One bed too—so preposterously join'd!—
From such barbarity (thank Heav'n) we're
refin'd.

Old songs their happiness at home record,
From home they sep'rate carriages abhor'd—
One horse serv'd both—my Lady rode behind
my Lord.

'Twas death alone could snap their bonds a-
sunder— [der.

Now tack'd so slightly, not to snap's the won-
Nay, death itself cou'd not their hearts di-
vide; [pride;

They mix'd their love with monumental
For, cut in stone, they still lay side by side.
But why these Gothic ancestors produce?

Why scour their rusty armour? What's the use?
'Twould not your nicer optics much regale,
To see us beaux bend under coats of mail.
Should we our limbs with iron doublets
bruise, [should use!

Good Heaven! how much court-plaster we
We wear no armour now—but on our shoes.
Let not with barbarism true state be blend-
ed,

Old vulgar virtues cannot be defended:
Let the dead rest—we living can't be
mended.

Conclusion

Conclusion of the Debate in the House of Lords on Lord C—m's Motion for an Amendment to the Address. See p. 544.

THE D. of R—b—d lamented the unsettled state of our Government, which ever since the Revolution has been departing from that constitutional degree of perfection to which at that period it happily arrived, and from which it had been the established system of wicked ministers to endeavour to recede. He observed, that, though the stern command of Prerogative had ceased to tyrannize over the rights of Englishmen, the milder voice of Court Influence had been still more fatal to the interests of the people. To this influence his Grace attributed all the distresses into which the nation had of late been precipitated: to the extension of that influence America had been sacrificed; and the wealth, power, glory, and grandeur of the British Empire exposed to hazard. The ultimate of Government, he observed, is the happiness of the whole community; and the great business of Parliament to correct the partialities of ministers, and to see that the means of happiness is equally administered to all. Of whatever rights the people are in possession, either by grant or long prescription, it is the duty of Parliament to maintain the same. The incroachments of ministers are to be narrowly watched. Pretences are easily formed to enlarge the executive power; it is, therefore, necessary to guard the legislative, and to keep that within due bounds. Had this been strictly adhered to, America had still been ours. Had the Parliament refused their sanction to those oppressive statutes that have lately been passed to distract and render desperate, *indiscriminately*, the whole body of a loyal, industrious, and inoffending people, for no other reason but to punish, as was pretended, a few daring individuals whom the hand of Justice might easily have crushed, the united strength of America would never have been opposed to the just demands of this country. His Grace treated the notion of the independence of the Colonies, so confidently asserted by ministers, as visionary, and by no other means ever to have been effected, but by the claims and exercise of absolute dominion over them in this country. His Grace denied the existence of absolute dominion in any or all the branches of the British constitution; and treated the idea of it, in a limited government, as inconsistent and absurd.

After exposing the futility of the claim, his Grace was no less severe on the measures that had been pursued to support it: that, from beginning to end, one false step had succeeded another, till, at the present hour, our conduct was become the astonishment of all Europe, who, viewing us as fighting for a supremacy which had

never been denied, wonder by what delusion we would assume an omnipotence which by no rational people could ever be acknowledged. Such wild expectations gave birth to as wild undertakings. He reprobated the expedition under General Burgoyne, and was far from approving that under General Howe, which, by the complexion of it, promised no reasonable hope of success. Baffled, as he had been, in the Jerseys, and not daring to quit the shipping to proceed to Philadelphia in a direct line, through a province the most fertile of any in America, what could be expected from a voyage through Chesapeake-bay, (a navigation as dangerous as any in the American seas,) and from his landing in a country, where the resources which he had hitherto derived from New York, were no longer practicable, and where it was not unlikely, but that his communication with the navy by which he was transported might likewise be cut off? He next adverted to the cruelty with which the war was carried on. To arm Negro slaves against their masters; to call forth savages, who put their prisoners to death in the most cruel torture, and who, in cases of hunger, roast and eat them; to hire Germans, who, having no attachments to restrain their ravages, make cruelty and plunder their only objects; is a horrid method of making war upon fellow-subjects. He complained, too, of the licentiousness of our military, and of the mean artifices that had been made use of to encourage the soldiers to act with *alacrity*, as the modern term is. Formerly the rights of the subject were protected by the laws, and respected by the army; but now our soldiery have learnt a different lesson: instead of being strictly restrained from every act of violence, except repelling force by force, they have been suffered to ransack houses, to maim helpless women, and to commit every act of outrage. I saw an account, said his Grace, of a soldier having cut off a woman's fingers, to come at her rings; and this mentioned only as one among numberless other instances of cruelty. What are we then to expect from the return of such an army!

The profession of a soldier his Grace said he revered. While the army was filled with men of property; while their sentiments were, that the first duty of a soldier was to his country, the profession was honourable: but when the notion, that a soldier must have no choice, but implicitly to obey, was carried from the cabinet to the camp; when it was discovered that the army was to be made use of as the mere venal instrument of ministerial power, his Grace could not help looking upon such an army with distrust. He apologized for supposing soldiers accountable beings; but when the licentiousness

tionousness of our armies in America is such as to mark their marches with desolation and blood, if a time should come, as it assuredly will, when every one must account to God for his actions, how will their Lordships, how will the venerable Bench of Bishops, be justified in suffering so many innocent lives to be sacrificed to the lust of ministerial vengeance?—lives of fellow-subjects, which Parliament are bound to protect.

His Grace then adverted to the little attention paid to the defence of the nation at home, while the conquest of America is the sole object of Administration. The noble Lord at the head of the naval department had assured the House that our fleets are superior to those of France and Spain united: but how can a superior fleet secure us against a foreign invasion across a channel which from numberless ports may be traversed in a winter's night? He believed, that of all nations upon earth England would be the soonest and easiest conquered, if a considerable foreign force was to land at this moment, while our army is out of the kingdom; because the people are dissipated, the country open, and the Government weak, without confidence, and without magnanimity.

His Grace considered the finances of this kingdom as in a most deplorable situation. In addition to the vast increase of national debt, he pronounced America lost, and the sources of commerce shut up by which alone it could be supported.

His Majesty, his Grace said, had declared his royal intention to embrace the first opportunity of putting a stop to the effusion of the blood of his subjects; but a noble Lord has said, that the proposal for peace must not come from Parliament. From whence, then, must it come? The King cannot of himself set on foot any treaty; and the Commissioners can only receive petitions and grant pardons. Even the disposition of Parliament is uncertain. At one time we do not mean taxation; at another, revenue is the object: one minister requires only an admission of the supremacy of Parliament; another, unconditional submission.

It has been said, that the negotiation on Staten Island broke up on the score of independency:—it broke up because the Commissioners had no powers to treat. The only objection his Grace had to the amendment was, that it seemed to convey an idea that the Colonies might still be recovered. He feared they could not. They will never own dependence on a nation from which they have received so many indignities, and so many unmerited injuries.

He concluded his speech with declaring,

that, though the noble Earl who moved for the amendment had declared for the dependency of the Colonies as the *sine qua non*, yet it was his opinion, that any alliance with them as free states ought not to be rejected. He was for securing the advantages of their commerce, though the ministerial influence derived from their dependence should be given up.

E. of Ch—h—m approved in part of what the noble Duke had advanced, and wished that the House, the Parliament, and the nation at large, might be purged from that heavy load of black and bloody imputed guilt under which they suffer. He pledged himself to set on foot an enquiry in order to discover who were the authors and advisers of letting loose the blood-hounds and hell-hounds, the savages of America, upon our brethren there. “It shall be a kind of a *lustrum*,” his Lordship said, to cleanse and purify the nation from the odious guilt of those horrid barbarities. You, my Lords, the Bishops, I trust, will assist in this pious work; and you, my learned Lords, who are both the constitutional guardians and interpreters of the laws,” [addressing himself to the Lords Chancellor and Mansfield,] “will not, I trust, be wanting. I shall implore the aid of the lawn sleeves and ermine on that occasion. I hope to stamp a proper mark both upon the illegality and inhumanity of this bloody measure: we shall then be assisted by the lawn and ermine, by innocence and wisdom; we shall have the pious assistance of that learned Bench, and the no less constitutional and efficacious aid of the sages of the Law—of our Right Reverend and Most Learned brethren on both sides of the House—in dragging the author or authors of this satanic measure into broad day-light, and inflicting on him or them the most exemplary and condign punishment.”

E. of S—ff—k. The noble Earl has expressed himself in very vehement terms indeed. I wish he had felt as powerfully for the many unheard-of cruelties exercised by those very people over their own brethren, for no other crime but merely refusing to join in rebellion. I insist on what I first said, that, if the Indians had not been employed by us, they would have been employed against us. The Americans sent their emissaries amongst them; and while his Lordship expressed so much horror at the cruelty of the savages, I am surprized that he did not bestow one thought on the much more unnatural and bloody conduct of our rebellious subjects, who, to the guilt of committing similar cruelties to those he has enumerated, on Englishmen and their own countrymen, have added the crimes of treason, perfidy, ingratitude, and rebellion. The alliance of the Indians is

to be justified upon two grounds; one, as necessary in *fact*; the other as allowable on *principle*: for, first, the Americans endeavoured to raise them on their side*, and would gain them, if we did not; and, next, it was allowable, and perfectly justifiable, to use every means that God and Nature had put into our hands.

E. of C—b—m said, the conclusion of Lord S—ff—K's speech contained a most preposterous and enormous principle; and added, that such notions standing so near the throne might pollute the ear of Majesty. He affirmed, that such an alliance was against the constitution; he believed, against law.

* The Duke of Gr-f-n and Lord S—l-b—ne denied the fact; asserting that the Americans disclaimed the assistance, and endeavoured to preserve the neutrality of the Indians.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

November 3.

The Grand Council Hall of Genoa was discovered to be on fire; and, notwithstanding the assistance of upwards of 4000 persons, the fire could not be extinguished till the next day. The damage done by it is computed at two millions.

November 15.

A violent storm, which extended itself through various parts of Tuscany, occasioned very great damage, particularly in the province called Mugello. The rivers overflowed their banks, the waters in some places rising to the height of fifteen feet; and made a general devastation in all the adjacent parts; many buildings were thrown down; and a great number of cattle destroyed. Great part of the state of Pisa was likewise laid under water, and still remains in so bad a condition as to prevent its being cultivated; the great reservoir upon the mountain, which supplies the town of Pisa with water, was much damaged. The state of Lucca has also suffered greatly from the overflowing of the river Serchio. This storm of rain was accompanied by a violent wind, with thunder, lightning, and hail of an extraordinary size, which did great damage to the buildings and fruit-trees; and several shocks of an earthquake were felt in many parts during the storm, which lasted ten hours. Accounts are daily coming in of the devastation it has caused in different places.

November 19

The Admiralty of Amsterdam gave notice to the merchants of that city and republic, That a convoy would sail from the Texel the first fair wind after the 10th of December, to protect their ships bound to the settlements of the States in the West Indies.

November 24.

Were laid before the Commissioners of Longitude, solar and lunar tables, by Mr. Charles Mason, which are said to give the place of the sun and moon both in latitude and longitude within 15 seconds.

November 28.

Admiralty Office. Vice-Admiral Mann, in his letter from Gibraltar, gives an account of five American prizes being sent into that port. And

Vice-Admiral Montague writes, that his Squadron, on the Newfoundland station, have taken four prizes.

In a Committee of Supply, a grant to his Majesty of four shillings in the pound was moved for, seconded, and carried without a division. A short conversation passed on the occasion, in which Sir Geo. Savile bore a part. He said, that the Address implied the granting of forces—the granting of forces implied the payment of them; so that of course we must not object to the Address, and of course the Address precludes all future objection. If any Member should urge the deficiency of revenue, or the hardships of landholders under a heavy weight of taxes, he is told he is too late—the forces have been voted, and must be paid—so that of course there is no proper time for opposing whatever the Minister thinks proper to resolve.

Sir Herbert Mackworth said, that, as the tax was granted to enable Great Britain to assert her just rights, he thought it the duty of every Member to contribute towards carrying on the war while they had a shilling to grant.

Mr. Gretton, a Middlesex Justice, appeared in the Court of King's Bench, to justify bail upon an action of trover for the sum of 10,000l. It appeared, that Mr. Gretton had been applied to in the case of Moudrey, who was inhumanly murdered (see p. 505); that he had secured such part of Moudrey's effects as could be recovered, for the benefit of his right heirs; but that a woman, of infamous character, had been procured, who had sworn herself the mother of Moudrey, and the next of kin; whereas there were now alive a wife and child, to whom he was ready to deliver said effects, whenever he could do it with safety. Lord Mansfield ordered the woman to be prosecuted for perjury, and the Justice to be discharged on common bail.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 1.

An express arrived from Gen. Howe, brought by Major Schuyler, one of his Excellency's aid-de-camps. (For the particulars see p. 573.)

About 30 American prisoners broke out of Forton prison, near Portsmouth, 19 of whom were soon afterwards retaken. An account has since been published in the papers of the cruel usage exercised

exercised on those unhappy people by their keepers, and a subscription set on foot for their relief.

Wednesday 3.

Lord George Germaine, in reply to a question from Col. Barré, informed the House of Commons, that some deserters had reported, that the remains of the army under Gen. Burgoyne had surrendered to the enemy on the 16th of October. This occasioned great consternation, and some warm altercations.—See the account of this unfortunate affair p. 577.

An action, brought on an old act of Parliament, inflicting a penalty on watch-makers putting fictitious names to their watches, was tried before Lord Mansfield, and a verdict found for the plaintiff.

Friday 5.

Three motions were made in the House of Commons: 1, by Col. Barré, That copies of all private letters between the King's Generals in America and the Secretary of the American department, be laid before the House; 2, by Mr. Hartley, That the past operations of the war had been totally ineffectual, and that the speediest and most feasible means should be adopted by Parliament for obtaining by treaty what it was evidently impossible to procure by arms; 3, by Mr. Fox, That the claim of taxation be given up, and that the people of America should have all their charter-rights confirmed—that, after this, immediate means should be adopted for re-connecting that country to us as a dependent part of the empire—and should that be now found impracticable, then to enter into a federal commercial treaty with the Colonies as an united independent state.—All these were negatived without a division.

Saturday 6.

By a list of captures published in the London Gazette, it appears, that no less than 118 vessels had been taken from the 27th of May to the 24th of October, 1777, by the American squadron under the command of Lord Visc. Howe.—Recaptures 13.

Came on, before several of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace, at the Guildhall, Westminster, the trials of one Holmes, a grave-digger of St. George's, Bloomsbury, Robert Williams, his assistant, and Esther Donaldson, an accomplice, for stealing the dead body of Mrs. Jane Sainsbury, who died on the 9th of last October, and was buried on the Monday following. On this occasion Mr. Sainsbury was under the painful necessity of appearing to identify the remains of his wife. Holmes and Williams were found guilty on the clearest evidence; but nothing being proved against Donaldson, she was acquitted. The sentence of Holmes and Williams was six months imprisonment each, and each to be twice severely whipt, but this part of their sentence has since been respited.

The same day the sessions at the Old Bailey, which began on Wednesday, ended, when seven convicts received sentence of death, viz. John North, for horse-stealing; John Galengan, for house-breaking; Wm. Borden, for burglary; Thomas Field, for a like offence; Morgan Morris, and Benj. Johnson, for breaking open some stables in Goswell-street, and stealing horse-furniture; and Wm. Pollard, for house-breaking.—Francis Mercier, otherwise Lewis de Butte, for the murder of David-Samuel Moudrey, was tried at this sessions, and found guilty. He made no defence; but refusing to plead, had sentence of death passed upon him, pursuant to the late act of Parliament.

In the evening, one Piercy, who had that day been convicted of stealing a trunk from behind a carriage, and one Williams, another felon, made their escape through a breach in the top of the arched passage which leads from Newgate to the Sessions-house.

Monday 8.

Mercier was executed at the end of Princess-street, opposite Swallow-street, and his body is to be dissected.—It was observed that no person ever met death with more reluctance than this atrocious criminal. He prolonged the fatal hour by every kind of evasion; and during the delay a cart broke down, by which a poor youth had his leg shockingly fractured. It is said, he endeavoured to make away with himself in prison, but his behaviour at the gallows seems an evident contradiction.

The same day a trial came on before the justices at the Guildhall, Westminster, with which the public should be made acquainted. One Holdernefs, a waterman, plied some gentlemen, and when in his boat, asked where they were going, Up or Down? They answered, Down; on which he swore he would not carry them. The company insisting that he should, he swagged the boat, and in a few minutes filled it, and sunk it in fourteen feet water, and it was almost a miracle that no lives were lost. The gentlemen complained to the Waterman's Company, but they dismissed the complaint, on the ground that no skulker was obliged, by law, to go farther down than Cuckolds Point, nor farther up than Vauxhall, as below or above those places there were no settled fares. The court, however, were of opinion, that a waterman plying for passengers had no right to demand where they would be landed, much less had he a right to endanger their lives by sinking his boat. Being tried for an assault, he was found guilty, and the court were proceeding to pronounce sentence of imprisonment in Newgate for one whole year, when the prosecutor interposed, in compassion to his family, and requested that it might be mitigated to three months.

Wednesday

Wednesday 10.

This evening a new tragedy, called *Percy*, written by Miss Moore, was acted for the first time at Covent-Garden Theatre, and received with universal applause.

The towns of Manchester and Liverpool have entered into a subscription to raise a regiment each, to be employed against the rebels in America.

Thursday 11.

His Majesty went to the House of Peers, and gave the royal assent to the malt and land-tax bills, the suspension bill, and to such private bills as were ready; after which both Houses were adjourned to the 20th of January.

Two villains, part of a gang of post-chaise drivers, who have lately turned highwaymen, were lodged in Oxford-Castle, having been apprehended by some of Fielding's men at the King's-Head at Hereford. It is said there are four others belonging to the gang.

Friday 12.

The Rev. Mr. Ruffen, for a rape, and Morris Geary, for coining, were executed at Tyburn. Ruffen, just before he left the prison, seeing a company about him, made use of this emphatical expression, *Stand clear, look to yourselves, I am the first hypocrite in Sion*. He behaved with decency, and the parting between him and his son was very affecting. He denied to the last his having carnal knowledge of the girl who swore against him.

One Harris stood on the pillory near Westminster-hall-gate, for wilful and corrupt perjury. He swore to serving a notice of a justification of bail, in an action of 750*l.* whereby the debtor put in sham-bail, was released from prison, and the creditor irrecoverably lost his debt.

Monday 15.

Capt. Craig, of the 47th regiment, arrived from Quebec, with letters from Lieut.-Gen. Burgoyne to Lord Geo. Germaine (see p. 577).

Pearce and Williams, who made their escape from Newgate, as already mentioned, were both retaken. The trunk for which Pearce was tried contained bank-notes to the amount of 345*l.* besides other valuable effects.

Wednesday 17.

Pepyat, Benson, and Woodstock, three other post-boys, were examined before Sir John Fielding, being charged with divers robberies in the neighbourhood of Maidenhead and Henley. Benson desired to be admitted evidence; and all of them were committed for re-examination.

Thursday 18.

Letters of this day's date from Ham-burgh and the Hague, give an account, the first of the total destruction of the town of Schœn, in Norway; the latter of 300 houses in the city of Archangel sharing the same fate.

Monday 22.

Thomas Sherwood, late an eminent woollen-draper and salesman, in Hounsditch, was brought to town from Dover, charged with a forgery on the Bank. He was privately examined by Sir John Fielding, and committed.

Wednesday 24.

A cause came on at Guildhall, before Lord Mansfield and a special jury, in which Messrs. Lewelly and Co. merchants of Bristol, were plaintiffs; and Messrs. Cam and Co. clothiers, of Bradford, Wilts, defendants. The matter in dispute was, whose property a certain quantity of Spanish wool was, that was unfortunately destroyed by the memorable fire in Bell-lane, Bristol, occasioned by the villainous designs of John the Painter, some of which wool had been previously purchased by the defendants, but at that time remained in the warehouses of the plaintiffs. Evidence being produced to prove the weighing of the wool, and the delivery of the bill of parcels for the same to the defendants, it was deemed a complete sale, and the jury immediately gave a verdict for the plaintiffs.

Saturday 27.

Tho. Sherwood was re-examined before Sir John Fielding, when it appeared, that, by means of a forged letter of attorney in the joint names of Messrs. Myonet and French, two country clergymen, he had sold out stock in the 3 per cent. Bank consol. to the amount of 700*l.* and in the South-Sea House Sool. under the same forged power, to which he had drawn in his brother and his apprentice to be subscribing witnesses, and an unsuspecting friend with whom he had long lived in the most familiar intimacy, and who, at this hour, bears a most irreproachable character, though by his imprudence in subscribing a power which he never saw executed, he is in danger of being tried for his life as an accomplice, as are likewise the brother and apprentice, whom Sherwood persuaded to call themselves salesmen of Hounsditch, though only servants to himself. It appears, likewise, that, notwithstanding this fraud, Sherwood became a bankrupt, and that he was detected by this forged power being found among his papers.

Monday 29.

The news of storming the fort of Mud-island by the sailors, and of Red-bank by the grenadiers and Highlanders, is said to be confirmed by letters from New-York, dated Nov. 16;—and that in consequence of these important acquisitions, the communication between the army and navy is restored. These letters take notice of a disagreement between the Generals C. and H. and of some discord between the foreign and English troops.

Wed-

The following Resolves passed the General Assembly of Massachusetts-Bay, previous to their adjournment, viz.

“Resolved, *Boston, Oct. 30.*

“That the troops under General Burgoyne be quartered in the barracks on Prospect and Winter hills, and such others as a committee of both houses hereafter to be appointed, shall judge most safe, retired, and easily guarded; and that they obtain suitable houses for the General officers, and proper rooms for the other officers of rank; the foreign troops to be kept separate from the British, as far as practicable; both officers and soldiers to be prevented from coming into the town of Boston, or on this side Charles-Town neck: and the committee aforesaid are directed to fix such limits for the restraint of officers and foldiers, as may secure the public from any ill consequences, so far as may be consistent with a strict fulfilment of the convention. That the representatives of the town of Boston be a committee empowered to afford all such assistance to General Heath, in the procurement of fuel, by insurance or otherwise, as they shall judge will best favour the public interest. That every vessel coming from the eastward for this purpose, be furnished with a pass signed by General Heath, certifying that the wood in those vessels is for the sole use of the army with Gen. Burgoyne, now prisoners of war in the State of the Massachusetts-Bay; and that if she is taken that army must be the sufferers.

“And it is further resolved, That no inhabitant of the United States, or any other person whatever, shall at any time enter the limits assigned for preventing their communication with the prisoners, without a written licence obtained for that purpose, from the Council or General Heath, under the pain of military discipline, which General Heath is hereby empowered and requested to inflict. That the committee aforesaid be directed to appoint a proper number of persons of capacity and approved fidelity, to buy and deliver out to the prisoners the various sorts of provisions brought to Boston market, the produce of this State, that they shall need, over and above the rations to be supplied by General Heath, in such quantities as will be needed for their consumption while here; which shall be purchased with the currency of the United States, or some of them; to be drawn out of the Treasury by order of Council, and sold at the prices given for them; and if the same is paid for, in any part, in gold or silver, the same shall be deposited in the public Treasury, to be drawn thence as the Court shall order; and the persons appointed as above shall be under strict bond, of such tenure as the Council

shall order, for a faithful discharge of their duty.

“Provided, nevertheless, That in case the committee directed to appoint a number of persons to buy and deliver out to the prisoners provisions, should find that mode of procedure does not answer the purpose designed, or should think it for the interest of the government to discontinue it; that upon their representing the matter to the Council, they, the Council, are hereby empowered to order the same to be discontinued, and to make such other regulations as they think necessary: That the Honourable Council be requested to order one thousand men, including officers, and as many more as they find necessary, from such parts of the militia of this State as they shall judge equitable, to serve as guards; and to be under the command of General Heath.

“And that John Taylor, and Nathan Cushing, Esqrs. be a committee, with such as the Honourable House shall join, to carry this resolve into execution; and that they advise with Gen. Heath, touching the several matters mentioned in the foregoing resolve.”

In Congress, Oct. 14, 1777. Whereas the British nation have received into their ports, and condemned as lawful prize, several vessels, and their cargoes, belonging to these States, which the masters and mariners, in breach of the trust and confidence reposed in them, have betrayed and delivered to the officers of the British crown;

Resolved, therefore, that any vessel or cargo, the property of any British subject, not an inhabitant of Bermuda, or any of the Bahama islands, brought into any of the ports or harbours of any of these United States, by the master or mariners, shall be judged lawful prize, and divided among the captors, in the same proportion as if taken by any Continental vessel of war.

Extract from the Minutes,

CHARLES THOMPSON, Sec.

In Congress, Sept. 10, 1777. Resolved, That the interest which shall arise, after the date of this Resolution, on Loan-Office Certificates, already issued, or which shall be issued before the first of March next, be annually paid at the respective Loan-Offices “in Bills of Exchange on the Commissioners of the United States in Paris, at the rate of five livres of France for every Spanish milled dollar due for interest” as aforesaid, or in Continental Bills of Credit, at the option of the respective lenders.

JOHN HANCOCK, President.

The German recruits destined for the American service for the ensuing year, have met with a check in their passage through the Prussian territories; and it

Returns made from the Poor Rates to Parliament, stated to be from Easter, 1775, to Easter, 1776.

Money raised.		County Rates*.	
l.	s. d.	l.	s. d.
Engl.	1679585 0 0	131387	18 11
Wales	40731 14 7	6268	11 9
	1720316 14 7	137656	10 8
Expended on Poor.		Rents, &c. Litigation.	
l.	s. d.	l.	s. d.
Engl.	1523163 12 7	78176	4 0
Wales	33640 13 8	2120	10 7
	1556804 6 3	80296	14 7
		35072	0 8

BIRTHS.

Dec. 23. **L**ADY of Earl of Lincoln,—a son.
24. Lady of Ld. Boston,—a son and heir.

MARRIAGES.

REV. Dr. Wigley, R. of Clipston,
Northamptonshire,—to Miss Gate-
man, of Gillsborough.

Nath. Thomas, Esq; son of alderman Thomas, late sheriff of London,—to Miss Alchorn, of Selmeistone, Suffex.

Hugh Paterson, Esq; of Bannockburn,
Scotland,—to Miss Arbuthnot.

Earl of Glandore, to Mrs. Ward, daughter of the Rt. Hon. Aymendham Vasey, of Lucan, Esq; and cousin to Ld. Visc. de Vasey.

Nov. 24. Rev. Ebenezer Smith,—to Miss Carter, of Holborn.

26. Mr. Willis, banker, of Lombard-street,—to Miss Devon, of Langley, Bucks.

James Kitchenman, Esq; of Riverhead,
Kent,—to Miss Griffin, of Bampton, Ox-
fordshire.

27. Wm. Willis, Esq; of East Ham, Essex,—to Miss Hester Howard, of Doctor's Commons.

Dec. 1. Saml. Daniel, Esq; of Yeovil, Somersetshire,—to Miss Amelia Glass, of Exeter.

2. Mr. John Fryer, Blackwell hall fac-
tory,—to Miss Telford, of York.

Mr. John Berne, of the Adelphi-buildings,—to Miss Ann Malyn, of Curfitor-street, Chancery-lane.

9. John Manley, Esq; of the Middle Temple,—to Miss Adams, of Suffolk-street, Cavendish-square.

II. James Stewart, Esq; Judge Advocate General of Bengal,—to Miss Johanna Maria Murray, of Jamaica.

Rev. Mr. Lorimer, of Catterbury, Surrey,—to Miss Briggs, of Preston, Lancash.

17. Rev. Mr. Radford, of Cambridge.
—to Miss Eliz. Gunning, of Swainwick.

Dr. Graham, of Carlisle,—to Miss Whitfield, of Clargill, Northumberland.

21. James Abbott, Esq; of New Bond-
street,—to Miss Eliz. Crossley, of the
same place.

22. Hon. Thomas Fitzmaurice,—to the Rt. Hon. Lady Mary Obrien, daughter of the Earl of Inchiquin.

26. Archibald M'Donald, Esq; member
for the borough of Hindon,—to the Hon-
-Miss Louisa Leveson Gower, 3d daughter
to Earl Gower, by special licence.

E. S. Lomas, Esq; Netley Place, Surry.
—to Miss Pate, of Epfom.

DEATHS.

COL. Daniel Herring, at Bath.

Lieut. Blount, of the marines, in America.

John Dyer, at Burton upon Tynë, Lancashire, aged 112. He had been a soldier in the service of K. William, and afterwards in that of Queen Anne, under the Duke of Marlborough.

Rev. Hugh Bowen, D. D. at Camrose,
Pembrokeshire.

Sir Tho. Haggerstone, Bart. at Haggerstone, Northumberland.

Leopold Philippe de Heister, lieutenant-general in the service of the Landgrave of Hesse, at Cassel.

Rev. Mr. Hancock, R. of Walkington,
near Beverley.

The Landgrave Frederick of Hesse, Philip Hall.

Charles Summers, Esq; Queen Anne
Street, Marybone.

Donatus O'Brien, Esq; deputy lieut. for Northamptonshire.

23. Dr. Phipps Welton, vicar of Henl-
bridge, Somerset.

29. George Dudley, Esq; Hart-street,
aged 75.

Dec. 2. Wm. Clarke, Esq; Clapton, near Hackney.

3. Rev. Mr. Allanson, R. of Wandsworth, Surry.

4. Alex. Kinsaird, Esq; his Majesty's
printer for Scotland.

5. At Berkhamsted, Hertfordshire, Mrs. Elizabeth Duncombe, a maiden lady, sister to the late Arnold Duncombe, Esq; of Stocks.

6. Sir John Murray, Bart. His title de-

27. Hon. Dr. Frederick Keppel, Bishop of Exeter, Dean of Windsor, Register of the Garter, &c. &c. He was uncle to the Earl of Albemarle. A prelate of a most amiable character, of whom some further account will be given in some future Magazine.

Rev. Mr. Rob. Watfon,—to the church of St. Leonard, in the University of St. Andrew, in Scotland, *vice* Mr. Thomas Tullidolph, dec. He is likewise appointed Principal of said University.

John Ord, Esq; Attorney - General of
the Duchy of Lancaster.

Rt. Hon. Sir Henry Staff. Smythe, Knt.
sworn of his Majesty's Privy Council.

John Ryder, and James Sykes, Leeds,
merchants.

	BANK Stock.	E. India Stock.	South Sea Stock.	Old S. Sea Annuity.	S. Sea New Annuity.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3 per Cent. An. 1726.	S. S. Annu. 1751.	3 per Cent. K. I. Annu.	3½ per Cent. An. 1758.	4 per Cts.	In. Bonds diff.	Navy Bills discount.	Long Annuity.
Dec. 15 29	No Price. Ditto	Shut. 164½	No Price. Shut.	73½ 72¾a¾	No Price. Shut.	74½ 74½	Shut. 76¼a76	Shut. Ditto	No Price. Shut.	No Price. 71¼a¾	Shut. Ditto	76½a½ 76a75½	3sa4s 4sa4s	3½a4 4½a4	No Price. Shut.

S U P P L E M E N T

T O T H E

Gentleman's Magazine:

For the Y E A R 1777.

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The Debate on the Speaker's Speech to his Majesty, &c. concluded from p. 564.

MR. Alderman *S-wbr-dge* observed, that some of the leading members on the other side wished to have the matter smuggled; but if that should be the case, and the question for adjournment should be carried, he did not see how the Speaker could occupy that chair a moment longer with propriety or reputation. He said, that the Honourable gentleman near him on the floor [Mr. Fox] was perfectly right in observing, that the speech contained the sentiments of the whole House, if the individuals who composed it had not been bought over to adopt those of other people. He was satisfied that this was not only a general truth, but was supported by particular facts. He was certain, that many attempts had been made to bring over gentlemen of parts on his side of the House, and to cause a defection among them from the true interests of their country. It might be easily imagined from what he said, that he did not mean himself, for he was not worth gaining. As to the others, though it had been the fashion to brand all Opposition with fac-

tious and interested motives, he presumed, a stronger instance of the contrary could not be given, than that they withstood every offer that had been made. It was their integrity that kept them on that side of the House, not any desire of thwarting or embarrassing Government, merely for the pleasure of doing so. The idea was preposterous: and though it happened to be the case in some instances, where, he was sorry to say, the persons tampered with had not the resolution to withstand the temptations, but had fallen; that circumstance, in his opinion, reflected the higher honour on those who remained behind firm and incorruptible.

Sir *George Ynge* said, if the motion of adjournment was carried, it would not be safe for the Speaker to remain an instant longer in his present situation; that he would on all future occasions lie at the mercy of his enemies, and be liable to disgrace whenever he performed his duty, if the faithful discharge of it happened to contradict the opinions of those who were able to command a majority in that House. The effect of an adjournment would be a negative on the motion of appro-

bation,

bation, and would virtually charge the Chair with delivering a falsehood at the bar of the other House, and of course imparting his own sentiments as the genuine sentiments of the body he was supposed faithfully to represent; which, in fact, if true, was an offence of a very heinous nature. He therefore trusted, that the Speaker would not recede, but would persevere with a spirit and firmness suitable to the important seat he occupied.

Mr. *Solicitor General* said, he wished the affair might be suffered to pass off without taking the sense of the House upon it.

Mr. *R--by* said, if it was the sense of the House, he was ready to consent that the motion of adjournment should be withdrawn. He had no intention of driving the Speaker from the chair; nor, if he were ever so desirous so to do, was he of power or consequence to effect it. He maintained the right of private opinion, and freedom of speech; he meant no more from the beginning; and, as a member of that House, in so doing, he presumed, he had not exceeded his duty.

The motion of adjournment was withdrawn, and the question being put on Mr. *F-x's* motion, it was carried without a division, almost unanimously.

As soon as the motion was carried, Mr. *Serjeant Ad--r* moved, and it was ordered, "That the thanks of this House be returned to Mr. Speaker for his said speech to his Majesty;" which was likewise agreed to*.

On the 13th of May the H. of C. in a committee on a bill for the better securing and preserving the dock-yards, magazines, ships, vessels, stores, warehouses, goods, and merchandizes, being the property of private persons within this Kingdom,

Sir *Charles B-nb-ry* moved to fill up the blank with the words *benefit of clergy*.

Mr. *C-mbe*. Whoever reads your statute book, and sees how many crimes are punished with death, which are much less heinous than burning of ships, I am surprised any gentleman should think it not high time to put

to death such dangerous and wicked incendiaries. It is true, John the Painter was hanged for burning Portsmouth dock, because there is an act of Parliament that makes it death to burn royal docks: but there is no act of Parliament to hang men for burning merchants ships or warehouses; and, if John the Painter had burnt all the ships and warehouses in Bristol, he would not have been hanged. And I think the example of death full as proper in one case as the other.

Right Hon. Sir *Wm. M-r-d-th*. I agree with my Hon. friend, that no greater crime can be committed than the wilfully setting fire to merchants ships, which may endanger not only lives and properties, but public safety. I should think this crime, above all others, fit to be punished with death, if I could suppose the infliction of death at all useful in the prevention of crimes.

But, in subjects of this nature, we are to consider, not what the individual is, nor what he may have done; we are to consider only what is right for public example and private safety.

Whether hanging ever did, or can, answer any good purpose, I doubt; but the cruel exhibition of every execution-day is a proof that hanging carries no terror with it: and I am confident, that every new sanguinary law operates as an encouragement to commit capital offences; for it is not the mode but the certainty of punishment that creates terror. What men know they must endure, they fear; but what they think they can escape, they despise. The multiplicity of our hanging laws has produced these two things, frequency of condemnation, and frequency of pardons. As hope is the first and great spring of action, if it was so, that out of twenty convicts one only was to be pardoned, the thief would say, "Why may not I be that one?" But since, as our laws are actually administered, not one in five is executed, the thief acts on the chance of five to one in his favour; he acts on a fair and reasonable presumption of indemnity: and I verily believe, that the confident hope of indemnity is the cause of nineteen in twenty of the robberies that are committed.

But, if we look to the executions themselves, what example do they give? The thief dies either hardened or penitent. We are not to consider such reflections as occur to reasonable and good

* [Though in our Magazine for May, p. 246, we had given an imperfect sketch of the proceedings on the above extraordinary incident, some of our correspondents were desirous of seeing the whole brought together in one clear point of view, at which we hope none of our readers will be displeased.]

good men, but such impressions as are made on the thoughtless, the desperate, and the wicked. These men look on the hardened villain with envy and admiration. All that animation and contempt of death with which heroes and martyrs inspire good men in a good cause, the abandoned villain feels in seeing a desperado, like himself, meet death with intrepidity. The penitent thief, on the other hand, often makes the sober villain think this way: Himself oppressed with poverty and want, he sees a man die with that penitence which promises pardon for his sins here and happiness hereafter: straight he thinks, that, by robbery, forgery, or murder, he can relieve all his wants; and, if he be brought to justice, the punishment will be short and trifling, and the reward eternal.

Even in crimes which are seldom or never pardoned, death is no prevention. House-breakers, forgers, and coiners, are sure to be hanged; yet house-breaking, forging, and coining, are the very crimes which are oftenest committed.

Strange it is, that, in the case of blood, of which we ought to be most tender, we should still go on, against reason and against experience, to make unavailing slaughter of our fellow-creatures! A recent event has proved, that policy will do what blood cannot do: I mean the late regulation of the coinage. Thirty years together men were continually hanged for coining; still it went on, but, on the new regulation of the gold coin, ceased. This event proves these two things: the efficacy of police, and the inefficacy of hanging. But, is it not very extraordinary, that, since the regulation of the gold coin, an act has passed making it treason to coin silver? But has it stopped the coining of silver? On the contrary, Do not you hear of it more than ever? It seems as if the law and the crime bore the same date. I do not know what the Hon. Member thinks who brought in the bill; but, perhaps, some feelings may come across his own mind, when he sees how many lives he is taking away for no purpose. Had it been fairly stated, and specifically pointed out, what the mischief of coining silver in the utmost extent is, that hanging bill might not have been so readily adopted: under the name of treason it found an easy passage. I, indeed, have always understood treason to be nothing less

than some act or conspiracy against the life or honour of the King, and the safety of the state; but what the King or state can suffer by my taking now-and-then a bad sixpence or a bad shilling, I cannot imagine. By this nickname of treason, however, there lies at this moment in Newgate, under sentence to be burnt alive, a girl just turned of fourteen. At her master's bidding she hid some white-washed farthings behind her stays; on which the Jury found her guilty as an accomplice with her master in the treason. The master was hanged last Wednesday; and the faggots all lay ready,—no reprieve came till just as the cart was setting out,—and the girl would have been burnt alive on the same day, had it not been for the humane, but casual interference of Lord Weymouth. Good God! Sir, are we taught to execrate the fires of Smithfield, and are we lighting them now to burn a poor harmless child for hiding a white-washed farthing? And yet this barbarous sentence, which ought to make men shudder at the thought of shedding blood for such trivial causes, is brought as a reason for more hanging and burning. It was recommended to me, not many days ago, to bring in a bill to make it treason to coin copper as well as gold and silver. Yet, in the formation of these sanguinary laws, humanity, religion, and policy, are thrown out of the question. This one wise argument is always sufficient: If you hang for one fault, why not for another? If for stealing a sheep, why not a cow or a horse; if for a shilling, why not for a handkerchief worth eighteenpence; and so on? We, therefore, ought to oppose the increase of these new laws; the more, because every fresh one begets twenty others.

When a Member of Parliament brings in a new hanging law, he begins with mentioning some injury that may be done to private property, for which a man is not yet liable to be hanged, and then proposes the gallows as the specific infallible means of cure and prevention; but the bill in its progress often makes crimes capital, that scarce deserve whipping. For instance, the shop-lifting act was to prevent bankers and silver-smiths, and other shops, where there are commonly goods of great value, from being robbed; but it goes so far as to make it death to lift any thing off a counter.

with

with an intent to steal. Under this act one Mary Jones was executed, whose case I shall just mention. It was at the time when press-warrants were issued on the alarm about Falkland's Islands. The woman's husband was pressed, their goods seized for some debts of his, and she, with two small children, turned into the streets a-begging. 'Tis a circumstance not to be forgotten, that she was very young (under nineteen), and most remarkably handsome. She went to a linen-draper's shop, took some coarse linen off the counter, and slipped it under her cloak; the shopman saw her, and she laid it down: for this she was hanged. Her defence was, (I have the trial in my pocket), "That she had lived in credit, and wanted for nothing, till a press-gang came and stole her husband from her; but, since then, she had no bed to lie on; nothing to give her children to eat; and they were almost naked; and perhaps she might have done something wrong, for she hardly knew what she did." The parish-officers testified the truth of this story: but, it seems, there had been a good deal of shop-lifting about Ludgate; an example was thought necessary, and this woman was hanged for the comfort and satisfaction of some shop-keepers in Ludgate-street. When brought to receive sentence, she behaved in such a frantic manner, as proved her mind to be in a distracted and desponding state; and the child was sucking at her breast when she set out for Tyburn.

Let us reflect a little on this woman's fate. The poet says,

"An honest man's the noblest work of God."

He might have said, with equal truth, that

"A beauteous woman's the noblest work of God."

But for what cause was God's creation robbed of this its noblest work? It was for no injury; but for a mere attempt to cloath two naked children by unlawful means. Compare this with what the State did, and with what the Law did. The state bereaved the woman of her husband, and the children of a father, who was all their support; the Law deprived the woman of her life, and the children of their remaining parent, exposing them to every danger, insult, and merciless treatment that destitute and helpless orphans suffer. Take all the circumstances together, I do not believe that a fouler murder was ever committed against law, than the murder of this

woman by law. Some who hear me, are perhaps blaming the judges, the jury, and the hangman; but neither judge, jury, nor hangman are to blame: they are but ministerial agents; the true hangman is the member of Parliament; he who frames the bloody law is answerable for all the blood that is shed under it. But there is a further consideration still. Dying as these unhappy wretches often do, who knows what their future lot may be! Perhaps, my Honourable friend, who moves this bill, has not yet considered himself in the light of an executioner: no man has more humanity, no man a stronger sense of religion than himself; and I verily believe, that at this moment he wishes as little success to his hanging law as I do. His nature must recoil at making himself the cause, not only of shedding the blood, but perhaps destroying the soul of his fellow-creature.

But the wretches who die are not the only sufferers; there are more and greater objects of compassion still: I mean the surviving relations and friends. Who knows how many innocent children we may be dooming to ignominy and wretchedness? Who knows how many widows hearts we may break with grief, how many grey hairs of parents we may bring with sorrow to the grave?

The Mosaic law ordained, that for a sheep or an ox, four and five fold should be restored; and for robbing a house, double; that is, one fold for reparation, the rest for example; and the forfeiture was greater, as the property was more exposed. If the thief came by night, it was lawful to kill him; but if he came by day, he was only to make restitution; and if he had nothing, he was to be sold for his theft. This is all that God required in felonies; nor can I find in history any sample of such laws as ours, except a code that was framed at Athens by Draco. He made every offence capital, upon this modern way of reasoning, "That petty crimes deserved death, and he knew nothing worse for the greatest." His laws, it was said, were not written with ink, but with blood; but they were of short duration, being all repealed by Solon, except one for murder.

An attempt was made some years ago by my Hon. friend Sir Charles B--b--y, to repeal some of the most absurd and cruel of our capital laws. The bill passed this House, but was rejected by the Lord, for this reason,

"It

"It was an innovation, they said, and subversion of law." The very reverse is the truth. These hanging laws are themselves innovations. No less than three and thirty of them passed during the last reign. I believe I myself was the first person who checked the progress of them. When the great Alfred came to the throne, he found the kingdom over-run with robbers; but the silly expedient of hanging never came into his head: he instituted a police, which was, to make every township answerable for the felonies committed in it. Thus property became the guardian of property; and all robbery was so effectually stopped, that (the historians tell us) in a very short time a man might travel through the kingdom unarmed with his purse in his hand.

Treason, murder, rape, and burning a dwelling-house, were all the crimes that were liable to be punished with death by our good old common law: and such was the tenderness, such the reluctance to shed blood, that, if recompence could possibly be made, life was not to be touched. Treason being against the King, the remission of that crime was in the crown. In case of murder itself, if compensation could be made, the next of kin might discharge the prosecution, which, if once discharged, could never be revived. If a ravisher could make the injured woman satisfaction, the law had no power over him; she might marry the man under the gallows, if she pleased, and take him from the jaws of death to the lips of matrimony. But so fatally are we deviated from the benignity of our ancient laws, that there is now under sentence of death an unfortunate clergyman*, who made satisfaction for the injury he attempted; the satisfaction was accepted; and yet the acceptance of the satisfaction and the prosecution bear the same date.

There does not occur to my thoughts a proposition more abhorrent from nature, and from reason, than that, in a matter of property, when restitution is made, blood should still be required. But in regard to our whole system of criminal law, and much more to our habits of thinking and reasoning upon it, there is a sentence of the great Roman orator, which I wish those who hear me to remark: exhorting the senate to put a stop to executions, he

says, "*Nolite, quiritēs, hanc sævitiam diutius pati, quæ non modo tot ciues atrocissimè sustulit, sed humanitatem ipsam ademit consuetudine incommodorum.*"

Having said so much on the general principles of our criminal laws, I have only a short word or two to add on the two propositions now before us: one, as moved by the honourable gentleman [Mr. C-mbe] to hang persons that wilfully set fire to ships; the other, moved as an amendment by my honourable friend [Sir Ch-rl-s B-nb-ry], is to send such offenders to work seven years on the Thames.

The question arises from the alarming events of the late fires at Portsmouth and Bristol; for which the incendiary is put to death. But, will an act of Parliament prevent such men as John the Painter from coming into the world, or controul them when they are in it? You might as well bring in a bill to prevent the appearance, or regulate the motions, of a comet. John the Painter was so far from fearing death, that he courted it; was so far from concealing his act, that he told full as much as was true, to his own conviction. When once a villain turns enthusiast, he is above all law: punishment is his reward, and death his glory. But, though this law will be useless against villains, it is dangerous and may be fatal to many an innocent person. There is not an honest industrious carpenter or sailor, who may not be endangered in the course of his daily labour; they are constantly using fire and combustible matter about shipping; tarring and pitching, and caulking: accidents are continually happening; and who knows how many of those accidents may be attributed to design? Indeed, the act says, the firing must be done *wilfully and maliciously*; but judges and juries do not always distinguish right betwixt the fact and the intention. It is the province of a jury only to try the fact by the intention; but they are too apt to judge of the intention by the fact. Justices of peace, however, are not famed for accurate and nice distinctions; and all the horrors of an ignominious death would be too much to threaten every honest shipwright with, for what may happen in the necessary work of his calling.

But, as I think punishment necessary for so heinous an offence, and as the end of all punishment is example; of the two modes of punishment I shall refer that which is most profitable in point

* Dr. Dodd.

point of example. Allowing, then, the punishment of death its utmost force, it is only short and momentary; that of labour permanent: and so much example is gained in him who is reserved for labour, more than in him who is put to death, as there are hours in the life of the one, beyond the short moment of the other's death.

Mr. Dundas (lord advocate), spoke against the motion.

The bill was ordered to be reported, but it dropped.

HAVING in our Summary of Parliamentary Proceedings in our former numbers attended chiefly to those which had any relation to America, we shall conclude our account of last session with a short detail of what passed on the Report from the Committee for allowing Lumber to be carried to the West-Indies.

SIR *Wm. M-r-d-th* had moved three resolutions in the committee, in order to give some relief to the West-Indies; 1st, To carry lumber directly from the Baltic; 2d, To enable the King's commissioners to grant licences to British ships to carry lumber and provisions from New-York; and, 3d, To grant bounties on lumber imported into the West-Indies from Canada, Nova-Scotia, and the island of St. John's.

Lord *N-rth* objected to the two first, but assented to the last; his Lordship pointing out the danger of suspending the navigation-act, and opening a door for smuggling all sorts of manufactures from all parts of Europe into our colonies, and that it was unnecessary to have an Act of Parliament to open the port of New-York, because the King's commissioners had a power to declare the whole province at the King's peace, when it became necessary so to do.

Sir *Wm. M-r-d-th* contended, that, if our armies got possession of the Delaware and Hudson's rivers, our West-Indies might get immediate supply, though it might be a long time before the commissioners might think proper to declare the people at the King's peace. New-York itself had been long in our possession, and with the power now desired the commissioners might have sent relief to the islands, without declaring the province at the King's peace. That the danger of smuggling manufactures from the Baltic was tri-

pling, if compared to the loss our trade does and will sustain by the distress and poverty of the West-Indies. The navigation-act being already suspended by the restraining bill, in order to distress the rebels on the continent, it was strange not to suspend it also for the sake of relieving our loyal and distressed fellow subjects in the islands. That the African trade was all but lost, for want of regular payments from the West-Indies, which could not be made, on account of the losses from American privateers, the advanced price of freight and insurance, and, above all, the exorbitant price of lumber and provisions. That this inability to trade with this country would still be increased; if the difficulty of obtaining lumber should render it impossible to send their produce home to Europe, cultivation itself must cease. Above 300 families, who lived here in affluence, had quitted the country, on whom various trades in this metropolis depended for their chief support. He said, that the last resolution, to grant bounties, would be ineffectual without the others; for tho' something might be got from Canada, Nova-Scotia, and St. John's, yet no effectual supply could be expected from those places. The navigation to Canada was open but once a year, and that at a time when lumber was not wanted; that the high prices would be sufficient to bring it from Nova-Scotia and St. John's without any bounty; but several ships had gone to those parts, and could get no lumber at any price whatever; therefore should not assent to that proposition without the others, as it would prove inadequate and delusive.

Mr. *B--t* observed, that by Lord *N-rth*'s refusing to grant the licence for staves and other lumber to be exported from New-York, he thereby denied the whole relief which this bill was meant to give to the West-India colonies; for as to granting bounties, they would do very little service, especially as the noble Lord had now said they would be but small, and granted for two years only (though we were given to understand at first that these bounties were to be considerable, and continued for some time, without which indeed it cannot be expected to be of the least use); so that, unless the resolution for granting such licences were admitted, all hopes of benefit from the bill would prove delusive and vain: he therefore left the noble Lord to reflect,

Next, how this treatment to the West-Indies must appear, when it was known that he had added this fresh instance of cruelty to the many other oppressions and distresses which his Lordship had already brought upon the unhappy inhabitants of those colonies. And, as a farther proof of which, he begged to recal to the memory of the House the evidence which had been given in the clearest terms by Mr. Ellis and Mr. Walker, and how ably the fatal consequences had been pointed out to them by that great and good man Mr. Glover, whose predictions had hitherto been verified in every instance; nay, matters had even proved worse, for excepting a few West-India gentlemen who are possessed of very opulent fortunes, and had providentially laid up something here out of their income, the rest were gone back to their ruined estates in the utmost despair; and the destruction it had made amongst our merchants, the Gazette gave us but too melancholy proofs of: besides which, many opulent houses had stopped, tho' their capitals were great and undoubted. Indeed, the hardships of the West-India colonies, and every one concerned therewith, were too gloomy and numerous to be now related. He said he had not asked any body to attend this business, nor were there scarce any of the gentlemen who owned West-India estates present, well knowing that it was in vain to expect any thing from the House, but what the noble Lord

chose to grant; and, therefore, he must leave it to his determination, who, as he had already gained the merit of having lost North-America, might now reap the glory of totally ruining, and by that means losing, the West-Indies also. He called upon the noble Lord to cite a single instance of protection or assistance that Government had afforded the West-Indies during this unhappy contest with the Americans, and named the conduct of the captains of men of war, who were meant, and ought to have taken care of the merchant-ships: for that of all the convoys from Jamaica, not one of the men of war had yet brought home one ship safe; and that out of the last July fleet, more than one quarter part were taken by the American privateers, owing entirely to the neglect of the men of war. He concluded with saying, that, after such impolitic and cruel treatment, the noble Lord ought to answer for its consequences, which would be, he feared, that, as soon as North-America became independent, the West-Indies must declare in their favour, or seek the protection of some other power, in hopes of finding that relief which had been so inhumanly denied them by our own Government.

Sir Grey Cooper and Mr. Dempster spoke against the resolutions, and Mr. Penant for them.

The House agreed to the third resolution, but disagreed to the others.

Abstract of the SUPPLIES and WAYS and MEANS.

S U P P L I E S, 1777.

When voted.		N A V Y.		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
1776.									
Nov. 9.	45000 seamen (with 10129 marines)	—	—	2340000	0	0			
26,	Ordinary of navy and half-pay	—	—	400805	2	10			
1777.	Building, &c. ships	—	—	465500	0	0			
May 21.	Greenwich hospital	—	—	4000	0	0			
	Discharge of navy debts	—	—	1000000	0	0			
							4210305	2	10

1776.		A R M Y.		£.	s.	d.			
Nov. 16.	20734 men, with 3212 invalids	—	—	648009	16	5			
	General and staff officers	—	—	11473	18	6½			
	Guards and garrisons	—	—	949720	11	3			
	Difference between British and Irish pay	—	—	47178	0	3			
	Pay of five battalions of Hanoverians at Gibraltar and Minorca, and provisions for three battalions at Gibraltar	—	—	56074	19	4½			
	12667 Hessians for 1777	—	—	336932	1	6½			
	A regiment of Hanau	—	—	18181	15	6½			
	Ditto of Waldeck	—	—	17370	8	2½			
	4300 Brunswickers	—	—	93947	15	8			
	Provisions for foreign troops in America	—	—	41427	17	7½			
							4210305	2	10
Carried over				2220317	4	5	4210305	2	10

			£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
	Brought over		2220317	4	5	4210305	2	10
	Deficiency of pay for Hessian troops to							
	24 Dec. 1776	—	6617	5	3 $\frac{1}{4}$			
	Ditto of Hanau	—	1013	16	10 $\frac{3}{4}$			
	Artillery for foreign troops, 1777	—	26053	7	4			
	Ditto for ditto, 1776	—	5152	12	3 $\frac{3}{4}$			
	Artillery of Hesse Cassel, for 1776	—	13973	16	0			
	Do. of Hanau, ditto	—	3383	16	8			
1777.	Do. of Waldeck, ditto	—	403	19	9 $\frac{1}{2}$			
Jan. 31,	Chelsea hospital	—	105279	13	9			
	Reduced officers	—	93616	8	4			
	Two troops of horse-guards reduced	—	754	12	1			
	Pensions to widows	—	370	0	0			
Feb. 22,	Land extras	—	1200602	12	5 $\frac{3}{4}$			
Mar. 24,	Regiment of Hessian chasseurs	—	36728	18	8 $\frac{1}{2}$			
	Regiment of Hanau chasseurs	—	16326	10	1 $\frac{1}{2}$			
	1285 troops of Brandebourg Anspach	—	39588	2	4 $\frac{1}{2}$			
	Deficiency of vote for Hessian chasseurs	—	3390	18	4 $\frac{1}{4}$			
						3773592	17	10 $\frac{1}{2}$

1776.

O R D N A N C E.

Nov. 16.	Ordinaries	—	—	—	320111	18	11
	Extraordinaries	—	—	—	272705	18	1

592817 17

1777.

MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES.

Jan. 31.	Roads and bridges in Scotland	—	6997	13	7
Mar. 4.	Civil establishments, viz.				

In America

St. John's	—	—	3000	0	0
Georgia	—	—	2816	0	0
N. Scotia	—	—	4596	10	5
E. Florida	—	—	5950	0	0
W. Florida	—	—	5900	0	0

In Africa.

Senegambia	—	—	5550	0	0
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27812 10 5

	American surveyors	—	—	—	2993	5	0
April 29.	British Museum	—	—	—	3000	0	0

May 8. Unsatisfied claims and demands of the
Landgrave of Hesse Cassel for expences
on account of hospitals in Germany
last war

41820 14 5

Relief of civil officers (attached to go-
vernment) in America

32934 16 6

Expence of convicts on the Thames

1879 10 6

Commons addresses

13060 2 0

June 2. Journals of the H. of Commons

600 0 0

5. African forts

13000 0 0

George White, for expences relative to
enquiries into the state of the poor

500 0 0

1776.

Nov. 26. Exchequer bills discharged

144598 12 5

Vote of credit discharged

1500000 0 0

April 18. Civil list arrears

1000000 0 0

Lottery prizes discharged

618340 9 6 $\frac{1}{2}$

500000 0 0

D E F I C I E N C I E S.

April 29. Grants, 1776

61288 7 1 $\frac{3}{4}$

Three and a half per cent. 1758

44509 13 4 $\frac{1}{2}$

Land

250000 0 0

Malt

200000 0 0

555888 0 6 $\frac{1}{2}$

Excess of ways and means

12895543 0 2

56991 12 6 $\frac{3}{4}$

Carried over

12952534 12 8 $\frac{3}{4}$

		£.	s.	d.
	Brought over	12952534	12	8 $\frac{3}{4}$
1776.	WAYS AND MEANS.			
		£.	s.	d.
Nov. 12.	Land, four shillings in the pound	—	200000	0 0
1777.	Malt	—	750000	0 0
Mar. 24.	Surplus of sinking fund, 5 Jan.	—	295832	18 6 $\frac{3}{4}$
April 21.	Do. do 5 April	—	760363	14 2 $\frac{1}{4}$
May 15.	Growing produce of sinking fund	—	1239636	5 9 $\frac{1}{4}$
	Duties on rice, apples, &c.	—	3919	13 7
	American revenues	—	1391	0 7
	Gum Seneca duty	—	1391	0 0
	From Lord Holland's executors	—	200000	0 0
	New Exchequer bills	—	1500000	0 0
	Annuities and lottery	—	5500000	0 0
			12952534	12 8 $\frac{3}{4}$
			12952534	12 8 $\frac{3}{4}$

The vote of credit for one million granted this session for the future army extras, and expence of and loss by coinage, is charged on the next aids *.

* The public debt is increased five millions, borrowed at an interest of four and a half per cent. for ten years, besides a premium of 150,000l. given in a lottery; notwithstanding all which, the public debt of every kind, unprovided for last Christmas, (contracted during this year, whenever it shall be liquidated,) will not fall much short of five millions more.

List of the most material public Acts passed in the Third Session.

LAND-tax (4s.) — Malt-tax — Mu-
tiny-act.

For regulating the marine forces on shore.

To enable the Lords of the Admiralty to grant letters of marque.

To empower the King to imprison persons suspected of high treason in America, or on the sea.

For cloathing the militia.

For regulating the election of the East-India directors.

For dividing Enfield Chase.

For exempting cattle from turnpike tolls, going to or from water or pasture.

For the support of his Majesty's household, &c.

For allowing the exportation of wheat, &c. to the West and East Indies.

For registering grants of life-annuities, &c.

For allowing a draw-back on tea sent to Ireland.

For preventing the leaves of ash, elder, sloe, &c. being manufactured in imitation of tea.

For restraining the negociation of promissory notes.

For raising a certain sum of money, by loans on Exchequer bills, for 1777.

For the better supply of mariners and seamen.

To authorise carrying captures into North-America; and for ascertaining re-captures.

To prevent the clandestine unshipping from, and receiving goods at sea on board vessels employed in the East-India company's service, &c. &c.

For repealing the eleventh rule in the book of rates, so far as the same relates to making any allowance upon the importation of damaged currants and raisins, &c.

For better securing the duties on soap, and the duties on rum of the sugar plantations put into warehouses.

To continue the several laws relating to encouraging the making of indico in the British plantations in America; to the registering the prices at which corn is sold in the several counties of Great-Britain, and the quantity exported and imported; to encouraging the manufacturing of leather, by lowering the duty payable upon the importation of oak bark; to the allowing timber and wood to be exported from the island of Dominica, into any other of the British islands, colonies, or plantations in America; and to the allowing a bounty on the exportation of British-made cordage.

For continuing an act entituled, "An act to prohibit the importation of foreign-wrought silks and velvets, and for preventing unlawful combinations of workmen employed in the silk manufacture."

To allow master dyers to employ journeymen in their trade who have not served apprenticeships thereto.

For

For preventing abuses in making and vending bricks and tiles.

For allowing further time for enrollment of deeds and wills made by Papists; and for relief of Protestant purchasers.

To indemnify such persons as have omitted to qualify themselves for offices and employments, &c.

For rendering more effectual the several laws for preventing frauds in the manufacture of hats, and in the woollen, linen, fustian, cotton, iron, leather, fur, hemp, flax, mohair, and silk manufactures; and also for making provisions to prevent frauds by journeymen dyers.

For enabling his Majesty to raise the sum of one million, for the uses and purposes therein mentioned.

For raising a certain sum of money by way of annuities; and for establishing a lottery.

For granting to his Majesty a duty upon all servants; for repealing several rates and duties upon glass; and for granting to his Majesty other rates and duties upon glass in lieu thereof, and for the better collecting the duties upon glass; and for repealing the duties on silver plate.

For granting to his Majesty certain duties upon auctioneers and auctions; and upon indentures, leases, bonds, deeds, and other instruments.

For granting to his Majesty a certain sum of money out of the sinking fund; and for further appropriating the supplies granted in this session of parliament.

To promote the residence of the parochial clergy, by making provision for the more speedy and effectual building, rebuilding, repairing, or purchasing houses, and other necessary buildings and tenements, for the use of their benefices.

MR. URBAN,

HAD your correspondent T. ROW been fortunate enough, before he made his attack on Monsr. Seguier, to have read his Dissertation on the *Maison Carrée*, he would have there found that candour which always accompanies superior genius.—"Malgré," says Monsr. Seguier, "ces preventions, il y eut au commencement du siècle dernier, un homme qui, par la supériorité de son génie, & la pénétration de son esprit, entrevit des traces de l'ancienne inscription dans les trous qui restant à la façade. C'est le scavant

Peiresc, qui, au moyen de semblables indices, avoit deviné, à Assise l'inscription d'un temple dédié à Jupiter, & à Paris le nom Grec d'un ouvrier attaché par des petites pointes à une améthyste; où il ne restoit que l'impression des trous."—Thus, you see, Monsr. Seguier was so far from attempting to impose, that he has fairly given the merit of the first discovery to another, and that too in the very Dissertation in which he makes known his own.

The merit due to Monsr. Seguier is that of making out, from irregular holes on stones which have been exposed to all weathers for seventeen or eighteen centuries, an ancient inscription, which Mr. Row suspects he may yet have failed of doing, because Mr. Thicknesse confesses the cramp-holes do not exactly answer to the letters:—but it is not Mr. Thicknesse who confesses it, but Monsr. Seguier; which is a still further proof of his candour. And I will venture to affirm, that whoever examines with attention M. Seguier's plate with the holes marked behind the letters, and reads his Dissertation on the *Maison Carrée*, will lay both down fully satisfied that he is a man of genius, judgment, candour, and infinitely above attempting to impose, his whole life having been employed in searching after truth; and as an honest man, and one of the first antiquaries of this age, he will stand confessed, in spite of all suspicions.

Bath.

P. THICKNESSE.

The Reasons which determined the Rev. Mr. James Smith to leave the Church of Rome, and to conform to the Church of England. Written by himself.

FOR some years," says he, "after my admission in the English college for secular or parish priests at Lisbon, my little share of understanding was so dazzled by the pomp and splendour of external worship, so overawed by the authority of the superiors of the college of which I was a member, that my mind was filled, as it were, with a stupid admiration of the public forms of devotion, and a blind submission to the maxims of those gentlemen. At the expiration of about three years of this term, an oath of a very extraordinary nature, called the college oath, was tendered to me and my fellow-students. By this oath, each person who takes it becomes bound to receive orders in the Church of Rome, and consequently engages to continue there

there to qualify himself by such a course of study as is there appointed for that purpose; and also that he will return to England as a missionary, to bring over as many Protestants as he can to the communion of the Church of Rome, whenever the President of the college shall think proper. This oath, it may easily be perceived, was a stratagem contrived to secure the continuance of students, and their conformity to the designs for which the college was founded. As a refusal to take it is immediate expulsion, and I had no material reason for departing from my first intention at my entrance, I complied, and, together with my companions, took the oath in the college church, administered with the usual solemnities. Thus I became bound to finish my studies there, by a new and forcible tie; and nothing less than an absolute conviction of the unjustifiableness of my engagement could release me from so sacred an obligation. This, however, was far from happening; for, though difficulties often presented themselves to me and my fellow-students in divinity, during our four-years application to that science, in many points of Popish faith and practice, yet the supposed infallibility of the Church of Rome, which had thus determined, was deemed then a sufficient solution. The first suspicions which I conceived of the erroneousness of the Church of Rome, arose more especially from the adoration of images. My conscience was frequently alarmed with apprehensions, that those reverential bowings, bendings of the knee, and prostrations before them, daily practised in the public worship of that Church where it is established by law, were contrary to those express words of the second commandment, "*Thou shalt not bow down to them,*" &c. My fellow-students often fell into the same doubts. We ventured now and then to insinuate them to our professors of divinity: but what else could be the result of such a reference, besides a submission to, and acquiescence in, their palliations and delusive glosses, since we had not discovered the unalienable right of judging for ourselves in religious as well as in worldly concerns, and at the same time held those professors in high and deserved esteem for their abilities, erudition, and virtues?

"When I was about the age of twenty-five I had finished my aca-

demical studies, and returned to England replete with the most exalted opinion of the irrefragability of the discriminating tenets of the Roman Church; and with a full persuasion that such were the preponderancy and prevalency of her argumentative artillery, that, even in the management of so inexpert an engineer as myself, it was able to demolish all the fortresses and bulwarks that could be raised against them by both the universities of Oxford and Cambridge." In the course of his reading, Mr. Smith was thoroughly convinced, "that the twelve supernumerary articles of Pope Pius the IVth's creed, established by the Council of Trent, were novel, false, and destructive." And when he urged his difficulties to some of the most considerable men of his own persuasion, he received only evasive answers, and he was referred to the authoritative decrees of the church. Whilst debating, with one of these gentlemen, "the points of praying to saints and angels, and the honour to be given to their images, he asserted," continues Mr. Smith, "that I might disuse those practices, if I had any scruple about them, without leaving the Church of Rome. This was granting a great deal. Since Pope Pius the IVth's creed, the present standard of the faith of the Church of Rome, expressly says, 'I most firmly assert, that the images of Christ, and the mother of God, who was always a virgin, are to be had and retained; and that due honour and worship is to be given to them.' Upon this I put the following question to him: What am I to do, Sir, as an officiating minister, in a public or private chapel, on Good Friday, when the ritual or rubric of the Church of Rome orders the special adoration of the cross? Shall I be justified in the eye of that Church, do you think, in omitting it, as I took the resolution to do last Good Friday*, in a large congregation, that I might not be guilty of gross idolatry? At this question he seemed staggered, and made no reply. Thus I discovered, that I could no longer profess myself a Roman Catholic, without acting the part of a dissembler; since, after a five-years examination and scrutiny

* This was in the year 1764, in the magnificent chapel of Lowdry-house, in Sussex, the seat of the Right Honourable Lord Viscount Montague, in the time of the late Lord, to whom Mr. Smith was chaplain.

into the points of controversy between the Church of Rome and the Reformed Churches, and the maturest deliberation, it appeared highly probable to me, that the Church of Rome was so far from being infallible, that she actually had, and does err, in the 12 additional articles of Pope Pius's creed, and several others. Neither could I join outwardly in communion with her, since I considered her external forms of worship in many parts superstitious and idolatrous; much less could I continue to officiate as a minister in the Church of Rome, since, by so doing, I should teach and seduce others into the belief and compliance with those doctrines and precepts, which my own reason rejected and condemned as groundless and unlawful; and this would be unjustifiable, hypocritical, and sacrilegious, in the highest degree."

[See Mr. Maty's *Reasons for separating from the Church of England*. p. 446.]

MR. URBAN,

I Read, in your Mag. for Sept. last, an account of a "*wonderful automaton*," as it is called (p. 441).

I do not remember that I ever saw Dr. Deë's Euclid, and I profess that I never read Cardan: but if one wheel moving only *one* rotation in 7000 years be supposed to be "*a thing almost incredible*," let me beg *Constant Reader* to attend to the description of a much more *wonderful one*, taken from Sir Jones Moore's account of his "*large sphere-going Clock-work*," in his Math. Compend. p. 117: where a revolution of *once* in 17,100 years is performed by *six* wheels and *five* pinions, being for the sun's apogeeum. His words are these:

"For the great wheel fixed is 96; a spindle wheel of 12 bars turns round it 8 times in 24 hours; that is, in 3 hours" [I presume, by the movement of a common time-piece]: "after these are 4 wheels, 20, 73, 24, 75, wrought by endless screws that are in value but *one*; wherefore 3, 20, 73, 24, 75, multiplied together continually, produceth 7,884 000 hours, which, divided by 24, gives 328,500 days, equal to 900 years. Now, on the last wheel 75 is a pinion of 6, turning a great wheel that carrieth the apogeeum number 114; and 114, divided by 6, gives 19 the quotient; and 900 times 19 is 17,100 years."

Yours, PHIL. MECH.

MR. URBAN,

THE immortal Gray is sufficiently known by his elegiac poetry. The world have not yet known to revere him as a lover of his country, and an abhorrer of its intestine foes. Learn from the underwritten stanzas, suggested by a view, in 1766, of the late Lord H——d's seat and ruins at Kinggate, no longer to consider Gray as a mere man of rhyme, but as possessing a constitutional spirit of liberty congenial to Churchill's.

"Old and abandon'd by each venal friend,
Here H——d took the pious resolution
To smuggle a few years, and strive to
mend

A broken character and constitution.
On this congenial spot he fix'd his choice;
Earl Goodwin trembled for his neigh-
b'ring sand,
Here sea-gulls scream, and cormorants re-
joice,

And mariners, though shipwreck'd, fear
to land:

Here reigns the blust'ring North and
blighting East,

No tree is heard to whisper, bird to
sing;

Yet Nature could not furnish out the
feast,

Art he invokes new terrors still to
bring."

EPITAPH, by Dr. Lowth, the present Bishop of London, inscribed on a Monument to the Memory of his Daughter in the Church of Cuddesden, in Oxfordshire.

CARA, vale, ingenio præstans, pietate, pudore,

Et plusquam natæ nomine, cara, vale!
Cara Maria, vale: at veniet felicius æ-
vum,

Quando iterum tecum, simimodo dignus,
ero.

"Cara, redi," lætâ tum dicam voce,
paternos

"Eja age in amplexus, cara Maria,
redi!"

[A Translation is requested.]

* * The two Letters signed P——a are left with the Publisher, being too philosophical and abstruse for our Purpose.—T. W——m has overlooked the *Queries* (of which he complains that we have taken no Notice) relative to two Coats of Arms in the Window of a Church in the West-Riding of Yorkshire; they were inserted in Page 316, and answered P. 344, of our last Volume.—Clericus's *Queries* shall be inserted.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN,

I Have always thought that the biographer who endeavours to palliate the wickedness, or varnish the vices, of the man whose life he is writing, does an injury to morality, and to society. The trite adage of *De mortuis nil nisi bonum*, is no excuse. If the subject is of importance enough to be given to the public, the *true* character ought to be given; and, indeed, the man who paints in colours glaringly false, does a real injury to his friend, as he only provokes some one to draw aside the curtain, and expose what might have remained unnoticed, but for his injudicious forwardness.

I am induced to make these observations by reading, in your November Magazine; what is called *Memoirs of Samuel Foote, Esq*; and as your books will probably be considered, by posterity, as a valuable fund of materials for collecting the passages and opinions of the present time, I think it ought not to pass unnoticed.

Your correspondent observes, without the least mark of censure, that Mr. F. spent an estate of 5000l. a year in gaming, and the *fashionable follies* of the age; he thinks the match he made for Sir F. D. a very *laughable stratagem*; the ridicule with which he held up to the public many individuals whose characters had nothing vicious in them, and whose foibles or peculiarities were not the just objects of public satire, was an innocent amusement; and the leaving his credulous friends to pay, as they could, the bonds they had given for his appearance in a court of justice, had nothing criminal in it, as he *afterwards* reimbursed the money.

The attack made on his character by one of his domestics would not have been noticed by me, had not *his friend* chosen to mention it, and asserted that he was *honourably* acquitted. Acquitted he was; but one in *Mr. F.'s situation*, who knew himself wholly innocent, would not have rested satisfied with a mere acquittal. He would have punished, as it deserved, the atrocious attempt of endeavouring to fix on innocence the most infamous stigma which it is possible for a man to bear.

Your correspondent asserts, that he was *sincere, generous, and humane*. If the man, who, in the unsuspecting moment of conviviality, treasures up every word, look, and gesture, of his hospi-

table host, in order to make him the object of laughter at the next table he goes to, deserves the character of being *sincere*, Mr. F. was so. If the man who incurs *certain* debts, (by extravagance,) trusting to the *uncertain* chapter of accidents for the means of paying them, who spends in riot and profusion that money which is justly due to the honest tradesman, or laborious mechanic, is *generous and humane*, Mr. F. was so.

No personal enemy of Mr. F. too unimportant to have ever been noticed by him, I give my thoughts, not from revenge, but as a duty to the public,

Yours, &c. P. H.

P. S. I wonder no one has ever yet told us whether a search has been made in St. Mary Redcliff's-church, to see if any parchments or papers yet remain by which the authenticity of Rowlie's poems might be established. I am one of those who think it impossible they should be the work of Chatterton, whether they are of Rowlie or not.

[We entirely agree with our correspondent as to biography in general, and as to the *Memoirs* of Mr. F. in particular; and, if we had not been favoured with his judicious hints, intended in some measure to have corrected the poison by the following antidote:]

Mr. Foote's example affords this lesson to the young, whose talents, like his, too often captivate their companions, That wit, humour, mimicry, and buffoonery, are but the sport of social hours, and lead to that thoughtless extravagance and dissipation which ruin the morals of young men, ruin also their fortunes, and interfere with their pursuit after the higher roads to virtue and religion. Such dangerous qualifications dazzle the young, but alarm the more mature, who tremble for their children endowed with those abilities, unless restrained and regulated by religion, candour, and honesty, which are superior to all that wit and humour unrestrained can produce at the expence of principle.

The following Character of the Right Hon. and Reverend Richard Trevor, Lord Bishop of Durham, may be depended on for Truth in every Particular. See p. 224.

SELDOM have so many amiable and valuable qualities met together in one person: seldom have virtues and accomplishments been so happily united as in the late Bishop of Durham.

IS

If we consider him in private life, we shall find none more worthy of our love; if in public, none that could more justly claim our veneration and esteem.

His personal accomplishments were such as could not fail to attract the notice, and win the regard, of all with whom he conversed.—His tenderness to those who had the happiness of being near him, was beyond example; which necessarily attached to him, more by affection than by any other bond of authority, interest, or fear, every feeling heart, capable of gratitude, and alive to the impressions of goodness.

His *attainments in literature*, far surpassed his own modest estimate of them. His acquaintance with the history both of ancient and modern times was accurate and extensive. He was a master of the best and purest writers of antiquity, and his memory was stored with their finest passages, which he applied with propriety and taste; whilst he felt and communicated the sublimer beauties of the sacred books with such energy and warmth of expression, as shewed that their divine fires touched his heart.

His *knowledge of the affairs of men*, and discernment of characters, spoke one who had been accustomed to read mankind with penetration and candor.

From these accomplishments of the head and heart flowed a conversation pleasing and instructive, which had all the strength that just observation, sentiment, and deep reflection, could give; accompanied by all the graces that it could derive from an open and engaging countenance, a winning address, harmonious elocution, a language copious, correct, and natural, and a mind elegantly turned.

In a word, in *private life* we saw accomplishments supported by worth; polished manners and a pleasing form animated by intelligence and goodness of heart; outwardly all that was graceful and becoming, whilst all was light and peace within.

His *public character* was such as did naturally result from so many private virtues and amiable endowments. The true intrinsic worth which he possessed, easily took an outward polish beyond what any art can give to baser materials.

He wore his *temporal honors* with dignity and ease. Never were the shining qualities of the PALATINE more justly tempered by the milder graces of the DIOCESAN. Liberality, mu-

nificence, and greatness of mind, flowing from one source, were happily united with meekness, moderation, and humility, derived from the other.

Invested with *high authority*, his influence, which was become general and extensive, seemed not so much the effect of power, as the result of reason and superior ability exerted for the public good.

He was sincerely and firmly attached to every thing that is excellent in our happy constitution; wishing to see public authority and private liberty standing together on the basis of public law, and public peace established by their concord.

A friend from principle to the interests of the Church of England, his zeal for its welfare was directed by knowledge, and tempered by sentiments of purest charity towards all our dissenting brethren; which he expressed not only in private conversation, but in his public discourses, particularly in his last affectionate address to the clergy of his diocese, delivered at his final visitation in July and August, 1770.

Easy of access to all, he was ever open to his clergy, and ready to assist them by his council and advice, or, where the case required it, by liberal contributions. Their complaints and grievances were received by him as into the bosom of a friend, and over them he had no authority but that of a parent. Amongst them he was much more studious to find out merit, and distinguish good behaviour, than ready to remark or remember errors and failings.

Under every change of times, and through all the affairs both of public and private life, he maintained a steady course, regular, uniform, and consistent. His measures were not taken from occasional situations, from wavering inclination, or considerations of present convenience. He acted on principles by their nature fixed and unchangeable. Religion had taken possession of his soul, and all his rules of conduct were transcribed into his heart from the *royal law* of christian charity: therefore was his breast filled with candor, integrity, and truth; and therefore did he maintain a firmness and constancy, which they who proceed on principles of false honour or worldly policy must admire, but cannot equal.

His conceptions of the doctrines and design

design of CHRISTIANITY were noble and exalted : he felt their power, and wondered that it was not universally felt. How hath my soul been enflamed when I have heard his sentiments on this subject warm from his benevolent heart : “ *We may boast ourselves,*” he would say, “ *in the advancement we have made in the theory of our religion ; but how must our pride be humbled when we compare our practice with our theory ! Surely, principles so great and glorious as those of the Gospel, so full of the seeds of all blessings to human society, cannot always remain without their effect.*” No, — *revelation may be slow in working the full purpose of heaven, but it must be sure. Religion must one day be a very different thing from what we at present behold it : christian charity cannot always be to the world a light without heat, a pale cold fire. Its warmth at length must be universally felt. The time must come, when our zeal shall appear to be kindled by this heavenly fire, and not by human passion ; when all our little earthly heats shall be extinguished, and that pure and divine flame alone shall burn. The time will come, when animosity, and violence, and rage, shall cease ; and when union, love, and harmony, shall prevail. The time will come when earth shall bear a nearer resemblance to heaven.*” May his spirit be prophetic ! — May those glorious effects of our blessed religion soon be accomplished ; and may the happy period he wished for soon arrive !

RELIGION, thus understood, supported him to the end and administered to his soul all its heavenly consolations under the last great trial to which humanity can be called ; enabling him to give a proof worthy of a CHRISTIAN BISHOP, of the strength of his principles, and their ability to sustain the mind in that great and decisive hour, when all human help is withdrawn, and when every support fails and sinks under it.

SUCH was the late BISHOP of DURHAM, and such is the rude OUTLINE of a great and beloved CHARACTER, attempted by an affectionate, though unequal hand : — the finishing shall be by the hand of an APOSTLE ; for *Saint Paul*, in describing what a *christian bishop* ought to be, hath, in all the principal lines, described what our late lamented DIOCESAN was.

“ *HE was blameless, vigilant, sober, of good behaviour, given to hospitality, apt to teach.* — *He was not given to*

wine ; he was no striker, nor greedy of filthy lucre, but patient, not a brawler, not covetous. — *He ruled well his own house, having his family in subjection, with all gravity ; for if a man knows not how to rule his own house, how shall he take care of the church of God ? — He was neither a novice, nor lifted up with pride ; and, moreover, he had a good report of them which are without, so that he was FREE FROM ALL REPROACH.*

§ In the account we gave of the Writings of the late Dr. Pearce, p. 183, mention was made of a number in the Free-Thinker written by that Prelate, which, being but in few hands, and probably unknown to his biographer, we promised to insert, and which here follows :

Οἰήτεσθ' οὐλλῶν γενεή, τοῖδ' αἰ ἀνδρῶν.

HOMER.

I HAVE been impatient for an opportunity of returning thanks to the ingenious gentleman who sent me the following serious entertainment, which has lain by me ever since the nineteenth of February. The uncommon cast of invention, and the freedom of imagination, which shine thro' this amusing little piece, will recommend it to persons of a lively thought. To engage their attention yet more earnestly, I may justly say, that the author's bold allusion conveys an instruction of the greatest moment ; a lesson, the most effectual of any in the compass of philosophy to humble the vanity and ambition of men.

“ CICERO, in the first book of his *Tusculan Questions*, finely exposes the vain judgment we are apt to form of the duration of human life compared to eternity. In illustrating this argument, he quotes a passage of natural history from Aristotle, concerning a species of insects on the banks of the river Hypanis, *that never outlive the day wherein they are born.*

“ To pursue the thought of this elegant writer, let us suppose one of the most robust of these Hypanians (so famed in history) was in a manner coeval with time itself ; that he began to exist at the break of day ; and that, from the uncommon strength of his constitution, he has been able to shew himself active in life through the numberless *minutes* of ten or twelve hours. Through so long a series of *seconds*, he must have acquired vast wisdom in his way from observation and experience. He looks upon his fellow-

creatures who died about noon, to be happily delivered from the many inconveniences of old-age ; and can, perhaps, recount to his great grandson a surprising tradition of actions, before any records of their nation were extant. The young swarm, who may be advanced one hour in life, approach his person with respect, and listen to his improving discourse. Every thing he says will seem wonderful to this short-lived generation. The compass of a day will be esteemed the whole duration of time ; and the first dawn of light will, in their chronology, be styled the great *æra* of their creation.

“ Let us now suppose this venerable insect, this Nestor of Hypanis, should, a little before his death, and about sun-set, send for all his descendants, his friends, and his acquaintance, out of the desire he may have to impart his last thoughts to them, and to admonish them with his departing breath. They meet, perhaps under the spacious shelter of a mushroom, and the dying sage addresses himself to them after the following manner :

“ Friends and fellow-citizens, I perceive the longest life must have an end ; the period of mine is now at hand : neither do I repine at my fate, since my great age is become a burden, and there is nothing new to me under the sun. The calamities and revolutions I have seen in my country, the manifold private misfortunes to which we are all liable, and the fatal diseases incident to our race, have abundantly taught me this lesson, that no happiness can be secure nor lasting, which is placed in things that are out of our power. Great is the uncertainty of life ! A whole brood of infants has perished in a moment by a keen blast : shoals of our straggling youth have been swept into the waves by an unexpected breeze. What wasteful deluges have we suffered from a sudden shower ! Our strongest holds are not proof against a storm of hail ; and even a dark cloud makes the stoutest hearts to quake.

“ I have lived in the first ages, and conversed with insects of a larger size and stronger make, and (I must add) of greater virtue, than any can boast of in the present generation. I must conjure you to give yet farther credit to my latest words, when I assure you, that yonder sun, which now appears *westward* beyond the water, and seems not to be far distant from

“ the earth, in my remembrance stood in the middle of the sky, and shot his beams directly down upon us. The world was much more enlightened in those ages, and the air much warmer. Think it not dotage in me if I affirm that glorious being moves : I saw his first setting-out in the *East*, and I began my race of life near the time when he began his immense career. He has for several ages advanced along the sky with vast heat and unparalleled brightness ; but now, by his declension, and a sensible decay (more especially of late) in his vigour, I foresee that all Nature must fail in a little time, and that the creation will lie buried in darkness in less than a century of minutes.

“ Alas, my friends ! how did I once flatter myself with the hopes of abiding here for ever ! How magnificent are the cells which I hollowed out for myself ! What confidence did I repose in the firmness and spring of my joints, and in the strength of my pinions ! But I have lived enough to nature, and even to glory : neither will any of you whom I leave behind, have equal satisfaction in life in the dark declining age which I see is already begun.”

Thus far my unknown correspondent pursues his fiction upon the thought of Cicero ; neither will it seem extravagant to those, who are acquainted with the manner of instruction practised by the early teachers of mankind. Solomon sends the sluggard to the *ant* ; and, after his example, we may send the ambitious or the covetous man, who seems to overlook the shortness and uncertainty of life, to the little animals on the banks of the Hypanis ; let him consider their transitory state, and be wise. We, like the *ephemeri*, have but a day to live : the morning, the noon, and the evening of life, is the whole portion of our time ; many perish in the very dawn ; and the man (out of a million) who lingers on to the evening twilight, is not accounted happy.

The right use of this reflection is not to make men regardless of posterity, nor to slacken their diligence in the pursuit of any kind of knowledge that becomes a reasonable mind, nor yet to abate their industry in endeavouring by honest means to acquire a comfortable subsistence for themselves and their children : on the contrary, our very nature prompts us to action

and contemplation ; and the indolent, little person, who delivers himself up to idleness, and whose whole time is a blank, grows tired of himself, and is every hour oppressed with his own laziness. What, then, are we to learn from our precarious transitory condition ? The most important precept of wisdom, the great document of human prudence, which we should perpetually inculcate to ourselves from youth to age, and imprint it on our hearts as the peculiar and lasting signature of sound sense ; namely, That there is no consideration in life sufficient to tempt a wise man to sacrifice one truth, or one virtue, to the folly of avarice, or the madness of ambition.

This has been the settled judgment of the men most renowned for their understanding, in all ages ; and as it is finely expressed in the *Wisdom of Solomon*, I cannot recommend it with greater energy and authority, than by giving it to the reader in his own words : *What hath pride profited us ? or What good have riches, with our vaunting, brought us ? All these things are passed away like a shadow, and as a post, that hasteth by ; and as a ship, that passeth over the waves of the water, which, when it is gone by, the trace thereof cannot be found, neither the path-way of the keel in the waves ; or as when a bird hath flown through the air, there is no token of her way to be found ; but the light air being beaten with the stroke of her wings, and parted with the violent noise and motion of them, is passed through, and therein afterwards no sign where she went is to be found ; or like as when an arrow is shot at a mark, it parteth the air, which immediately cometh together again, so that a man cannot know where it went through : even so we, in like manner, as soon as we were born, began to draw to our end, and had no sign of virtue to shew, but were consumed in our own wickedness.*

The following intercepted original Letter from Gen. Washington to his Lady, having every internal Mark of Authenticity, deserves to be recorded.

To Mrs. Washington, &c.

June 24, 1776.

My dearest Life and Love,

YOU have hurt me, I know not how much, by the insinuation in your last, that my letters to you have lately been less frequent, because I have felt less concern for you. The suspicion is most unjust ;—may I not add, it is

most unkind ? Have we lived, now almost a score of years, in the closest and dearest conjugal intimacy to so little purpose, that, on an appearance only of inattention to you, and which you might have accounted for in a thousand ways more natural and more probable, you should pitch upon that single motive which alone is injurious to me ? I have not, I own, wrote so often to you as I wished, and as I ought. But think of my situation, and then ask your heart if I be without excuse. We are not, my dearest, in circumstances the most favourable to our happiness ; but let us not, I beseech you, idly make them worse, by indulging suspicions and apprehensions which minds in distress are but too apt to give way to. I never was, as you have often told me, even in my better and more disengaged days, so attentive to the little punctilios of friendship as, it may be, became me : but my heart tells me there never was a moment in my life, since I first knew you, in which I did not cleave and cling to you with the warmest affection ; and it must cease to beat ere it can cease to wish for your happiness above any thing on earth.

I congratulate you most cordially on the fair prospect of recovery of your amiable daughter-in-law ; nor can I wonder that this second loss of a little one should affect you. I fear the fatigues of a journey, and the perpetual agitations of a camp, were too much for her. They are, however, both young and healthy, so that there can be little doubt of their soon repairing the loss.

And now will my dearest love permit me, a little more earnestly than I have ever yet done, to press you to consent to that so necessary, so safe, and so easy, though so dreadful a thing, the being inoculated ? It was always adviseable, but at this juncture it seems to be almost absolutely necessary. I am far from being sure that that restless madman, our quondam Governor, from the mere lust of doing mischief, will not soon betake himself to the carrying on a predatory war in our rivers ; and as Potowmack will certainly be thought most favourable for his purposes, as affording him scope to keep without the reach of annoyance, I have little reason to flatter myself that it would not be particularly pleasing to him to vent his spite at my house. Let him : it would affect

affect me as it might affect you; and for this reason, among others, I wish you out of his reach. Yet I think I would not have you quit your house professedly from an apprehension of a visit from him. An appearance of fearfulness and timidity, even in a woman of my family, might have a bad effect; but I must be something more or less than man, not to wish you out of the way of a danger, which, to say the least, must be disagreeable to you, and could do good to no one. All this makes for your going to Philadelphia, a place of perfect security; and it would almost be worth while to be inoculated, if it were only for the fair pretence it furnishes you with of quitting Virginia at a time when I could not but be exceedingly uneasy at your remaining in it. But I flatter myself any further arguments will be unnecessary, when I shall add, as I now do, that till you have had the small-pox, anxiously as else I should wish for it, I never can think of consenting to your passing the winter here in quarters with me.

I would have Lund Washington immediately remove all the unmarried and suspicious of the slaves, to the quarters in Frederick. The harvesting must be got in by hirelings. Let him not keep any large stock of grain trod out, especially at the mill, or within the reach of water-carriage: and, in particular, let as little as may be, be left at Clifton's quarters. It will not be too late, even in the first week of July, to sow the additional supply of hemp and flax seed, which Mr. Mifflin has procured for me in Philadelphia, and which, I hope, will be with you before this letter. For obvious reasons, you will not sow it on the island; nor by the water-side. But I hope you will have a good crop on the Ohio. If Bridgey continues refractory and riotous, though I know you can ill spare him, let him by all means be sent off; as I hope Jack Custis's boy Joe already is, for his sauciness at Cambridge.

My attention is this moment called off to the discovery, or pretended discovery, of a most wild and daring plot. It is impossible, as yet, to develop the mystery in which it either is or is not supposed to be involved. Thus much only I can find out with certainty, that it will be a fine field for a war of lies on both sides. No

doubt it will make a good deal of noise in the country; and there are some who think it useful to have the minds of the people kept constantly on the fret by rumours of this sort. For my part, I, who am said to be the object principally aimed at in it, find myself perfectly at my ease; and I have mentioned it to you only from an apprehension that, hearing it from others, and not from me, you might imagine I was in the midst of danger that I knew not of.

The perpetual solicitude of your poor heart about me, is certainly highly flattering to me; yet I should be happy to be able to quiet your fears. Why do you complain of my reserve? or How could you imagine that I distrust either your prudence or your fidelity? I have the highest opinion of them both. But why should I tease you with tedious details of schemes and views which are perpetually varying, and which, therefore, might not improbably mislead, where I meant to inform you. Suffice it that I say, what I have often before told you, that, as far as I have the controul of them, all our preparations of war aim only at peace. Neither do I, at this moment, see the least likelihood of there being any considerable military operations this season; and if not in this season, certainly in no other. It is impossible to suppose, that, in the leisure and quiet of winter quarters, men will not have the virtue to listen to the dictates of plain common sense and sober reason. The only true interest of both sides is reconciliation; nor can there be a point in the world clearer, than that both sides must be losers by war, in a manner which even peace will not soon compensate for. We must at last agree and be friends, for we cannot live without them, and they will not without us; and a bystander might well be puzzled to find out why as good terms cannot be given and taken now, as when we shall have well nigh ruined each other, by the mutual madness of cutting one another's throats. For all these reasons, which cannot but be as obvious to the English Commissioners, and ours, as they are to me, I am at a loss to imagine how any thing can arise to obstruct a negociation, and, of consequence, a pacification. You, who know my heart, know that there is not a wish nearer to it than this is. But I am prepared for every event,
one

one only excepted—I mean a dishonourable peace. Rather than that, let me, though it be with the loss of every thing I hold dear, continue this horrid trade, and, by the most unlikely means, be the unworthy instrument of preserving political security and happiness to them, as well as to ourselves. Pity this cannot be accomplished, without fixing on me the sad name Rebel. I love my King, you know I do; a soldier, a good man, cannot but love him. How peculiarly hard then is our fortune, to be deemed traitors to so good a King! But I am not without hopes that even he will yet see cause to do me justice; posterity, I am sure, will. Mean while I comfort myself with the reflection, that this has been the fate of the best and bravest men, even of the Barons who obtained Magna Charta, whilst the dispute was depending. This, however, anxiously as I wish for it, it is not mine to command: I see my duty, that of standing up for the liberties of my country, and whatever difficulties and discouragements lie in my way, I dare not shrink from it; and I rely on that Being who has not left to us the choice of duties, that, whilst I conscientiously discharge mine, I shall not finally lose my reward. If I really am not a bad man, I shall not long be so set down.

Assure yourself, I will pay all possible attention to your recommendations. But, happy as I am in an opportunity of obliging you, even in the smallest things, take it not amiss that I use the freedom with you to whisper in your ear to be sparing of them. You know how I am circumstanced: hardly the promotion of a subaltern is left to me; and free and independent, as I am, I resolve to remain so. I owe the Congress no obligations for any personal favours done to myself; nor will I run in debt to them for any favour to others. Besides, I am mortified to have to ask of them what, in sound policy, (if other motives had been wanting,) they ought to have granted to me unasked. I cannot describe to you the inconveniences this army suffers for want of this consequence being given to its Commander in Chief. But, as these might be increased, were my peculiar situation in this respect generally known, I forbear, only enjoining your cautious silence on this head. In a regular army, our Virginia young men would certainly, in general, make the best officers; but I regret that they have not now put it in my power justly

to pay them this compliment. They dislike their northern allies; and this dislike is the source of infinite mischiefs and vexations to me. In the many disputes and quarrels of this sort which we have had, one thing has particularly struck me. My countrymen are not inferior in understanding, and are certainly superior in that distinguished spirit and high sense of honour which should form the character of an officer: yet, somehow or other, it for ever happens, that, in every altercation, they are proved to be in the wrong; and they expect of me attentions and partialities which it is not in my power to shew them.

Let me rely that your answer to this will be dated in Philadelphia. If I am not very busily engaged, (which I hope may not be the case,) perhaps I may find ways and means to pay you a visit of a day or two: but this I rather hint as what I wish, than what I dare bid you expect. If you still think the fragments of the set of greys I bought of Lord Botetourt unequal to the journey, let Lund Washington sell them singly, or otherwise, as he can, to the best advantage, and purchase a new set of bays. I could, as you desire, get them here, and perhaps on better terms; but I have a notion, whether well or ill founded I know not, that they never answer well in Virginia.—I beg to be affectionately remembered to all our friends and relations; and that you will continue to believe me to be your most faithful and tender husband.

G. W.

In CONGRESS, August 28, 1777.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania, forthwith to apprehend and secure the persons of Joshua Fisher, Abel James, James Pemberton, &c. [*Quakers*, to the number of 21,] persons with much bitterness disaffected to the American cause.

Resolved, That persons of like character, and in emergencies equal to the present, when the enemy is at our doors, have, in other states, been arrested and secured, upon suspicions arising from their general behaviour and refusal to acknowledge their allegiance to the states of which they are proper subjects; and that such proceedings may be abundantly justified by the conduct of the freest nations, and the authority of the most judicious civilians: therefore Resolved, That the persons mentioned above be removed to Staunton, in Virginia, there to be treated according to their characters and stations, as far as may be consistent with the securing of their persons.

Mr. URBAN,

I Was extremely pleased to find those queries of your correspondent mentioned in page 530 of your November Magazine. At my first reading them, I concluded it would be in my power fully to answer them, and am sorry that the closest attention will not enable me to yield him and your readers the satisfaction I could wish.—However, I can in some degree remove the obscurity that so evidently appears in the list of the Knights of the Bath. I would therefore desire your correspondent to look at the list for the last year, viz. 1776, and he will find Sir Wm. Gordon the last knight. The error in that list is the insertion of the name of Sir Charles Saunders, who died the 5th of November, 1775, to whom Sir John Irwin succeeded, and whose name ought to have closed the list for the 1st of January, 1776, and then it would have been complete.—Here follows the alterations for that year.

Viscount Fitzwilliam died April, 1776, succeeded by Sir Guy Carleton

Sir John Gibbons, Bart. July, 1776, — Sir Wm. Howe,

Lord Onslow, Oct. 1776, — Sir John Clavering.

Now, if your correspondent will look into the red book for the present year 1777, and see the list, he will find it closes with Sir Wm. Howe, whereas it should have finished with Sir J. Clavering, elected in room of Lord Onslow—for Viscount Fitzwilliam should not have been inserted at all—this led your correspondent to think Sir J. Clavering succeeded that nobleman.... But I am equally perplexed to find out the vacation that made room for Sir Henry Clinton; it is certain some death must have happened from the demise of Lord Onslow in Oct. 1776, and the 11th of April, 1777, when Sir Henry was elected; for, as the gentleman justly observes, the Earl of Inchiquin and Sir Charles Montagu died posterior to his election, the former in July, the latter in August, 1777, which makes two vacancies not yet supplied.

The list in the red book for the year 1778 is very erroneous: it inserts Sir Charles Montagu, dec. and leaves out Sir George Macartney (now Lord Macartney), who, I suppose, is living. Now, Sir, in order to preserve to your readers a complete list of the Knights of the Bath, from the revival of the order the 25th of June, 1725, to the present time, I would recommend to their perusal the list I sent a few years ago to Mr. Baldwin, the publisher of the London Magazine, and in that Magazine for the month of September, 1772, is a distinct view of all the changes in that respectable order for near 50 years. I have here sent you a complete list for the 1st of January, 1777.

When elected.

1760	The Sovereign, - - - -	His Roy. Hig. Bp. of Osnaburgh,	1767
1725	Earl of Breadalbine, - - -	Earl of Inchiquin, - - -	1725
1744	Sir Henry Calthorpe, - - -	Lord Hawke, - - -	1747
1749	Sir John Mordaunt, - - -	Earl of Mexborough, - - -	1749
1753	Rt. Hon. Sir Edward Walpole,	Lord Beaulieu, - - -	1753
1761	Rt. Hon. Sir Joseph Yorke, -	Sir George Pococke, - - -	1761
1761	Lord Amherst, - - - -	Sir John Griffin Griffin, - - -	1761
1761	Sir Charles Frederick, - - -	Sir George Warren, - - -	1761
1763	Earl of Bellamont, - - - -	Sir William Draper, - - -	1764
1768	Sir Horace Mann, Bart. - -	Sir John Moore, Bart. - - -	1770
1770	Sir John Lindsay, - - - -	Sir Eyre Coote, - - -	1771
1771	Sir Charles Montagu, - - -	Sir Ralph Payne, - - -	1771
1771	Sir William Lynch, - - - -	Sir William Hamilton, - - -	1772
1772	Sir Robert Murray Keith, -	Lord Macartney - - -	1772
1773	Sir Charles Thompson, Bart.	Sir James Adolph Oughton -	1773
1773	Sir Robert Gunning, - - -	Sir George Howard, - - -	1774
1774	Rt. Hon. Sir J. Blaquiere, -	Sir William Gordon, - - -	1775
1775	Sir John Irwin, - - - -	Sir Guy Carleton, - - -	1776
1776	Sir William Howe, - - - -	Sir John Clavering, - - -	1776

This would have been an exact list for the Court Register for the 1st of Jan. 1777. The alteration in this year is the election of Sir Henry Clinton on April 11, but on whose death I cannot determine; for, as I before observed, the Earl of Inchiquin died in July, and Sir Charles Montagu in August, and their stalls are vacant.

I can say nothing who Lord Strathaven is; I have examined, but can find no such Peer: perhaps some curious reader may set us right.

Montpelier-House, Kensington Gravel-Pits.

Yours, &c.

J. A.

Reply to Dr. Lettsom's Observations on some Passages in Dr. Armstrong's Diseases of Children. (See p. 416.)

DR. Lettsom begins his Observations by saying, that "every person who discovers a medicine which tends to prevent or cure a disease more efficaciously than former remedies, is a public benefactor, and deserves the patronage of the community. It must, however, be acknowledged, that the assuming the discoveries of others indicates a want of genius." But, in my humble opinion, the assuming the discoveries of others indicates more a want of honesty than of genius. There are instances of men of genius, even, perhaps, of greater genius than Dr. Lettsom himself, who have assumed the discoveries of others. Indeed, he adds, "or, what is more reprehensible, a want of integrity;" — an imputation unjustly applied to me, as will appear in the sequel.

As a proof of my assuming a discovery which did not properly belong to me, he says, "This remedy was prescribed by Dr. Fothergill during a long series of practice, and by Dr. Moreton at the Foundling Hospital near 30 years ago." In answer to this, I can justly affirm, that I did not know any thing of this practice of Dr. Fothergill, till a short time before his paper on that subject was published: and as to Dr. Moreton's using antimonials in this disease at the Foundling Hospital near 30 years ago, it is the first time I ever heard of it. A *long series* of practice is a very indefinite term; and if Dr. Lettsom means by it some years before Dr. Fothergill published his paper on that subject, (otherwise it will not answer his purpose,) I cannot help wondering, that a person of Dr. Fothergill's communicative disposition, should so long conceal a medicine from the public, which he found so successful in such an obstinate complaint. I am afraid this account of Dr. Fothergill's practice does not favour very much of integrity. These circumstances considered, it would be unfair to accuse me of plagiarism; a thing which I detest as much as Dr. Lettsom possibly can. If Dr. Moreton has written any thing on the above subject, I should be glad to read it; if he has not, why should I be taxed with purloining a method of practice from a physician I have not the pleasure to be acquainted with, nor of knowing even by sight? To be sure, I might have

heard of the Doctor's practice in this disease, without being acquainted with him; but I really did not: nor do I know at present in what form or quantity he exhibited the antimonials in the chin-cough, or with what intention, whether to vomit, or to act as diaphoretics, febrifuges, or anodynes, or all together.

Dr. Lettsom accuses me of partiality for saying that he rejects Dr. Butter's method without ever having tried it; and, in order to prove this, he produces the following quotation from his own Memoirs, viz. "The unhappy effects of this author's favourite remedy (hemlock) are sufficient to reprobate its use altogether. Besides the injuries it produced, we find no evident instance of its success related by its patron; and, therefore, since the perusal of his own cases, I have never attempted his hemlock. See Dr. Butter's account of Toplis, p. 131, and also p. 116." — Now, can any thing be more plain and explicit, than that Dr. Lettsom has never used the hemlock in the chin-cough, and therefore rejected Dr. Butter's method without having tried it? — which was all that I said of the matter. And to me there appeared such a flagrant want of candour in that conduct, that I could not help taking notice of it. The unhappy effects of the hemlock, which Dr. Lettsom mentions, and the injuries it produced, are no where to be met with in Dr. Butter's book; and, contrary to Dr. Lettsom's assertion, there are several instances given where the disease was cured in eight or ten days from the first exhibition of the medicine: and we don't discover many in Dr. Lettsom's Memoirs cured in so short a time. From my own experience, I can say in favour of the hemlock, that, in some hundreds of cases wherein I have used this medicine, I have never met with a single instance where it could be said to have done harm, but a great many where it had a sensible good effect.

As to the case of Toplis, why the hemlock should be blamed in it, I can by no means discover. In a cough which had been troublesome for three weeks, in all respects resembling the kink cough, except that the child did not kink, Dr. Butter exhibited the hemlock, and seven days after the medicine had been administered the kink was first observed: the hemlock was continued, and in eight days more the kink-

kink-cough was cured. About three weeks after this, the child died; but it would be unfair, nay very absurd, to impute that to the hemlock. It was a complicated case; and, from the account given of it by the Doctor, it seems to have been what is commonly called a putrid worm-fever, which was attempted to be cured by the Peruvian bark, &c. but in vain. See Dr. Butter's Treatise on the Kink-cough, p. 138. In my humble opinion, this case is strong in favour of the hemlock, as it cured the cough so soon in so unfavourable a subject; especially considering how much he was exposed, in a small room, either to a suffocating smoke, or starved with cold, by having the door and windows kept open in cold weather, in order to dispel it. See p. 161, 162.

In p. 116 of Dr. Butter's book, the other place referred to by Dr. Lettsom, we meet with the case of Mary Hele, aged two years and a half; "who, on the seventh day of the eruption of the small-pox, was seized with the kink-cough. She had been troubled with a short cough for a fortnight before. Her breathing was always much oppressed, and attended with a *panting noise*, as the Doctor expresses it. Her belly was full and hard. She had very bad nights, and started and cried in her sleep. She also laboured under a quotidian ague for a fortnight before the Doctor was called to her. She had no appetite, and her flesh and strength were much exhausted." Feb. 22, in the morning, she began the hemlock mixture, and on the 15th of the following month, which was only three weeks, the kink was gone: nay, in ten days more she was free of all complaints, without taking any other medicine besides the hemlock, except now and then a few drops of laudanum, to check a looseness (which was sometimes troublesome), and to procure her a little sleep.

Now, what is there in this case, the most material circumstances of which I have fairly related, that ought to deter any physician from giving the hemlock in the whooping-cough? It is true, the whooping was not cured in less than three weeks; but what then? I have met with many instances where the medicine recommended by Dr. Lettsom has taken a longer time than that to cure the whooping-cough; and a child, whose case is mentioned at the end of the Doctor's Observations in

the Gent. Mag. p. 418, communicated by his friend, took the medicine, according to the improved method, for five weeks, before the disease was cured; or else the remedy was continued after the complaint was gone.—But the hemlock stood in the way of the Doctor's favourite medicine, and he was resolved to make short work with it.

As a further specimen of Dr. Lettsom's candour, I must trouble the reader with the following quotation:

"In the year 1772, Dr. Butter published an Essay on the Whooping-cough, in which he recommended hemlock as a specific in that disease; and Dr. Armstrong not only speaks favourably of that remedy; but actually tried it in several hundred instances (p. 107), though with the loss of about five patients in every 100. I must confess that I was much surprized to find Dr. Armstrong persevere in using a remedy so much more unsuccessful than his own specific, mentioned in the preceding page, where two patients only are said to have died in the proportion of 100: which evinces either the little faith he had in his own assumed discovery, or a warm disposition to try experiments in a very serious and dangerous disease."

I hope that I may be allowed to look upon myself as being at least as cautious as Dr. Lettsom in trying experiments in physick; and I know, as well as the Doctor can tell me, how serious and dangerous a disease the whooping cough is. But I have no *warm disposition*, as the Doctor expresses it, to reject successful experiments made by others in physick, without trying them, as Dr. Lettsom evidently has done.

But, in order to account for my trying and persevering in Dr. Butter's remedy, apparently more unsuccessful than that which I had chiefly used before, the following circumstances are to be considered, which, though they might readily enough occur to Dr. Lettsom, yet it was not his business, nor his disposition, to take notice of them, or to make allowances for them. The first is, that, in such an institution as the Dispensary for the Infant Poor, which, I believe, is the first and the only charity of the kind that has ever been established, it is natural to suppose, that it must take a long while (which really was the case) to make the parents and nurses, who bring the children for relief, so careful as they ought

ought to be in giving an account of those that die; and this circumstance I took notice of in the general account of the Dispensary. Hence the number of children that died in the whooping-cough, who were treated after Dr. Butter's method, appearing seemingly larger in proportion than that where the antimonial only was used, may very naturally, at least in part, be ascribed to the above-mentioned circumstance, viz. the parents becoming more regular in giving an account of those that died.

But, farther, in the account given of the success of the hemlock in the whooping-cough, where it is said, that out of 357 children 17 died, which, as Dr. Lettsom says, is at the rate of about 5 in 100, I reckoned nine out of the seventeen very unfavourable cases, all which I specified, and gave very obvious reasons for looking upon them as such. But our candid Doctor takes no notice of this.

It must likewise be considered, that the whooping-cough, like other epidemical diseases, is more fatal in some seasons, and in some years, than in others; which must necessarily have an effect in regard to the number of those that die of it at different seasons and times.

But I did not relinquish my own method when I had recourse to Dr. Butter's; my principal motive for which was, neither the little faith I had in my own *assumed* discovery, nor a *warm disposition to try experiments in a very serious and dangerous disease*, as Dr. Lettsom unjustly and illiberally remarks; but, as I found, from Dr. Butter's account, that the hemlock, in several instances, cured the disease sooner than I had been able to do with the antimonial alone, I was therefore willing to try it: and the same motive induced me to try the remedy recommended by Dr. Lettsom. My calling in the assistance of these others to the antimonial, would have passed for candour with some other physicians, tho' not with any of Dr. Lettsom's cast.

I persevered in both remedies, because I found them useful; and continue to practise them, in the manner I elsewhere mentioned, even to this day. But, in the mean time, I must own, that, tho' I have tried them in a multiplicity of cases, and have been as attentive to the success of them as I possibly could, yet have I met with no instance where the disease was cured

in four or five days, and but very few in seven, eight, or even ten days, from the first taking of the medicines, according to the accounts given by these authors.

As to any farther vindication of the hemlock in the whooping-cough, I leave that to Dr. Butter, if he has a mind to take it up; and with regard to the emetic tartar, although I used it in the same disease before I knew that any other person did, and therefore had some reason to look upon myself as the author of that practice, yet, in order to avoid any farther disputes about it, Dr. Lettsom has my free leave to ascribe it either to Dr. Moreton, or to Dr. Fothergill, or even to his friend Dr. Meyersbach, if he pleases, for throwing so many patients into his hands*.

For my part, I shall decline any future wrangling on this or any other physical subject; well knowing that disputes of this kind never do any good to either party, and only afford amusement, such as it is, to your Magazine readers, many of whom never give themselves the trouble of perusing any performances that are published, but content themselves with the accounts given of them in these monthly productions. G. ARMSTRONG.

On a Code of Gentoo Laws. Part III.

(See p. 478, 523.)

WHenever it happens to be the case that we have only a single account of a remote and unknown people, describing their religious and civil belief and practices, their sciences, &c. we cannot be surprized to find something consistent prevailing among them: but let the accounts only multiply, unless the whole of the nation's proceedings be founded on the immoveable base of truth, which is hardly to be expected from the frail race of mankind, the mind of the reader, that before found ground to rest on, distracted with uncertainties, no longer knows what to admit, or rather is disposed to reject all. As chronology is a general and interesting subject, it may be worth while to consider the Hindou account in this view. I have not the least thought of questioning the goodness of Mr. H.'s information, or his fidelity in reporting it; but still we must

* See Observations preparatory to the Use of Dr. Meyersbach's Medicines, p. 39, 66.

remember, that there are several other gentlemen, all, I believe, of equal credit and character in this respect; as Bernier, Baldæus, Pons, Ovington, Lord, Rogers, &c. and if their relations are directly contradictory, 'tis hard to say how any one can claim an exclusive right to our assent. Mr. H. has very seriously given us an account of time that falls little short of 8 millions of years; a sum rather too much for an European to digest readily; and which is not rendered at all more probable by Baldæus's that nearly doubles it. Add to this, too, that tho' both divide into 4 periods, yet they flatly differ in assigning the proportional lengths of them; and that other accounts make the 4th period longest. Mod. Un. Hist. VI. 605. But though blind mortals have an excuse in their limited faculties for mistakes of a moderate size, which they may make in speculative and abstract sciences; yet will not this reconcile us to such extravagant and widely different tales: much less if they are pretended to be imposed on us under the sanction of divine authority, with whom there can be no shadow of inconsistency or variability; for the Beids are quoted for every thing, even chewing betel. Mod. Un. Hist. VI. 651. If still any body thinks it remarkable that the sum or sums they assign for the years elapsed of the present generation, viz. 4875 or 5000, should not differ from ours of 5660 more than 6 or 700 years, tho' $\frac{1}{7}$ th is a pretty striking variation, I will venture to say that little or no stress ought to be laid on such accidental rencontres in a variety of sums, were they even more exact than in the present case; for why might not I as well pretend to justify my fanciful correction of their periods, which I reduced to 5,605,000 for the present year, by saying, that if you do but divide this sum by 1000, (and this people always talk by laks and crores,) the remainder, viz. 5605, will be still much nearer, than either of their sums, to the truth? But supposing they were ever so right in this single article, will that lay us under any necessity of adopting the whole system? I will mention a case in point: M. Buffon, that philosopher of elegant fancy, thinks that our world and all the planets set off red-hot to run their race of long course; and, calculating how much time each would take to cool, so as to be habitable by such living creatures

as we are acquainted with, according to their respective densities and quantities of matter, he very gravely tells us which of them are capable of being so at this time, and which not. Luckily for us and the theorist our globe is found to be in the first predicament; as indeed might be expected. But will this single favourable circumstance in so novel an hypothesis place the whole out of the reach of contradiction? If there are any persons still willing, notwithstanding all that hath been said, to give the Brahmans credit for all their demands, they are desired to recollect, what has been observed before, that similar pretensions were maintained by most Eastern nations; neither has the North intirely failed to make a similar claim on our credulity: nor can I account for this general agreement in mankind to impose on themselves, otherwise than by supposing, that, having always been willing to think that they shall somehow or other (though they know not how) live for ever; being certain that they have no consciousness of any personal existence previous to the present one; they are wonderfully willing to claim and maintain the most unbounded national one; which is easily done, in an unsuspecting age and people, by prefixing imaginary periods to the true one. So probably acted the Egyptians: and with a nation so disposed, an ingenious calculation, like Scaliger's or Buffon's, (the farther it was carried the better,) would be esteemed the true account. But till Mr. H. (who is probably the only European capable) shall think proper to oblige us with a faithful translation of the 4 Beids, and the famous history above mentioned, written 4000 years ago, and the still more ancient *heroic poem*, or a few chapters or books of each, with an account of the Shaster and Pouran, we must even own our ignorance of their contents, and consequently remain unable to pronounce on their merits. And if ever we are thus enabled to do so, we shall probably find their religion and morality much of a piece with Zoroaster's, which M. Perron has favoured us with; and their history as well grounded as that of Ireland, which we are told was peopled by three daughters of Adam, and named Banba from the eldest; at least I will venture to foretel, that they will not produce so good an account of the scrupulous precautions taken to preserve truth and guard against

against error in very early times as the Irish do. Bp. Nicholson's Irish Histor. Libr. p. 84, IX. 59, 61, 63, 83. But Mr. H. is excusable for carrying his veneration for Brihmah to such an extremity, as the same seems to have been the case with Dr. Hyde and M. Perron for Zoroaster, Mr. Sale for Mahomet, and M. Schimnelman for Odin. And as these are all gentlemen of high literary characters, it can hardly be deemed any slight of Mr. H. to rank him with them. But having mentioned this last celebrated personage, I cannot help adding, that, had we no other monuments than those of his Scandinavian worshippers, we should hardly have suspected that this great object of divine worship to a widespread people lived in the recent* and well-known days of Pompey; from the terror of whose arms in Asia he fled, and hid himself within the arctic circle. See the pedigree of his descendants in Rapin's History. And so we may learn to be cautious how we ascribe high antiquity to any one from the implicit veneration paid to him by an unlettered multitude.

The account that has been given above of the chronology of Hindostan, however absurd it may appear to us from its amazing extent, and vast disagreement with itself, becomes still more so by our recollecting that it is in whole and in part all equally covered with the sanction of a divine original: not that even this can secure it an undisputed admission even in its own country; for P. Calmette quotes what he esteems an amazing prophecy in favour of Christianity from one of their ancient books; which, like the rest, makes 4 ages of the world, but includes the whole in the narrow bounds of 12,000 years: and though I do not see any such thing in the passage, yet he is very clear himself, and so he tells us were 3 or 4 Bramins, to whom he caused it to be read, that the writers intended to allot 3000 years to each age; which is very different from all we have heard before. But if the account of the Beids cannot gain

* Sporro Sturleson's famous history in 2 vols. fol. Stockh. 1697, begins with "The History of the Unglingi (or Inglingi), or the most ancient Princes of the World. The first is Odinus, who by many of his successors was accounted a God, and honoured with divine worship. But see Anc. Univ. Hist. XX. p. 51. and for China 156, E.

universal assent in India, I cannot see why it should be expected to fare better here: nor can I help remarking, that this *missionary*, though in his zeal to promote a good cause he affirms La prediction y est si précise, et les caracteres du Redempteur si marquez, qu'on ne peut douter de la liaison qu'elle a avec les saintes Ecritures, ni meconnoître la source ou ils sont puisez; yet observes very sensibly, in the course of his argument, Les trois premiers ages étant *fabuleux*, il est aisé de conclure, *selon le stile propre du mensonge, ou selon le stile Indien*, &c. But would any sober man think of pressing such a stile into the service of the Christian (or indeed any) cause? tho' it must be allowed that Dr. Hyde has attempted to play the same game with his Persian prophecies. But of all such assistances (and Mr. H.'s illustrations of Scripture will perhaps appear by and by to be as doubtful and suspicious,) we may very well say, *Non tali auxilio, non defensoribus istis*, &c. as such advocates would ruin a cause that no enemies could. And as if every thing was to be uncertain in these inquiries, the very language of the Beids by no means seems to have an uncontested right to superior antiquity above several other claimants; for P. Calmette says, from the information of Bramins that were converted to his communion, Ce qu'il y a de merveilleux, c'est que la plupart de ceux [les Brames] qui en sont les depositaires n'en comprennent pas le sens; car il est écrit dans une langue très ancienne, et le Samouferoutam, qui est aussi familier aux sçavans, que le Latin l'est parmi nous, n'y atteint pas encore, s'il n'est aidé d'un commentaire tant pour les pensées que pour les mots. So Univ. Mod. Hist. VI. 589.

According to Mod. Un. Hist. 591, † the Shanscrit was once the living language of the North or Hindostan, as the Grandam was of South India. This latter the Danish missionaries call the Kirundum, and say "the sacred books are written in it:" and so they may be. The late Capt. Alex. Rose, who seems to have been remarkably curious in his inquiries, and whose early death is to be lamented as a great loss to literature, describing the country of Napal, mentions the language Nagri,

† Not to mention the Arabic words, p. 29, which totally overthrow its claim to more antiquity than a poor 1000 years at most.

which he expressly says is original, and more ancient than the Shanscrit; is double, viz. learned and unlearned; and that they have histories which go back 3000 years. Phil. Trans. 1770.

And who can decide, when the only Doctors qualified to speak differ so widely, on subjects of such remote antiquity? After all, I own I should not be surprized, if it should be hereafter discovered that these wonderfully antique Beids are written in a mere modern jargon, but in some old alphabet, of which the East has had plenty; just as the very learned and judicious Mr. Richardson has shewn to be the case of the laws of Zoroaster, which M. Anguetil du Perron took so much pains to procure and translate. Pref. to Persian Diction. p. 11, 17, 22, 24, 8vo. and note (u) to p. 24.

But as to settling the precedence of these languages or dialects in a vast country, where, of all parts of literature, history seems to be that which is least regarded by the Hindus, who are excessively fond of the marvellous, (Mod. Un. Hist. VI. 270,) we may well despair, especially if we consider how the difficulty is increased in proportion to the remoteness of the times; and, therefore, if learned men have failed in giving satisfaction on this head, with respect to languages that are believed to have arisen within less than 6000 years, (see Mr. Richardson's note to p. 4,) how must the darkness be expected to thicken on us, if we want to pierce through the veil of 12,000, 5, 6; or above 15 millions of years: and if, too, we consider how unable we are to ascertain the precedence of the languages about home, as Erse, Welch, Cornish, &c. we shall be glad to withdraw our thoughts from such fruitless pursuits in the distant regions of Asiatic fictions, and wait patiently till the Griffon Simurgh, who has lived through all ages from the first, settles the matter with us. (Mr. Richardson, p. 141.) But, as if it was fated that nothing could be advanced on this subject but in a questionable shape, the learned Mr. Bryant could not say that the Shaster mentions the destruction of mankind by the Deluge; but immediately the authority of Mr. H. (who, being in Bengal, had probably never seen Mr. Bryant's work,) is produced, that the Deluge is never mentioned in the Shaster: and which they account for most satisfactorily by two asser-

tions; first, that *all their scriptures* were written before the Deluge; second, that the Deluge really never took place in Hindostan. The last argument alone, if true, would be quite sufficient. But when Mr. Bryant was collecting his forces from all quarters, if he had not a right to muster the Hindostans among his troops, I do not know whom he might; for nothing can well be more positive or clear than Mr. Lord's testimony. He tells us, in his abstract of the Shaster, (which, however, till its contents are better known, ought not to be called the explanation of the Beids, (which are still less known,) as is repeatedly done in Mod. Un. Hist. VI. 305 [F], and 592, that the earth had its being originally from fire (this is in favour of M. Buffon); that it has already been destroyed by water (which I should call a Deluge), by air and earth, and will finally be destroyed by the same element it began from, viz. fire (which last particular has been maintained in latter days by Christians): and why this account should be doubted till the question is particularly examined into, I don't know. All parties agree as to there having been four ages. Each must, therefore, have been destroyed some how; and 'tis very agreeable to Banyan's precision to allot an element to the destruction of each. (Mod. Un. Hist. VI. 596, 625, 623 [I]) Nor doth it rest on Mr. Lord's testimony only, as Manouchis tells us, that the first Raiah in the Mogul's court is called, from his first progenitor, *The son of him who escaped from the Deluge*. (Mod. Un. Hist. VI. 305.) But if we take care to speak with greater precision than the Bramins are apt to do, of these books, (for either they call, or are understood by our people to do so, the Beids Shaster, and the Shaster Beids,) then both parties may be right; and without allowing the Beids to be written prior to the Deluge, 'tis only supposing it to be a mystical treatise of divinity: and then what wonder is there that the Deluge is not mentioned, and that the Shasters contain history and philosophy, and in them, as might be expected, it is mentioned?

[The whole book may now be bought for 7s. 6d.]

Erratum.—P. 483, dele the words “as he had before gone with Henry into France, and had been knighted by him at Boulogne.”

From the LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

Extract of a Letter from Ld. Visc. Howe, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships of War, &c.

Eagle, Delaware, Nov. 23, 1777.

S I R,

THE General advising me of his intention to send a packet immediately to England, I avail myself of the opportunity to acquaint you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, respecting the progress of the military services in which the ships of war have been concerned since the date of my last letter of the 25th of October.

I have already mentioned the preparations making for the attack meditated on the works the rebels had constructed on either shore for preventing an open communication by water with the army at Philadelphia, on which it was obvious to them that the farther operations of the campaign would greatly depend.

The wind still continuing to prevent the Vigilant from passing to the rear of the enemy's works on Fort-Island, by the only channel practicable for that purpose, the opportunity was taken by the King's forces and by the enemy, with equal assiduity, to strengthen the preparations judged expedient on either part for the proposed attack.

The officers and seamen of the ships of war and transports were employed in the mean time, with unremitting fatigue and perseverance to convey provisions, artillery, and stores, to the Schuylkill, between Fort-Island and the Pennsylvania shore; six twenty-four pounders from the Eagle, and four thirty-two pounders from the Somerset, transported in the same manner, with the requisite proportions of ammunition, were mounted in the batteries erected by the General's appointment on Province-Island.

The wind becoming favourable the 15th instant, the first occasion was taken for ordering the ships upon the intended service.

The Somerset and Isis were appointed to proceed up the eastern channel of the river, to act against the fort in the front. The Roebuck, Pearl, and Liverpool, with the Cornwallis galley, and some smaller armed vessels, against a battery with heavy artillery, which the rebels had lately opened on a

point above and near to Manto-creek, in a situation to rake the ships anchored to fire upon the fort, and more advantageously chosen, as the shoalness of the water did not admit ships to approach within a desirable distance of the work.

The Vigilant, with a hulk, mounting three eighteen-pounders, commanded by Lieut. Botham, of the Eagle, proceeded at the same time through the channel round Hog-island, and anchored on that side the fort, according to the intention pointed out for co-operating with the batteries on the Pennsylvania shore.

The Isis, being as well placed in the eastern channel as the circumstances of the navigation would permit, rendered very essential service against the fort and galleys, much to the personal honour of Capt. Cornwallis, and credit of the discipline in his ship. The Roebuck and other frigates stationed against the battery were equally well conducted.

Greater caution being necessary in placing the Somerset, that ship could not be carried as far up the channel as the Isis was advanced.

The impression made by the batteries on Province-Island (before very considerable) being united with the well-directed efforts from the Vigilant and hulk, soon silenced the artillery of the fort; and farther preparations being in progress for opening the estocade and forcing the works next morning, the enemy set fire to and evacuated the fort during the night.

The numbers of the enemy killed and wounded appeared to have been very considerable. Those in the different ships, as stated in the annexed return, were much less than could be supposed, particularly of the Isis and Roebuck, which were struck many times from the galleys and works.

As a farther evidence to their Lordships of the meritorious conduct of the several officers therein named, I have added the General's concurring sentiments signified to me on the occasion. Capt. Duncan remained several weeks with the army, to superintend the different nautic services and preparations before-mentioned.

A detachment from the army, under the command of Lord Cornwallis, having been landed the 18th at Billingsport, (where a post had been some time before established,) for attacking the redoubt

redoubt at Red-Bank, the enemy abandoned and blew up the work. They had passed several of their galleys unperceived above the town of Philadelphia, in the night of the 19th, which proved very favourable for the purpose; and attempted to do the same with the rest of the galleys, and other water-force, the following night; but being seasonably discovered, they were opposed with so much effect by Lieut. Watt, of the Roebuck, (ordered by Capt. Hammond, before my arrival, to take his station in the Delaware prize, near the town,) that not more than three or four of the former appeared to have escaped: and being otherwise unable to prevent the capture of the rest of their armed craft (consisting of two zebecques, the two floating-batteries, and several ships, beside fire-vessels, amounting to about 17 in number), they were quitted and burnt. Lieut. Watt having testified great propriety and spirit on this occasion, I have continued him in the command of the Delaware, retained as an armed ship in the service, to remain near the town of Philadelphia, where such additional naval force is particularly requisite.

A more accurate inspection of the obstructions to the navigation of the river adjacent to Fort-Island becoming practicable under the circumstances before-mentioned, two channels were discovered thro' which the transports, containing the provisions, stores, and other necessaries for the army, might proceed to Philadelphia. They were ordered up the river accordingly, to be afterwards secured at the wharfs of the town, for the approaching winter months.

The unfortunate event of Lieut.-Gen. Burgoyne's operations with the Northern army terminating, as I am advised by the Commander in Chief, with the surrender of those troops, agreeable to the tenor of a convention executed the 16th of last October, has rendered a suitable provision necessary to be made for their conveyance to Europe. A proper number of transports has been appropriated for that occasion; but as it would be scarce practicable, at this season of the year, for light transports to gain the port of Boston, where the embarkation is conditioned to take place, the transports have been ordered under convoy of the *Raisonable* to Rhode-Island; that if the proposed alteration is adopted, and

the troops can be embarked at that port, they may be soon released.

Return of the Number of Men killed and wounded.

Somerset. 5 seamen wounded.

Isis. 3 seamen wounded.

Roebuck. 3 seamen killed, 7 ditto wounded.

Liverpoole. None.

Pearl. 1 master killed, 3 seamen wounded.

Vigilant. 1 midshipman, 1 seaman, killed; lent from the *Eagle*.

Cornwallis galley. 1 second master and pilot wounded.

Sloop, commanded by Lieut. Botham. None.

Total killed — 6

— wounded 19

[The General's letter of thanks to the officers and seamen under the Admiral's command follows the above account.]

Farther Particulars of the above Captures, from Gen. Howe's Dispatches, dated Nov. 28, 1777.

THE enemy's loss, during the siege, is computed to have been 400 killed and wounded. The loss to the King's troops was only seven killed and five wounded.

On the 18th at night Lord Cornwallis marched with a corps from camp, and passed the Delaware on the 19th from Chester to Billings-Fort, where he was joined by Major-Gen. Sir Tho. Wilson, with a corps that arrived a few days before from New-York under his command, having with him Brigadier-Generals Leslie and Paterfon.

As soon as the necessary preparations were made, his Lordship pursued his march to attack the enemy intrenched at Red-Bank. Upon his approach the rebels evacuated the post, and retired to Mount Holly, where they joined a corps of observation, detached from the main army of the rebels, encamped at White-Marsh. His Lordship found in the enemy's works cannon, ammunition, and stores, as per return, No. 2. The intrenchment being demolished, his corps returned by Gloucester on the 27th, and joined the army in this camp.

The enemy's shipping having no longer any protection, and not finding it adviseable to attempt the passage of the river, the channel being commanded by the batteries of the town, and the Delaware frigate, they were quitted, without being dismantled, and burnt

burnt on the night between the 20th and 21st; but the galleys of a smaller draught of water, by keeping close along the Jersey shore, escaped, from the great breadth of the river.

A forward movement against the enemy will immediately take place, and I hope will be attended with the success that is due to the spirit and activity of his Majesty's troops.

The passage of the river, by the reduction of the two places aforementioned, has been sufficiently opened to bring up frigates and transports; but the removal of the chevaux de frize is postponed to a more favourable season.

I have the honour to be, &c.

W. HOWE.

Extract of a Letter from General Sir William Howe to Lord George Germaine, dated Philadelphia, Nov. 29, 1777.

THE last accounts I have received from Rhode-Island mention a descent which the enemy threatened upon that place about the 30th of October, and of considerable preparations they had made with that design; but the disposition of the Admiral and Major-Gen. Pigot to oppose them, together with the spirited behaviour of the inhabitants, who associated for the defence of Newport, induced them to desist and separate.

Mr. URBAN,

IN page 315 of your present volume notice is taken of some difficulty in reconciling the several contradictory accounts of Dr. Delany's marriage with Mrs. Pendarves, in 1732. This difficulty might perhaps be obviated by the alteration of the name *Pendarves* into that of *Tenison* in Dr. Hawkesworth's note upon the joint letter of Mr. Gay and the Duchess of Queensberry of Aug. 28, 1732. Mr. Gay's words (for they are in his part of this letter) are: "Dr. Delany hath taken away a fortune from us." Did not the Dr. marry more than once? Was not Mrs. *Tenison* his first wife, and Mrs. *Pendarves* his second? In line 39 of the 2d column of the same page we should read "1739;" and in line 45 "in 3 volumes, 1740—1742;" and in p. 374, col. 1, l. 49, "J. R." In the 2d. column of this last page Lord Corke affects to declare, that he "never read the performance of either of his adversaries." Had his Lordship paid a due regard to truth and candor, he certainly might have profited

Supplement to *Gent. Mag.* 1777.

by the perusal of Dr. Delany's "Observations" and Mr. Swift's "Essay:" from which he might have been taught to correct, in the future editions of his "Remarks," several gross mistakes and illiberal misrepresentations relative to Dean Swift. His Lordship's unwarrantable reflection upon the Dean's admission of Cato the Censor as one of his celebrated sextumvirate is a glaring instance of inattention, to say the least; as Cato the younger is the person expressly mentioned, a character very different from that substituted by his Lordship; who in common justice ought to have acknowledged this mistake in the subsequent editions of his "Remarks." Dr. Hawkesworth pointed it out in a note upon the voyage to Laputa; and I know that his Lordship was informed of it by a friend. But he was not, "when convinced of his errors, ready and even eager to acknowledge them," as he ingenuously confesses was the case with Dr. Delany.

Your indefatigable correspondent J. N. may probably think it worth while to enquire, whether there were not a second Lady *Emily* Butler, besides the Lady of that name, who, he says in p. 419, "died in infancy." My copy of the 5th volume of *The Father*, printed at London in 1720, has not the name of *Harrison* in the title-page. One of the Deans, enquired after in vol. 6, p. 138, of Swift, must undoubtedly be Dean *Daniel*. The 2d. blank in vol. 14 is probably to be filled up with "*Conolly*." The French jargon in vol. 19 may perhaps be decyphered by placing a stop after "*faire*," and reading the words thus: "*ou neant faire*;" and afterwards by substituting "*deguiseroit*" instead of "*deguisement*." Wishing J. N. all the assistance he can wish himself in his proposed edition of Swift's works, I remain your occasional correspondent

SCRUTATOR.

P. S. Not having the book by me reviewed by you in p. 383, I cannot tell, whether the "*Mons Catherinæ*" be not the performance of Mr. Warton, who published a Latin Poem but a few years since with that title. Bishop Lowth, when a Wintonian, wrote an English Poem intitled "*Katherine Hill*," which is printed in your Magazine for May 1753.

In p. 348, col. 1, l. 35, 36, after "*Christ Church*" add "*Poetry Professor*."

feffor." The scurrility on the University of Oxford in p. 418 and 494 seems to be inserted with an intent to depreciate that truly learned and loyal body. But it should be remembered, that it is not in the power of ignorance and malevolence to give falsehood the appearance of truth.

The "Memoirs of the Life of Edward Llwyd," printed among the British Remains" noticed in p. 449, were, as I am credibly informed, drawn up by the late revd. Mr. *William Huddesford*, keeper of the Ashmolean Museum; who in 1761 published "A minute Catalogue of each particular contained in the MS. collections of Antony A Wood deposited in the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford," under the title of "Catalogus Librorum MSS. viri clarissimi Antonii A Wood." In the preceding year he also published a greatly improved edition of Llwyd's "Lithophylacium Britannicum;" and not long before his death he republished Dr. Martin Lister's valuable Work of Shells, which he made more valuable by the addition of accurate Indexes, &c.

Has not your Reviewer committed some mistake in his account of Mr. Jones's "Poems, &c." in p. 450?

Are not they an *original* performance totally distinct from his Latin Work? I only ask for information.

ERRATA in the *Gent. Mag.* for 1777.

- P. 103, col. 2, l. 37, read "levelled."
 204, col. 2, l. 50, read "expectation."
 208, col. 1, l. 4, read "resolved."
 211, col. 1, l. 29, read "not handle a cudgel?"
 251, col. 1, l. 41, read "Harrowby."
 col. 2, l. 4, 5, read "Kenmare."
 l. 34, should be erased.
 376, col. 1, l. 36, read "accidentally."
 l. 57, read "Lamberg."
 l. 24, read "Joubert."
 382, col. 1, l. 35, read "Ptolemy."
 386, col. 1, l. 35, read "Mede."
 402, col. 1, l. penult. read "dreadful."
 col. 2, l. 7, read "husbands."
 404, col. 1, l. 16, read "Holdsworth."
 l. 43, read "Dr."
 407, col. 2, l. 13, read "Polyhistor."
 409, col. 1, l. 27, read "Revelation."
 421, col. 2, l. 40, read "Brevint."
 487, col. 2, l. 31, read "stripes."
 490, col. 1, l. 26, read "whiling."
 497, col. 2, l. 17, read "than they would have received."
 508, col. 1, l. penult. read "St. John's."
 514, col. 1, l. 48, read "objects."
 518, col. 1, l. 45, read "have been dictated."
 530, col. 2, l. 10, read "filuiffent."

A Meteorological DIARY of the Weather for JAN. 1777.

Jan. 1777.	Wind.		Barom.	Therm.	Weather.
1	N	little	29 6	34	hard frost, fair and bright at times.
2	ditto		29 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	33	ditto, heavy snow early, fine bright day
3	ditto		29 8	34	ditto, some trifling snow
4	N E	ditto	29 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	35	ditto, bright in general, some snow in evening
5	N	ditto	29 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	34	ditto, exceeding fine bright day and night
6	ditto		29 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	33	ditto, cloudy heavy day
7	N W	fresh	29 7	33	ditto, fine bright day
8	ditto		29 5	29	ditto, bright at times, a good deal of snow
9	W	little	29 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	27	ditto, heavy, with some trifling snow
10	W to N E	ditto	29 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	30	frost slackened, excessive foggy day, missing evening
11	S to W	ditto	29 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	33	foggy moist day, a fine gentle thaw
12	S W	strong	29 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	39	excessive damp, some showers of rain
13	ditto		29 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	44	some flying clouds, but a fine day
14	ditto		29 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	46	cloudy heavy day
15	S S W	strong	29 5	48	ditto
16	S	fresh	30 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	48	a heavy dull day
17	S S E	little	29 8	47	ditto
18	S S E	ditto	29 8	47	a very foggy moist day
19	ditto		29 9 $\frac{1}{4}$	43	a heavy dull day, with some missing rain
20	E N E	little	29 8 $\frac{3}{4}$	40	dull heavy morning, bright afternoon
21	ditto		29 6 $\frac{3}{4}$	38	frost in the night, foggy day, wet evening
22	N N W	little	29 5	40	a heavy dull day
23	ditto		29 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	40	dark day, with some bright intervals, wet evening
24	N	little	29 4	42	wet night, heavy dark day
25	N E	fresh	29 9 $\frac{3}{4}$	40	dull morning, fine bright afternoon
26	E to S	little	30 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	40	an exceeding fine bright day
27	S E	ditto	29 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	39	snow in night, wet missing day, very wet evening
28	N N W	ditto	29 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	42	fair day, and sometimes bright
29	N	ditto	29 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	39	smart frost, bright day
30	ditto		29 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	37	hard frost, very bright day
	W	ditto	29 9 $\frac{1}{4}$	36	ditto

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The LONDON GENERAL BILL of

CHRISTENINGS and BURIALS from December 10, 1776, to December 16, 1777.

Christened	{ Males 9338 }	Buried	{ Males 11768 }	Increased in the Burials
	{ Females 8962 }		{ Females 11566 }	this Year 4286
Died under 2 Years	8889	20 and 30 -	1540	60 and 70 - 1360
Between 2 and 5	2609	30 and 40 -	1894	70 and 80 - 1096
5 and 10	982	40 and 50 -	1993	80 and 90 - 377
10 and 20	823	50 and 60 -	1719	90 and 100 - 48
				100 - - - 0

DISEASES.	Evil	Miscarriage	CASUALTIES.
Abortive & Stillborn 330	Fever, malignant Fever, 9	Mortification 202	BIT by mad Dog 0
Aged 1340	Scarlet Fever, Spot 94	Palsy 94	B Broken Limbs 0
Ague 2	ted Fever, and Pur 39	Pleurisy 39	Bruised 2
Apoplexy & Sudden 236	ples 2760	Quincy 11	Burnt 13
Asthma & Tiflick 310	Fistula 5	Rash 2	Choked 0
Bedridden 6	Flux 10	Rheumatism 4	Drowned 149
Bleeding 14	French Pox 71	Rickets 4	Excessive Drinking 4
Bloody Flux 1	Gout 67	Rising of the Lights 0	Ex. cited 14
Bursten & Rupture 14	Gravel, Stranguary, and 6	Scal. head 0	Frighted 1
Cancer 76	Stone 43	Scurvy 3	Found Dead 1
Canker 3	Griet 3	Small Pox 2567	Frozen 2
Chicken pox 0	Headach 0	Sore Throat 43	Killed by Falls, and 74
Childbed 222	Headmouldshot, Hor- 16	Sores and Ulcers 16	several other Acci- 74
Chelick, Gripes, Twist 39	shoehead, and Water 41	St Anthony's Fire 0	dents 74
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Convulsions 624	Inflammation 123	Swelling 2	Poisoned 1
Cough, and Hooping 520	Itch 2	Teeth 566	Scalded 2
Cough 520	Leprosy 1	Thrush 66	Stabbed 0
Diabetes 2	Letargy 6	Tympany 0	Starved 2
Dropsy 1006	Livergrown 1	Vomiting and Loose 6	Suffocated 7
	Lunatic 6	urfs 6	
	Measles 145	Worms 0	Total 320

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